

**6G5Z3011 MULTI-VARIABLE CALCULUS AND ANALYTICAL  
METHODS**

TUTORIAL SHEET 08 - SOLUTIONS

Solutions to questions 1 – 4 listed on the following pages under the heading of  
*Exercise 3*

Solutions to questions 5 – 9 listed on the following pages under the heading of  
*Exercise 4*

**Laplace Transform Worked Solutions****Exercise 3**

Q1. a)  $f(t) = 6\{H(t-2) - H(t-3)\}$   
 b)  $f(t) = (t-2)\{H(t-2) - H(t-6)\} + 4H(t-6)$   
 $= (t-2)H(t-2) - (t-6)H(t-6)$   
 c)  $f(t) = 3t\{H(t) - H(t-1)\} + (4-t)\{H(t-1) - H(t-4)\}$   
 $= 3tH(t) - 4(t-1)H(t-1) + (t-4)H(t-4)$

Q2. In (0,1) the gradient is 2 and the intercept is 0 so  $f(t) = 2t$ .

In (1,3) the gradient is -2 and the line passes through (2,0) so  $f(t) = 4 - 2t$ .

In (3,4) the gradient is 2 and the line passes through (4,0) so  $f(t) = 2t - 8$ .

Hence  $f(t) = 2t\{H(t) - H(t-1)\} + (4 - 2t)\{H(t-1) - H(t-3)\} + (2t - 8)\{H(t-3) - H(t-4)\}$   
 $= 2tH(t) - 4(t-1)H(t-1) - 4(t-3)H(t-3) + 2(t-4)H(t-4)$

Q4.  $L\{f(t-a)H(t-a)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st}f(t-a)H(t-a)dt$   
 $= \int_a^{\infty} e^{-st}f(t-a)H(t-a)dt$  since  $H(t-a) = 0$  if  $t < a$   
 $= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s(u+a)}f(u)H(u)du$  where  $u = t - a$   
 $= e^{-sa} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-su}f(u)H(u)du = e^{-sa}F(s)$

## Exercise 4

Q1.a)  $\frac{3e^{-s} + 4e^{-2s}}{s}$

b)  $tH(t-4) = (t-4)H(t-4) + 4H(t-4)$

For first term using notation of tables  $a = 4$  and  $f(t-4)=t-4$  so  $f(t)=t$  and  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$

Then  $L\{tH(t-4)\} = \frac{e^{-4s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-4s}}{s}$

c)  $a = 3$  and  $f(t-3) = \cos(t-3)$  so  $f(t) = \cos t$  and  $F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1}$

Then  $L\{\cos(t-3)H(t-3)\} = \frac{s}{s^2+1} e^{-3s}$

d) Let  $u = t-1$  so  $t = u+1$  and  $t^2 = u^2 + 2u + 1$ .

Then  $t^2H(t-1) = \{(t-1)^2 + 2(t-1) + 1\}H(t-1)$  so  $a = 1$  and  $f(t-1) = (t-1)^2 + 2(t-1) + 1$ .

Hence  $f(t) = t^2 + 2t + 1$  and so  $F(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$ .

Thus  $L\{t^2H(t-1)\} = (\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s})e^{-s}$

2.a)  $2\delta(t-4) + 5H(t-5)$

b) Using notation of tables  $a = 1$  and if  $F(s) = \frac{3}{s+4} + \frac{2}{s^2+4}$ ,  $f(t) = 3e^{-4t} + \sin 2t$

Hence inverse transform  $f(t-a)H(t-a) = (3e^{-4(t-1)} + \sin 2(t-1))H(t-1)$

3.a)i) Taking Laplace Transforms

$$s^2L(y) - sy_0 - y_1 - 6(sL(y) - y_0) + 5L(y) = 4e^{-2s}$$

Inserting initial conditions

$$(s^2 - 6s + 5)L(y) = 4e^{-2s}$$

so 
$$L(y) = \frac{4}{s^2 - 6s + 5} e^{-2s}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(s-1)(s-5)} e^{-2s}$$

Now by partial fractions  $\frac{4}{(s-1)(s-5)} = \frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{1}{s-1}$

so 
$$L(y) = \frac{1}{s-5} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{s-1} e^{-2s}$$

For the first term  $a = 2$  and  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s-5}$  so  $f(t) = e^{5t}$  and  $f(t-a)H(t-a) = e^{5(t-2)}H(t-2)$

