

$$1) y''(t) - 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = 6t - 8$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''(t) - 4y'(t) + 3y(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{6t - 8\}$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - \cancel{s y(0)} - \cancel{y'(0)} - 4s \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - \cancel{4y(0)} +$$

$$3 \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = \frac{6}{s^2} - \frac{8}{s}$$

$$x = \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}$$

$$s^2 x - 4sx + 3x = \frac{6 - 8s}{s^2}$$

$$x(s^2 - 4s + 3) = \frac{6 - 8s}{s^2}$$

$$x = \frac{6 - 8s}{s^2(s^2 - 4s + 3)}$$

$$x = \frac{6 - 8s}{s^2(s-3)(s-1)}$$

$$1) \frac{6-8s}{s^2(s-3)(s-1)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2} + \frac{C}{s-3} + \frac{D}{s-1}$$

$$6-8s = (As+B)(s-3)(s-1) + Cs^2(s-1) + Ds^2(s-3)$$

when $s=1$,

$$6-8 = -2D$$

$$D=1$$

when $s=3$,

$$6-24 = 18C$$

$$C=-1$$

when $s=0$,

$$6 = 3B$$

$$B=2$$

when $s=2$,

$$6-16 = (2A+2)(-1)(1) + 4(-1)(1) + 4(1)(-1)$$

$$-10 = -2A - 2 - 4 + 4$$

$$A=0$$

$$1) \therefore \frac{6-8s}{s^2(s-3)(s-1)} = \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$y(t) = 2t - e^{3t} + e^t$$

$$2a) \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1}{s+4} \right)$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{s+4}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{s+4}\right\} = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-4\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{e^{-4t} - 1}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-4t})$$

$$2b) G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + \omega^2)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + \omega^2)}\right\} &= \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^t \sin(\omega \tau) d\tau \\ &= -\frac{1}{\omega} \left[\frac{\cos(\omega \tau)}{\omega} \right]_0^t \\ &= -\frac{1}{\omega^2} (\cos(\omega t) - 1) \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos(\omega t)}{\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$3a) \quad g(t) = t^2 u(t-1)$$

$$f(t-1) = t^2$$

$$f(t) = (t+1)^2$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L} \{ (t+1)^2 \}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} \{ t^2 + 2t + 1 \}$$

$$= \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \{ t^2 u(t-1) \} = e^{-s} \left(\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$3b) g(t) = \sin(\omega t) \left[u(t) - u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right]$$

$$= u(t)\sin(\omega t) - u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\sin(\omega t)$$

$$= u(t)\sin(\omega t) - u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\sin\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} + \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\right)$$

$$= u(t)\sin(\omega t) - u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\sin\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) + \pi\right)$$

$$= u(t)\sin(\omega t) + u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\sin\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\right)$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{\sin(\omega t)\}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{u(t)\sin(\omega t) + u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\sin\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right)\right)\right\}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\omega e^{-\frac{\pi s}{\omega}}}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$4) \frac{3(1-e^{-\pi s})}{s^2+9} = \frac{3(1-e^{-\pi s})}{s^2+3^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} (1-e^{-\pi s})$$

$$= \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} - \frac{3e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+3^2}$$

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} - \frac{3e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+3^2} \right\}$$

$$= \sin(3t) - u(t-\pi)\sin(3t)$$

$$5) \text{ Let } f(t) = \cosh(\pi t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \\ &= \mathcal{L}\{\cosh(\pi t)\} \\ &= \frac{s}{s^2 - \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF}{ds} &= \frac{(s^2 - \pi^2) - s(2s)}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{s^2 + \pi^2}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2F}{ds^2} &= -\frac{2s(s^2 - \pi^2)^2 - 2(2s)(s^2 - \pi^2)(s^2 + \pi^2)}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^4} \\ &= -\frac{2s(s^2 - \pi^2)^2 - 4s(s^2 - \pi^2)(s^2 + \pi^2)}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^4} \\ &= \frac{4s(s^2 + \pi^2) - 2s(s^2 - \pi^2)}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^3} \\ &= \frac{4s^3 + 4s\pi^2 - 2s^3 + 2s\pi^2}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^3} \\ &= \frac{2s^3 + 6s\pi^2}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^3} \\ &= \frac{2(s^3 + 3s\pi^2)}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \therefore \mathcal{L}\{t^2 \cosh(\kappa t)\} = (-1)^2 \left[\frac{2(s^3 + 3s\kappa^2)}{(s^2 - \kappa^2)^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2(s^3 + 3s\kappa^2)}{(s^2 - \kappa^2)^3}$$

$$6) \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = P(s) = \ln \left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{(s-1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \ln(s^2 + 1) - 2\ln(s-1)$$

$$F(s) = \ln(s^2 + 1) - 2\ln(s-1)$$

$$\frac{dF}{ds} = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{s-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t f(t)\} = \frac{2}{s-1} - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$t f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s-1} - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} \right\}$$

$$t f(t) = 2(e^t - \cos t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{t} (e^t - \cos t)$$