

2. Apply convolution theorem to evaluate

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)} \cdot \frac{s}{(s^2+b^2)} \right]$$

↓

$F(s)$

↓

$G(s)$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+a^2} \right] = \cos at$$

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+b^2} \right] = \sin bt$$

By convolution theorem, we get

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)} \cdot \frac{s}{(s^2+b^2)} \right] = \int_0^t \cos au \cos b(t-u) du$$

$$\therefore (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(u) g(t-u) du$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)}{2}$$

$$\cos au \cos b(t-u) = \frac{\cos(au - bt + bu) + \cos(au + bt - bu)}{2}$$

$$= \cos((a+b)u - bt)$$

$$+ \cos((a-b)u + bt)$$

$$2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \left\{ \cos((a+b)u - bt) + \cos((a-b)u + bt) \right\} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin((a+b)u - bt)}{(a+b)} + \frac{\sin((a-b)u + bt)}{(a-b)} \right]_0^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin at + \sin bt}{(a+b)} + \frac{\sin at - \sin bt}{(a-b)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(a-b)(\sin at + \sin bt) + (a+b)(\sin at - \sin bt)}{a^2 - b^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a \sin at - b \sin bt}{a^2 - b^2} //$$

PROBLEMS BASED ON UNIT STEP AND UNIT IMPULSE FUNCTION

1. Express the function $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ t^{-1}, & 1 < t < 2 \\ 1, & t > 2 \end{cases}$

in terms of unit step function and find its Laplace transforms.

$$f(t) = (t-1) \{ u(t-1) - u(t-2) \} + 1 \cdot u(t-2)$$

Unit step fn
or Heaviside's fn
is represented
by $u(t-c)$
(or $H(t-c)$)

$$f(t) = (t-1)u(t-1) - (t-1)u(t-2) + 1 \cdot u(t-2)$$

$$= (t-1)u(t-1) - (t-2)u(t-2)$$

By second shifting property,

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)u(t-a)] = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[(t-1)u(t-1)] - \mathcal{L}[\cancel{t}(t-2)u(t-2)]$$

$$= e^{-s} \mathcal{L}[t] - e^{-2s} \mathcal{L}[t]$$

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

$$= \frac{e^{-s} - e^{-2s}}{s^2}$$

2. Find inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{s e^{-s/2} + \pi e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s e^{-s/2}}{s^2 + \pi^2} + \frac{\pi e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s e^{-s/2}}{s^2 + \pi^2} + \frac{\pi e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[e^{-s/2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[e^{-s} \cdot \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right]$$

$$= \cos \pi \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin \pi (t - 1) u(t - 1).$$

$$= \sin \pi t \cdot u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \sin \pi t \cdot u(t - 1)$$

$$= \left[u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) - u(t - 1) \right] \sin \pi t.$$