

6)  $L(\sin 2t \cos t \cosh 2t)$   
 $= L\left[\sin 2t \cos t \left(\frac{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}}{2}\right)\right]$

$$= L\left\{\frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{2t} \sin 2t \cos t + e^{-2t} \sin 2t \cos t \right]\right\}$$

$$= L\left\{\frac{1}{4} \left[ e^{2t} \sin 3t + e^{2t} \sin t + e^{-2t} \sin 3t + e^{-2t} \sin t \right]\right\} \text{--- (1)}$$

$$L[\sin 3t] = 3/s^2 + 9$$

$$L[e^{2t} \sin 3t] = 3/(s-2)^2 + 9 \text{--- (2)}$$

$$L[e^{-2t} \sin 3t] = 3/(s+2)^2 + 9 \text{--- (3)}$$

$$L[\sin t] = 1/s^2 + 1$$

$$L[e^{2t} \sin t] = 1/(s-2)^2 + 1 \text{--- (4)}$$

$$L[e^{-2t} \sin t] = 1/(s+2)^2 + 1 \text{--- (5)}$$

Put in (1)

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

4) If  $L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$  then find  $L\left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{t}}\right]$

$$f(t) = 1/\sqrt{\pi t} \quad f(at) = \sqrt{\pi}/t$$

$$\therefore 1/\sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\pi}/\sqrt{a}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = \pi$$

$$a = \pi^2$$

Now,

$$L\left[\sqrt{\pi}/t\right] = 1/a (s/a)$$

$$1/\pi^2 = \pi/s$$

$$\therefore L\left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{t}}\right] = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{s}}$$

5)  $L\left[\frac{\cos^3 t}{e^{3t}}\right]$

$$\cos^3 t / e^{3t} = e^{-3t} \cdot \cos^3 t$$

$$\cos^3 t = \cos 3t + 3 \cos t / 4$$

$$L[\cos^3 t] = 1/4 \left[ \frac{3/s^2+9}{s^2+9} + \frac{3s/s^2+1}{s^2+1} \right] = \phi s$$

By 1st simplifying theorem,

$$L[f(t)] = \phi s \text{ then}$$

$$L[e^{at} \cdot f(t)] = \phi(s-a)$$

$$\text{Here } a = -3$$

$$L[e^{-3t} \cos^3 t] = \phi(s+3) = 1/4 \left[ \frac{(s+3)}{(s+3)^2+9} + \frac{3(s+3)}{(s+3)^2+1} \right]$$

$$= 1/4 \left[ \frac{s+3}{s^2+6s+18} + \frac{3}{s^2+6s+10} \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad & \mathcal{L}[\cos t \cdot \cos 2t \cdot \cos 3t] \\
 &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{2}(\cos 3t + \cos t)\cos 3t\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[\cos 23t + \cos t \cdot \cos 3t] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{2}(\cos 6t + 1) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 4t + \cos 2t)\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{L}[1 + \cos 2t + \cos 4t + \cos 6t] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{s}{s^2+16} + \frac{s}{s^2+36} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad & \mathcal{L}(\cosh^3 2t) \\
 \cosh^3 2t &= \left(\frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{e^{4t} - 1}{2e^{2t}}\right)^3 \\
 &= \frac{e^{12t} - 1 - 3e^{8t} + 3e^{4t}}{8e^{6t}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} [e^{6t} - e^{-6t} - 3e^{+2t} + 3e^{-2t}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{1}{(s-6)} - \frac{1}{(s+6)} - \frac{1}{(s-2)} + \frac{1}{(s+2)} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad & \mathcal{L}(3t^2 + e^{-t} + \sin^3 t) \\
 &= \mathcal{L}\left[3t^2 + e^{-t} + \frac{3\sin t - \sin 3t}{4}\right] \\
 &= \mathcal{L}\left[3t^2 + e^{-t} + \frac{3}{4}\sin t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 3t\right] \\
 &= 3\left(\frac{2!}{s^3}\right) + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{s^2+9}\right) \\
 &= \frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{s^2+9}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$