NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CALICUT MA1002D MATHEMATICS II, TUTORIAL 7 Winter Semester 2019-2020

Find the Laplace transform of the following functions. (Here a, b, c, ω , δ are constants).

1.
$$2t + 6$$

$$e^{a-b}$$

3.
$$\sin \pi t$$

4.
$$\sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

Find the inverse Laplace Transforms

5.
$$\frac{1-7s}{(s-3)(s-1)(s+2)}$$
 6. $\frac{-s-10}{s^2-s-2}$ 7. $\frac{2.4}{s^4} - \frac{228}{s^6}$

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$$\frac{-s-10}{s^2-s-2}$$

7.
$$\frac{2.4}{s^4} - \frac{228}{s^6}$$

Find the Laplace transform of

8.
$$t^2e^{-3}$$

9.
$$e^{2t} \sin^3 3t$$

Find the inverse transform of

$$10. \qquad \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

11.
$$\frac{3}{s^2 + 6s + 18}$$

Solve the following initial value problems by the Laplace transform method.

12.
$$y' + 3y = 10 \text{ sint}$$
 ; $y(0)$

13.
$$y'' + ay' - 2a^2y = 0$$
; $y(0) = 6, y'(0) = 0$

12.
$$y' + 3y = 10 \text{ sint}$$
 ; $y(0) = 0$
13. $y'' + ay' - 2a^2y = 0$; $y(0) = 6$, $y'(0) = 0$
14. $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 6e^{-2t}$; $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 14$

15.
$$y+0.2y = 0.01t$$
 ; $y(0) = -0.25$

15.
$$y+0.2y = 0.01t$$
; $y(0) = -0.25$
16. $y'-3y+2y = 4t + e^{3t}$; $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -1$

Find the inverse transforms by Integration

$$17. \qquad \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s}$$

18.
$$\frac{1}{s(s^2 + \omega^2)}$$
20. $\frac{9}{s^2} \left[\frac{s+1}{s^2+1} \right]$

$$19. \qquad \frac{1}{s^3 - s}$$

$$20. \qquad \frac{9}{s^2} \left\lceil \frac{s+1}{s^2+9} \right\rceil$$

Find the Laplace transform of the following functions

22.
$$t^2 \cosh \pi t$$

$$25. \qquad \frac{e^{2t} + \cos t}{t}$$

te' 22.
$$t^2 \cosh \pi$$

$$\frac{e^{2t} + \cos t}{t}$$
26. $\frac{e^{-t} \sin t}{t}$

$$27. \ \frac{e^{2t} + \cos t}{t}$$

Find the inverse transform of the following functions.

$$28. \qquad \frac{1}{(s-3)^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-3)^3} \qquad 29. \quad \frac{s^2 - \pi^2}{(s^2 + \pi^2)^2} \qquad 30. \ \ln \frac{s^2 + 1}{(s-1)^2}$$

30.
$$ln \frac{s^2 + 1}{(s-1)^2}$$

31.
$$\frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2}$$
 32. $\log(1+1/s^2)$ 33. $\cot^{-1}\frac{s}{a}$

$$32 \cdot \log(1+1/s^2)$$

33.
$$\cot^{-1} \frac{s}{a}$$

Find the inverse transforms using convolution.

$$34. \qquad \frac{1}{s^2(s-1)}$$

35.
$$\frac{s}{(s^2 + \pi^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2(s-1)} \qquad 35. \quad \frac{s}{(s^2+\pi^2)^2} \qquad 36. \quad \frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)}$$

37.
$$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+9)}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+9)}$$
 38. $\frac{\omega}{s^2(s^2+\omega^2)}$

Using Laplace transforms, solve the integral equations

39
$$y(t)=1+\int_{0}^{t}y(\tau) d\tau$$

40.
$$y(t) = 1 - \int_{0}^{t} (t - \tau) y(\tau) d\tau$$

Find the inverse transforms of the following functions

41.
$$\frac{6}{(s+2)(s-4)}$$

42.
$$\frac{2s^3}{(s^4 - 81)^2}$$

$$\frac{6}{(s+2)(s-4)} \qquad 42. \qquad \frac{2s^3}{(s^4-81)} \qquad 43. \quad \frac{s^3+6s^2+14s}{(s-2)^2} \qquad 44. \quad \frac{a(s^2-2a^2)}{s^4+4a^4}$$

44.
$$\frac{a(s^2-2a^2)}{s^4+4a^4}$$

$$45. \qquad \frac{s^2 + 9s - 9s}{s^3 - 9s}$$

46.
$$\frac{s^4 + 3(s+1)^3}{s^4(s+1)^3}$$

47.
$$\frac{1}{s(s+a)^3}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + 9s - 9}{s^3 - 9s} \qquad 46. \ \frac{s^4 + 3(s+1)^3}{s^4(s+1)^3} \qquad 47. \ \frac{1}{s(s+a)^3} \qquad 48. \ \frac{2s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s-1)(s-2)(s-3)}$$

Find the Laplace transforms of the following functions

49.
$$(t-1)u(t-1)$$

50.
$$e^{-2t} u(t-3)$$

51.
$$4u(t-\pi) \cos t$$

52.
$$\sin \omega t \quad (0 < t < \pi/\omega)$$

53.
$$e^{t}(0 < t < 1)$$

54.
$$10 \cos \pi t \ (1 < t < 2)$$

10 cos
$$\pi t$$
 (1f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{m}, & 0 < t < m \\ 1, & t > m \end{cases}

Find the inverse Laplace transforms. 56. $3(1-e^{-\pi s}) / (s^2+9)$ 57. $se^{-2s}/(s^2+\pi^2)$

56.
$$3(1-e^{-\pi s}) / (s^2+9)$$

57.
$$se^{-2s}/(s^2 + \pi^2)$$

Find the Laplace Transforms of the following periodic functions

58.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & , & if \ 0 < t < \frac{a}{2} \\ -1 & , & if \ \frac{a}{2} < t < a \end{cases}, \quad f(t+a) = f(t)$$
59.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos^2 t & , & if \ 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & , & if \ \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$
60.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & , & if \ 0 < t < a \\ 2a - t & , & if \ a < t < 2a \end{cases} \quad \text{when } f(t+2a) = f(t)$$

59.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos^2 t & , & \text{if } 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & , & \text{if } \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$
 $f(t + 2\pi) = f(t)$

60.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } 0 < t < a \\ 2a - t & \text{if } a < t < 2a \end{cases}$$
 when $f(t+2a) = f(t+2a)$