

## Homework 2

Daniil Sherki

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } f(t) = 1 \quad F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{1\} = \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} d(-st) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{s} e^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} e^0 = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{b) } f(t) = at^4 + bt^2 + c \quad F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{at^4 + bt^2 + c\} = \mathcal{L}(at^4) + \mathcal{L}(bt^2) + \mathcal{L}(c)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(at^4) = \int_0^{\infty} at^4 \cdot e^{-st} dt = a \int_0^{\infty} t^4 e^{-st} dt =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^4 \quad dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = 4t^3 dt \quad v = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= at^4 \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{-st}}{s}\right) \Big|_0^{\infty} + a \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-st}}{s} \cdot 4t^3 dt =$$

$$= -\frac{a}{s} t^4 \cdot e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{4a}{s} \int_0^{\infty} t^3 e^{-st} dt =$$

$$*: \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^3 \quad dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = 3t^2 dt \quad v = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -\frac{a}{s} t^4 \cdot e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{4a}{s} t^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} =$$

$$- \left(\frac{4a}{s}\right) \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{a}{s^2} t^4 e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} \quad (*)$$

$$(**): \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^2 \quad dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = 2t dt \quad v = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$(*) \frac{4a}{s^2} t^3 e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{12a}{s^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) t^2 e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} \quad (P)$$

2\*)

3\*)

$$\textcircled{+} \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=t \quad v=e^{-st} \\ du=dt \quad dv=(-s)e^{-st} \end{array} \right| \neq$$

$$(1^*) : -\frac{a}{s} t e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{a}{s} \cdot 0 + \frac{a}{s} t e^{-st} \Big|_0^0 = 0$$

$$(2^*) : -\frac{4a}{s^2} t^2 e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0$$

$$(3^*) : 0$$

$$= -\frac{24a}{s^3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) t e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) \frac{24a}{s^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt =$$

$$= \frac{24a}{s^4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{24a}{s^5} e^{-st} - \left(-\frac{24a}{s^5}\right) e^0 =$$

$$= \frac{24a}{s^5} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(at^4) = \frac{24a}{s^5}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(bt^2) = \int_0^{\infty} bt^2 e^{-st} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=bt^2 \quad dv=e^{-st} \\ du=2bt \, dt \quad v=-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) e^{-st} \cdot bt^2 \Big|_0^{\infty} - \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) \int_0^{\infty} 2bt e^{-st} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2b}{s} \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=t \quad dv=e^{-st} \\ du=dt \quad v=-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2b}{s} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) t e^{-st} - \left(-\frac{2b}{s^2}\right) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{2b}{s^3} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \left(-\frac{2b}{s^3}\right) e^{-st} - \left(-\frac{2b}{s^3}\right) e^0 =$$

$$= \frac{2b}{s^3} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(bt^2) = \frac{2b}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{c\} = \int_0^{\infty} c e^{-st} dt = -\frac{c}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{c}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{at^4 + bt^2 + c\} = \frac{24a}{s^5} + \frac{2b}{s^3} + \frac{c}{s}$$

c)  $f(t) = e^t \sin t$ ,  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = ?$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^t \sin t\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it})\right\} =$$

where  $\sin t = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it})$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{e^t \sin t\} &= \int_0^{\infty} \sin t \cdot e^{-st+t} dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i} e^{-st+t} dt = \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-s+1+it)} dt - \\ &- \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-s+1-it)} dt = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{s-i-1} - \end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{s+i-1} = \frac{s+i-1-s-i+1}{2i(s-i-1)(s+i-1)} = \frac{1}{(s-i-1)(s+i-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s-i-1)(s+i-1) &= s^2 + s - s - i^2 - (-1) - s - i + s + i - 1 \\ &= s^2 - 2s + 2 = s^2 - 2s + 1 + 1 = (s-1)^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{E} \quad \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

Task 2

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{(s-b)(s^2-a^2)}$$

Assume

$$\frac{1}{(s-b)(s^2-a^2)} = \frac{A}{s-b} + \frac{B}{s^2-a^2}$$

$$A(s^2-a^2) + B(s-b) = 1 \quad \textcircled{O}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-b)(s^2-a^2)} = \frac{A}{s-b} + \frac{B}{s-a} + \frac{C}{s+a}$$

$$A(s-a)(s+a) + B(s-b)(s+a) + C(s-b)(s-a) = 1$$

Assume  $s=a$   $\frac{B(a-b)2a}{B} = 1$   
 $B = \frac{1}{(a-b)(2a)}$



$$S=a: (-2a)(-a-b)=1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2a(a+b)}$$

$$S=b: A(b-a)(b+a)=1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{(b-a)(b+a)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s-b)(s^2-a^2)}\right) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{2a(a-b)} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)(b+a)} \cdot \frac{1}{s-b}\right\} + \\ &+ \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{2a(a-b)} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-a)}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{2a(a+b)} \cdot \frac{1}{s+a}\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(b+a)} e^{bt} + \frac{1}{2a(a-b)} e^{at} + \frac{1}{2a(a+b)} e^{-at} \end{aligned}$$

