Denote $F(p) = L[f(t)](p)$

$L[f(at)](p) = \frac{1}{a}F(\frac{p}{a})$, $a \in \mathbf{R}_+$, $\mathrm{Re}p > aa_0$

$L[e^{-at}f(t)](p) = F(p+a)$, $\mathrm{Re}(p+a) > a_0$

$L[f^{(n)}(t)](p) = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1}f(0_+) - p^{n-2}f'(0_+) - \cdots - p^0 f^{(n-1)}(0_+)$,

$L[\int_0^t f(u)\mathrm{d}u](p) = \frac{F(p)}{p}$, $\mathrm{Re}p > a_0$

$L[t^n f(t)](p) = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(p)$, $\mathrm{Re}p > a_0$

$L[\frac{f(t)}{t}](p) = \int_p^\infty F(y)dy$, $\mathrm{Re}p > a_0$

$L[u(t-a)f(t-a)](p) = e^{-ap}F(p)$, $\mathrm{Re}p > a_0$, $a \in \mathbf{R}_+$

$L[(f*g)(t)](p) = L[f(t)](p)L[g(t)](p)$

$L[f(t)](p) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-pT}}\int_0^T e^{-pt}f(t)dt$, dacă f este funcţie periodică de perioadă T

$L[u(t)] = \frac{1}{p} \quad (L[1] = \frac{1}{p})$

$L[t] = \frac{1}{p^2}$

$L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$

$L[t^\alpha] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}$, $\mathrm{Re}\,\alpha > -1$

$L[e^{-at}] = \frac{1}{p+a}$,

$L[\sin\omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2+\omega^2}$

$L[\cos\omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2+\omega^2}$

$L[\int_{-\infty}^t \frac{\cos u}{u}\mathrm{d}u] = \frac{1}{p}\ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2+1}}$

$(f*g)(t) = \int_0^\infty f(t-u)g(u)\mathrm{d}u = \int_0^t f(t-u)g(u)\mathrm{d}u$