

Q1. Prove that $L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ where $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot t^n dt & \quad st = u \\
 & \quad t = \frac{u}{s} \\
 & \quad dt = \frac{du}{s} \\
 & = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} \left(\frac{u}{s}\right)^n \cdot \frac{du}{s} \\
 & = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} \cdot u^n du = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \quad \text{if } n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Q2. a) $L[\sin^3 t] = L\left[\frac{3\sin t - \sin 3t}{4}\right]$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{s^2+9} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+9} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{s^2+9 - s^2-1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)} \right) = \frac{6}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}$$

b) $L[\cos 3t \sin^2 t]$

$$= L[\cos 3t \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}] \quad \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t$$

$$= L\left[\frac{\cos 3t}{2} - \frac{\cos 3t \cdot \cos 2t}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+9} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\cos 5t + \cos t \right] \quad \left(\cos A \cdot \cos B = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+9} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+25} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2s(s^2+25)(s^2+1) - s(s^2+9)(s^2+1) - s(s^2+9)(s^2+25)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)(s^2+25)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{s(2s^4 + 52s^2 + 50 - s^4 - 10s^2 - 9 - s^4 - 34s^2 - 225)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)(s^2+25)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(8s^2 - 184) \times s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)(s^2+25)} \right) = \frac{2s(s^2-23)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)(s^2+25)}$$

Q3. $L[\cos^3 2t]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = L\left[\frac{3\cos 2t + \cos 6t}{4}\right] \\
 & = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+36} \\
 & = \frac{s}{4} \left(\frac{3}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{s^2+36} \right) \\
 & = \frac{s}{4} \left(\frac{3s^2+108 + s^2+4}{(s^2+4)(s^2+36)} \right) \\
 & = \frac{s(s^2+28)}{(s^2+4)(s^2+36)}
 \end{aligned}$$