Task 3

$$a) y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0, y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'' - 5y' + 6y\} = \mathcal{L}\{y''\} - 5\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 6\mathcal{L}\{y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} + 6\mathcal{L}\{y\} &= s^2 Y - sy(0) - y'(0) - 5sY + 5y(0) \\ + 6Y &= s^2 Y - 2s - 5sY + 6Y + 10 = \\ &= Y(s^2 - 5s + 6) - 2s + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \frac{2s + 10}{s^2 - 5s + 6} = \frac{2s + 10}{(s-3)(s-2)} = \frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s-2}$$

$$D = 25 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 1 \quad A(s-2) + B(s-3) = 2s + 10$$

$$s_1 = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

$$As - 2A + Bs - 3B = 2s + 10$$

$$s_2 = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$$

$$(A+B)s - 2A - 3B = 2s + 10$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 \Rightarrow B=2-A \\ -2A-3B=10 \Rightarrow -2A-6+3A=10 \Rightarrow A=16 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 2 - (-4) = 6 \Rightarrow B=6$$

### Task 3 (Cont.)

$$y = -\frac{4}{s-3} + \frac{6}{s-2}$$

$$y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(y) = \underline{4e^{3t} + 6e^{2t}}$$

### Task 4

a)  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ ,  $a > 0$

$$F(\xi) = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i2\pi\xi x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-a|x|}\}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a|x|} e^{-i2\pi\xi x} dx =$$

There is  $a > 0$ :

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-a|x| - i2\pi\xi x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(+a - i2\pi\xi)x} dx +$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-a - i2\pi\xi)x} dx = \frac{1}{a - i2\pi\xi} e^{(a - i2\pi\xi)x} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{-a - i2\pi\xi} e^{(-a - i2\pi\xi)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{a - i2\pi\xi} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{-a - i2\pi\xi} + \frac{1}{a - i2\pi\xi} e^{-a} e^{-i2\pi\xi x} = \frac{a - i2\pi\xi + a + i2\pi\xi}{(a - i2\pi\xi)(a + i2\pi\xi)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2a}{a^2 + 4\pi^2\xi^2}}}$$

Task 5.

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{i\alpha x} \cdot f(x)\} = \mathcal{F}\left\{\zeta - \frac{q}{2\pi}\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}\{e^{i\alpha x} \cdot f(x)\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\alpha x} f(x) e^{i2\pi\zeta x} dx = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\alpha x - i2\pi\zeta x} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i2\pi x \left(-\frac{q}{2\pi} + \zeta\right)} f(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\left\{\zeta - \frac{q}{2\pi}\right\}$$

Task 6.  $\frac{\partial P(x,t)}{\partial t} = u \frac{\partial P(x,t)}{\partial x} + d \frac{\partial^2 P(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$

$P(x,t)$  - particle density function

$u$  - constant drift

$d$  - constant diffusion

Bound:  $x \geq 0$ ,  $P(x=0,t) = 0$ ,  $P(x=\infty,t) = 0$ ,  $P(x,t=0) = \delta(x-x_0)$

$$1) \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial P(x,t)}{\partial t} e^{-i2\pi\zeta x} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x,t) e^{-i2\pi\zeta x} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{F}\{P(x,t)\}$$

$$2) \mathcal{F}\left\{u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + d \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}\right\} = u \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right\} + d \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}\right\} =$$

$$i2\pi\zeta u \mathcal{F}\{P\} + (i2\pi\zeta)^2 d \mathcal{F}\{P\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{F}\{P\} = 2\pi\zeta \mathcal{F}\{P\} (iu - d \cdot 2\pi\zeta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}\{P\}}{\mathcal{F}\{P\}} = 2\pi\zeta (iu - d \cdot 2\pi\zeta) \cdot \partial t$$

$$\ln \mathcal{F}\{P\} - \ln \mathcal{F}\{P\}_{t=0} = 2\pi\zeta (iu - d \cdot 2\pi\zeta) t$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{P\} = \mathcal{F}\{P\}_{t=0} \cdot e^{2\pi\zeta (iu - d \cdot 2\pi\zeta) t}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{P^{-1}\{x,t\}\}$$