Homework Assignment 7

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Problem 4.28. Using the Laplace transform, evaluate the following integrals:

a. $f(t) = \displaystyle\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin tx}{\sqrt{x}} dx$,

e. $f(t) = \displaystyle\int_0^\infty e^{-tx^2} dx$, $0 < t$.

Solution. a. We begin by taking the Laplace transform of $f(t)$. Doing so yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{f}(s) = \mathscr{L}\{f(t)\} &= \mathscr{L}\left\{\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin tx}{\sqrt{x}} dx\right\} \\
&= \int_0^\infty \mathscr{L}\left\{\frac{\sin tx}{\sqrt{x}}\right\} dx \\
&= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{s^2 + x^2} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Using a computer algebra system, we see that this integral evaluates to

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{f}(s) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{s^2 + x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2s}}.
\end{aligned}$$

From our table of Laplace transforms, we see that

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}}\right\} = t^a.$$

In particular, for $a = -1/2$, we see that

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\Gamma(1/2)}{s^{-1/2}}\right\} = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{s^{-1/2}}\right\} = t^{-1/2}.$$

Therefore, the evaluation of the original integral is

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\bar{f}(s)\right\} &= \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2s}}\right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{s^{-1/2}}\right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2t}}. \end{aligned}$$

e. Applying the Laplace transform to $f(t)$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(s) = \mathscr{L}\left\{f(t)\right\} &= \mathscr{L}\left\{\int_0^\infty e^{-tx^2}dx\right\} \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathscr{L}\left\{e^{-tx^2}\right\}dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s+x^2}dx \end{aligned}$$

Using a computer algebra system, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(s) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s+x^2}dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{s}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using previous arguments, we see that the evaluation of the original integral is

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\bar{f}(s)\right\} &= \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{s}}\right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{s^{-1/2}}\right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4t}}. \end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Problem 4.29. Show that

b. $I(a) = \displaystyle\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \left(\frac{\sin qx - \sin px}{x} \right) dx = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{q}{a}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{a}\right)$

Solution. b. Let $f(x) = \sin qx - \sin px$ and $g(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{x}$.

From the definition of the Laplace transform, we see that this integral is the Laplace transform of $\dfrac{f(x)}{x}$ with respect to x in the variable a, i.e.

$$I(a) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \left(\frac{\sin qx - \sin px}{x} \right) dx = \mathscr{L}\left\{ \frac{f(x)}{x} \right\} = \bar{g}(a).$$

From a previous result, we know that

$$I(a) = \mathscr{L}\left\{ \frac{f(x)}{x} \right\} = \int_a^\infty \bar{f}(a) da$$

where $\bar{f}(a) = \mathscr{L}\{f(x)\}$. Our table of Laplace transforms shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(a) = \mathscr{L}\{f(x)\} &= \mathscr{L}\{\sin qx - \sin px\} \\ &= \frac{q}{a^2 + q^2} - \frac{p}{a^2 + p^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we see that

$$I(a) = \int_a^\infty \bar{f}(a) da = \int_a^\infty \frac{q}{a^2 + q^2} - \frac{p}{a^2 + p^2} da.$$

Recall that

$$\int \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} da = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{t}\right) + C.$$

Therefore, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_a^\infty \frac{q}{a^2 + q^2} - \frac{p}{a^2 + p^2} da \\ &= \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \right] - \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \right] \\ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{q}{a}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{a}\right). \end{aligned}$$

□

Problem 4.32.

Solution. □

Problem 4.35. Using the Laplace transform, solve the following difference equations:

a. $\Delta u_n - 2u_n = 0$, $u_0 = 1$

b. $\Delta^2 u_n - 2u_{n+1} + 3u_n = 0$, $u_0 = 0$, $u_1 = 1$.

Solution. Define $S_n(t) = H(t-n) - H(t-n-1)$ for $n \le t < n+1$ and define

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n S_n(t).$$

It follows that for $n \le t < n+1$ we have that $u(t) = u_n$.

