

**UE20MA151** 

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**Unit 4: Inverse Laplace Transform** 

Session: 4

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#### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**

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- Inverse Laplace Transform of Integrals



#### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**



# Inverse Laplace Transform of Derivatives

If 
$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\}=f(t)$$
 then, for  $n=1,2,3\dots,$  
$$L^{-1}\{F^{(n)}(s)\}=(-1)^nt^nf(t)$$

## Recall !!!

$$L\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$
 for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 

#### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**



# Inverse Laplace Transform of Integrals

If 
$$L^{-1}{F(s)} = f(t)$$
 then  $L^{-1}{\int_{s}^{\infty} F(s)ds} = \frac{f(t)}{t} = \frac{L^{-1}{F(s)}}{t}$ 

## Recall !!!

$$L\left\{\frac{f(t)}{t}\right\} = \int_{s}^{\infty} F(s)ds$$

#### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**



1) Find the inverse Laplace Transforms of  $\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$ 

**Solution**: We know that,  $\frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2} \right\} = \frac{-2s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ 

Or, 
$$\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{ds}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}\right\}$$

Therefore, 
$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2} \right\} \right]$$
$$= (-1) \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -t L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2} \right] \right\} = \frac{t sinat}{2a}$$

#### INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM



2) Obtain the inverse Laplace Transforms of

$$L^{-1} \left| \int_{s}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) ds \right|$$

**Solution**: Let 
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}$$

Then 
$$L^{-1} \left[ \int_{s}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) ds \right] = \frac{L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right]}{t} = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$$

#### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**



3) Find the inverse Laplace Transforms of  $\frac{s^2-a^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$ 

**Solution**: We know that,  $\frac{d}{ds}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right\} = \frac{a^2-s^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$ 

Or, 
$$\frac{s^2 - a^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} = -\frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} \right\}$$

Therefore, 
$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{s^2-a^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2}\right] = -L^{-1}\left[\frac{d}{ds}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right\}\right]$$
  
=  $(-1)\left\{-tL^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right]\right\}$ = tcosat

#### INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM



4) Obtain the inverse Laplace Transforms of

$$L^{-1} \left[ \int_{s}^{\infty} log \left( \frac{u+2}{u+1} \right) du \right]$$

## **Solution:**

Let 
$$F(u) = log(\frac{u+2}{u+1}) = log(u+2) - log(u+1)$$
  
 $F'(u) = \frac{1}{u+2} - \frac{1}{u+1}$ 

$$-F'(u) = \frac{1}{u+2} - \frac{1}{u+1}$$

### **INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM**



$$L^{-1}\{-F'(u)\} = L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{u+1}\right) - L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{u+2}\right)$$

$$tf(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

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

Then 
$$L^{-1} \left[ \int_{S}^{\infty} log \left( \frac{u+2}{u+1} \right) du \right] = \frac{L^{-1} \left[ log \left( \frac{u+2}{u+1} \right) \right]}{t} = \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t^2}$$



# **THANK YOU**

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