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Laplace transform of $t^n f(t)$

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Owner	pahio (2872)
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Author	pahio (2872)
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Let

$$F(s) := \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

A differentiation under the integral sign with respect to s yields

$$F'(s) = - \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t f(t) dt = -\mathcal{L}\{t f(t)\}.$$

Differentiating again under the integral sign gives

$$F''(s) = + \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^2 f(t) dt = \mathcal{L}\{t^2 f(t)\}.$$

One can continue similarly, and then we apparently have

$$F^{(n)}(s) = (-1)^n \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^n f(t) dt = (-1)^n \mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\}. \quad (1)$$

If this equation is multiplied by $(-1)^n$, it gives the

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s) \quad (2)$$

which is true for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Application. Evaluate the improper integral

$$I := \int_0^\infty t^3 e^{-t} \sin t dt.$$

By the <http://planetmath.org/LaplaceTransformparent> entry, we have $\mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} = \frac{1}{1+s^2}$. Using this and (2), we may write

$$\int_0^\infty t^3 e^{-st} \sin t dt = \mathcal{L}\{t^3 \sin t\} = (-1)^3 \frac{d^3}{ds^3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{24(s - s^3)}{(1 + s^2)^4}.$$

The value of I is obtained by substituting here $s = 1$:

$$I = \frac{24(1 - 1^3)}{(1 + 1^2)^4} = 0.$$