By a previous theorem, if $\bar{u}(s) = \mathscr{L}\{u(t)\}$, then

$$\mathscr{L}\{u(t+1)\} = e^s\left[\bar{u}(s) - u_0\bar{S}_0(s)\right]$$

where $\bar{S}_0 = \frac{1}{s}(1-e^{-s})$. It then follows that

$$\mathscr{L}\{u(t+2)\} = e^{2s}\left[\bar{u}(s) - (u_0 + u_1 e^{-s})\bar{S}_0(s)\right].$$

a. Note that this difference equation is equivalent to

$$\Delta u_n - 2u_n = u_{n+1} - 3u_n = 0.$$

Applying the Laplace transform to the difference equation yields that

$$\mathscr{L}\{u_{n+1} - 3u_n\} = e^s\left[\bar{u}(s) - u_0\bar{S}_0(s)\right] - 3\bar{u}(s) = 0 = \mathscr{L}\{0\}.$$

In light of the initial data, this equation becomes

$$e^s\left[\bar{u}(s) - \bar{S}_0(s)\right] - 3\bar{u}(s) = 0.$$

Thus, we see that

$$\bar{u}(s) = \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^s - 3}.$$

Therefore, from a previous result, we see that the solution to the original difference equation is

$$u(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\{\bar{u}(s)\} = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^s-3}\right\} = 3^n$$

b. Note that this difference equation is equivalent to

$$\Delta^2 u_n - 2u_{n+1} + 3u_n = u_{n+2} - 4u_{n+1} + 4u_n = 0.$$

Applying the Laplace transform to the difference equation yields that

$$\mathscr{L}\{u_{n+2} - 4u_{n+1} + 4u_n\} = e^{2s}\left[\bar{u}(s) - (u_0 + u_1e^{-s})\bar{S}_0(s)\right] - 4e^s\left[\bar{u}(s) - u_0\bar{S}_0(s)\right] + 4\bar{u}(s) = 0.$$

In light of the initial data, this equation becomes

$$e^{2s}\left[\bar{u}(s) - e^{-s}\bar{S}_0(s)\right] - 4e^s\bar{u}(s) + 4\bar{u}(s) = 0.$$

Thus, we see that

$$\bar{u}(s) = \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{\left(e^s - 2\right)^2}.$$

From a previous result, we know that

$$\mathscr{L}\left\{na^n\right\} = \frac{ae^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{\left(e^s - a\right)^2}$$

Therefore, we see that the solution to the original difference equation is

$$u(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\bar{u}(s)\right\} = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{\left(e^s - 2\right)^2}\right\} = n2^{n-1}.$$

□

Problem 4.36. Show that the solution of the difference equation

$$u_{n+2} + 4u_{n+1} + u_n = 0$$

with $u_0 = 0$ and $u_1 = 1$, is

$$u_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left[\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)^n + (-1)^{n+1}\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^n\right]$$

Solution. Applying the Laplace transform to the difference equation yields that

$$\mathscr{L}\left\{u_{n+2} + 4u_{n+1} + u_n\right\} = e^{2s}\left[\bar{u}(s) - (u_0 + u_1 e^{-s})\bar{S}_0(s)\right] + 4e^s\left[\bar{u}(s) - u_0\bar{S}_0(s)\right] + \bar{u}(s) = 0.$$

In light of the initial data, this equation becomes

$$e^{2s}\left[\bar{u}(s) - e^{-s}\bar{S}_0(s)\right] + 4e^s\bar{u}(s) + \bar{u}(s) = 0.$$

Thus, we see that

$$\bar{u}(s) = \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^{2s} + 4e^s + 1} = \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{(e^s - \alpha_1)(e^s - \alpha_2)},$$

where $\alpha_1 = -2 - \sqrt{3}$ and $\alpha_2 = -2 + \sqrt{3}$. From the method of partial fraction decomposition, we then see that

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}(s) &= \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{(e^s - \alpha_1)(e^s - \alpha_2)} \\ &= \frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}\left(\frac{1}{e^s - \alpha_2} - \frac{1}{e^s - \alpha_1}\right).\end{aligned}$$

From a previous result, we know that

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^s - a}\right\} = a^n.$$

Therefore, the solution to the original difference equation is

$$\begin{aligned}u(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\bar{u}(s)\right\} &= \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}\left(\frac{1}{e^s - \alpha_2} - \frac{1}{e^s - \alpha_1}\right)\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}\left[\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^s - \alpha_2}\right\} - \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^s\bar{S}_0(s)}{e^s - \alpha_1}\right\}\right] \\ &= \frac{\alpha_2^n - \alpha_1^n}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left[\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)^n + (-1)^{n+1}\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^n\right]\end{aligned}$$

□

Problem 4.37.

Solution. □

Problem 4.40.

Solution. □

Problem 4.43.

Solution. □

Problem 4.50.

Solution. $\square$