Similarly for the second term  $f(t-a)H(t-a) = e^{(t-2)}H(t-2)$

Hence  $y = e^{5(t-2)}H(t-2) - e^{(t-2)}H(t-2)$ .

ii) Taking Laplace Transforms

$$s^2L(y) - sy_0 - y_1 + 4(sL(y) - y_0) + 3L(y) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2}$$

Inserting initial conditions

$$(s^2 + 4s + 3)L(y) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2}$$

so factorising 
$$L(y) = \frac{1}{(s+3)(s+4)s^2} e^{-s}$$

Using partial fractions  $\frac{1}{(s+3)(s+4)s^2} = \frac{1}{12s^2} - \frac{7}{144s} + \frac{1}{9(s+3)} - \frac{1}{16(s+4)}$

In this case  $a = 1$  and  $F(s) = \frac{1}{12s^2} - \frac{7}{144s} + \frac{1}{9(s+3)} - \frac{1}{16(s+4)}$  so  $f(t) = \frac{t}{12} - \frac{7}{144} + \frac{1}{9}e^{-9t} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4t}$   
 and  $f(t-a)H(t-a) = [\frac{t-1}{12} - \frac{7}{144} + \frac{1}{9}e^{-3(t-1)} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4(t-1)}]H(t-1)$ .

$$b) \quad f(t) = t[H(t)-H(t-1)] + [H(t-1)-H(t-2)] + (3-t)[H(t-2)-H(t-3)] \\ = tH(t) - (t-1)H(t-1) - (t-2)H(t-2) + (t-3)H(t-3)$$

Taking Laplace Transforms

$$sL(y) - y_0 - L(y) = \frac{1e^{0s}}{s^2} - \frac{1e^{-1s}}{s^2} - \frac{1e^{-2s}}{s^2} - \frac{1e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$\text{so, since } y_0 = 0, \quad (s-1)L(y) = \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - e^{-s} - e^{-2s} - e^{-3s})$$

$$\text{and} \quad L(y) = \frac{1}{(s-1)s^2} (1 - e^{-s} - e^{-2s} - e^{-3s})$$

$$\text{Now by partial fractions} \quad \frac{1}{(s-1)s^2} = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\text{and, if } F(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \quad \text{then } f(t) = e^t - 1 - t$$

$$\text{Hence} \quad y = e^t - 1 - t - (e^{t-1} - 1 - (t-1))H(t-1) - (e^{t-2} - 1 - (t-2))H(t-2) - (e^{t-3} - 1 - (t-3))H(t-3)$$

Q4.a)  $4H(t-1) + 7e^{-2t}$   $4H(t-1)$  is steady state,  $7e^{-2t}$  is transient

b)  $\frac{36 - 12s}{(s^2+9)(s+3)} = \frac{4}{s+3} - \frac{4s}{s^2+9}$ . Inverse is  $4e^{-3t} - 4\cos 3t$ .  $4e^{-3t}$  is transient,  $4\cos 3t$  is steady state.

c)  $\frac{(5s+17)}{s^2+6s+10} = \{ \frac{5(s+3)}{(s+3)^2+1} + \frac{2}{(s+3)^2+1} \}$ . Inverse is  $5e^{-3t}\cos t + 2e^{-3t}\sin t$ , which is transient.

Q5. Taking Laplace Transforms

$$s^2L(y) - sy_0 - y_1 + 6(L(y) - y_0) + 8L(y) = \frac{16}{s}$$

Inserting initial conditions and reorganising equation

$$(s^2 + 6s + 8)L(y) = \frac{16 + 22s + 3s^2}{s(s+2)(s+4)} \\ = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{3}{s+4} \quad \text{by partial fractions}$$

$$\text{so} \quad y = 2 + 4e^{-2t} - 3e^{-4t}$$

$4e^{-2t} - 3e^{-4t}$  is transient, 2 is steady state.

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 2$  because  $4e^{-2t}$  and  $3e^{-4t}$  both tend to 0 as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{3}{s+4}) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (2 + \frac{4s}{s+2} - \frac{3s}{s+4}) = 2$$

so the initial value theorem holds.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = y(0) = 3 \quad s \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{3}{s+4}) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} (2 + \frac{4s}{s+2} - \frac{3s}{s+4}) = 2 + 4 - 3 = 3$$

so the final value theorem holds.