

LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

- * Used to get the solution of differential equations with boundary conditions

Definition

Let $f(t)$ be a function of t defined for all positive values of t . Then the Laplace transforms of $f(t)$, denoted by $L\{f(t)\}$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(t)\} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \\ &= F(s) \end{aligned}$$

provided the integral exists, s is a parameter which may be real or complex number.

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

Inverse Laplace transform is given by

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$$

Here L is called the Laplace Transformation operator.

Conditions for the existence (SUFFICIENT CONDITION)

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \text{ exists for } s > a \text{ if}$$

(i) $f(t)$ is continuous

(ii) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{e^{-at} f(t)\}$ is finite

It's a sufficient condition but not necessary.

Eg: $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right]$ exists though $\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$ is infinite at $t=0$.

TRANSFORMS OF ELEMENTARY FUNCTIONS

$$1. \quad \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 1 \, dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right)_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{at} \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} \, dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{e^{-(s-a)t}}{-(s-a)} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$3. \quad L[\sin at] = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

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

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$$

$$\Rightarrow L[\sin at] = \left[\frac{e^{-st}}{s^2 + a^2} (-s \sin at - a \cos at) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$4. \quad L[\cos at] = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$5. \quad L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \quad \text{when } n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{otherwise } \frac{\Gamma_{n+1}}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$6. \quad L[\sin hat at] = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$$

$$7. \quad L[\cosh at] = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

Properties of Laplace Transforms

1. Linearity property

If a, b, c be any constants and f, g and h be functions of t , then

$$L[a f(t) + b g(t) - c h(t)] = a L[f(t)] + b L[g(t)] - c L[h(t)]$$

2. First Shifting property

If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$ then

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

SOME STANDARD RESULTS USING FIRST SHIFTING PROPERTY

$$1. \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sin bt] = \frac{b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

$$3. \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cos bt] = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

$$4. \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cosh bt] = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 - b^2}$$

$$5. \quad L[e^{at} \sinh bt] = \frac{b}{(s-a)^2 - b^2}$$

$$6. \quad L[e^{at} t^n] = \frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$$

where

in each case $s > a$