

(5)

Evaluation of  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$ 

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L[f(t)] = F(s)$$

put  $s = a$ 

Ex ① Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin^3 t dt$

09

Soln  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L[f(t)]$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin^3 t dt = L[\sin^3 t]$$

$$= L\left[\frac{3 \sin t - \sin 3t}{4}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3L[\sin t] - L[\sin 3t]]$$

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

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

put  $s = 2$ 

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin^3 t dt = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{13} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{13-5}{65} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{8}{65} \right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{65}$$

Ex ② If  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin(t+\alpha) \cdot \cos(t-\alpha) dt$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \text{ Find } \alpha$$

09.14.17



⑥

Soln  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L[f(t)]$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin(t+\pi) \cos(t-\pi) dt$$

$$= L[\sin(t+\pi) \cdot \cos(t-\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L[\sin(t+\pi+t-\pi) + \sin(t+\pi-t+\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [L\{\sin 2t\} + \sin 2\pi L\{1\}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{s^2+4} + \sin 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\text{Put } s = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin(t+\pi) \cdot \cos(t-\pi) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{8} + \frac{\sin 2\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi$$

$$\frac{3-1}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi \therefore \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi$$

$$\sin 2\pi = 1 \therefore 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ans If  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin(t+\pi) \cos(t-\pi) dt$  ⑥

$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{ Find } \pi.$$



# ⑦ Change of Scale Property

Let  $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$

then  $L\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} F(s/a)$

Ex ① If  $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{20-4s}{s^2-4s+20}$  find

$L\{f(3t)\}$

Soln:  $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{20-4s}{s^2-4s+20} = F(s)$

$L\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} F(s/a)$

$a = 3$

$L\{f(3t)\} = \frac{1}{3} F(s/3)$

$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(20-4(\frac{s}{3}))}{\frac{s^2}{9}-\frac{4s}{3}+20}$

$= \frac{\frac{s^2}{9}-\frac{4s}{3}+20}{\frac{s^2}{9}-\frac{4s}{3}+20}$

$= \frac{60-4s}{9}$

$= \frac{s^2-12s+180}{9}$

$= \frac{60-4s}{s^2-12s+180}$

$= \frac{60-4s}{s^2-12s+180}$

Ex If  $L\{\sin \sqrt{t}\} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2s\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{1}{4s}}$  Find  $L\{\sin 2t\}$

Soln  $L\{\sin \sqrt{t}\} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2s\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{1}{4s}} = F(s)$

$L\{\sin 2t\} = L\{\sin \sqrt{4t}\} = \frac{1}{2} F(s/2)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{2} \sqrt{\frac{s}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{s}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{s\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{1}{2s}}$



## ⑧ First shifting theorem

If  $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  then

$$L\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$$

$$L\{e^{-at} f(t)\} = F(s+a)$$

If  $f(t) \rightarrow e^{at} \rightarrow s \rightarrow s-a$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$L\{e^{at} t^n\} = \frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad L\{\sin kt\} = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$$

$$L\{e^{at} \sin kt\} = \frac{k}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad L\{\cos kt\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$$

$$L\{e^{at} \cos kt\} = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad L\{e^{at} \sinh kt\} = \frac{k}{(s-a)^2 - k^2}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad L\{e^{at} \cosh kt\} = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 - k^2}$$

Ex (1) If  $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 4}$  Find  $L\{e^{2t} f(2t)\}$

Soln:  $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 4} = F(s)$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(2t)\} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{2}}{\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s}{2} + 4} = \frac{\frac{s}{2}}{\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s}{2} + 4} = \frac{\frac{s}{2}}{s + 4} \\ &= \frac{s}{s^2 + 2s + 16} \end{aligned}$$



$$L\{e^{at} f(t+1)\} = F(s+a)$$

$$s \rightarrow s+a$$

$$L\{e^{3t} f(t+1)\} = \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2 + 2(s+3) + 1 - 6}$$

$$= \frac{s+3}{s^2 + 6s + 9 + 2s + 6 + 1 - 6}$$

$$L\{e^{3t} f(t+1)\} = \frac{s+3}{s^2 + 8s + 3}$$


---