## MATH 231, Inverse Laplace Transform Worksheet

Find the inverse Laplace transform for each function.

1. 
$$F(s) = \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{s^2 + 9}$$

**Answer**: First, we deal with  $(s^2 + 9)^{-1}$ ; that is, F(s) without its exponential factor. We have

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+9}\right\} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2+9}\right\} = \frac{1}{3}\sin(3t).$$

The exponential factor in F(s) calls for use of the  $2^{nd}$  shifting rule, yielding

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{F(s)\right\} = \frac{1}{3}u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\sin\left(3\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right).$$

2. 
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2+4)}$$

**Answer**: The partial fraction expansion for F(s) is

$$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+4}.$$

Multiplying through by the common denominator yields the equation

$$1 = As(s^{2} + 4) + B(s^{2} + 4) + (Cs + D)s^{2}$$
$$= (A + C)s^{3} + (B + D)s^{2} + 4As + 4B.$$

Since this must hold for all real s, the coefficients of the various powers of s must be equal:

$$s^3$$
:  $0 = A + C$   $C = 0$   
 $s^2$ :  $0 = B + D$   $\Rightarrow$   $D = -1/4$   
 $s^1$ :  $0 = 4A$   $\Rightarrow$   $A = 0$   
 $s^0$ :  $1 = 4B$   $B = 1/4$ 

Thus,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+4)}\right\} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} - \frac{1}{8}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^2+4}\right\} = \frac{1}{4}t - \frac{1}{8}\sin(2t).$$

3. 
$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 6s + 11}$$

**Answer**: First, note that  $s^2 + 6s + 11$  is an irreducible quadratic, having nonreal roots. Thus, we complete the square:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+6s+11}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2+6s+9)+2}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{(s+3)-3}{(s+3)^2+2}\right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+2}\Big|_{s\mapsto s+3} - \frac{3}{s^2+2}\Big|_{s\mapsto s+3}\right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+2}\Big|_{s\mapsto s+3}\right\} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{s^2+2}\Big|_{s\mapsto s+3}\right\}$$

$$= e^{-3t}\cos(\sqrt{2}t) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-3t}\sin(\sqrt{2}t).$$

4. 
$$F(s) = e^{-s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 6s + 11}$$

**Answer**: Building on our answer to the previous exercise, we have

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-s}\frac{s}{s^2+6s+11}\right\} = u(t-1)\left[e^{-3(t-1)}\cos(\sqrt{2}(t-1)) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-3(t-1)}\sin(\sqrt{2}(t-1))\right].$$

5. 
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^3} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s - 8}$$

**Answer**: We first perform partial fraction decomposition on the second term. [Note that such a decomposition of the first term *cannot* make it simpler.]

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 2s - 8} = \frac{1}{(s - 2)(s + 4)} = \frac{A}{s - 2} + \frac{B}{s + 4}.$$

We find that A = 1/6 and B = -1/6. Thus,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{F(s)\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-1)^3} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s+4}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^3}\Big|_{s \mapsto s-1}\right\} + \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-2}\right\} - \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+4}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t^2e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t},$$

where, in the final step, we have used the  $\mathbf{1^{st}}$  shifting rule on the first of the three Laplace transforms.

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

**Answer**: First, if we look carefully back at the work of the previous problem, we note that

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-1)^3}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}t^2e^t$$
 and  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+2s-8}\right\} = \frac{1}{6}(e^{2t}-e^{-4t}).$ 

By the 2<sup>nd</sup> shifting rule, we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{F(s)\right\} = \frac{1}{2}u(t-2)(t-2)^2e^{t-2} + \frac{1}{6}u(t-1)\left(e^{2(t-1)} - e^{-4(t-1)}\right).$$