

11

2.3 (1)  $\frac{1}{2s+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(e^{-t/2}) = \mathcal{L}(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t/2}) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2s+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t/2}$

(2)  $\frac{2s}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{2(s-2)+4}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{2}{s-2} + \frac{4}{(s-2)^2} = 2\mathcal{L}(e^{2t}) + 4\mathcal{L}(t)(s-2)$   
 $= \mathcal{L}(2e^{2t}) + \mathcal{L}(4t e^{2t}) = \mathcal{L}(2e^{2t}(1+2t)) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2s}{(s-2)^2}\right) = 2e^{2t}(1+2t)$

(3)  $\frac{s}{s^2-2s+5} = \frac{(s-1)+1}{(s-1)^2+4} = \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(s-1)^2+4}$   
 $= \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t)(s-1) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(\sin 2t)(s-1) = \mathcal{L}(e^t \cos 2t) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(e^t \sin 2t) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t(2\cos 2t + \sin 2t)\right)$   
 $\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2-2s+5}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^t(2\cos 2t + \sin 2t)$

(4)  $\frac{s}{s^2-2s-3} = \frac{s}{(s-1)^2-4} = \frac{(s-1)+1}{(s-1)^2-4} = \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2-4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(s-1)^2-4}$   
 $= \mathcal{L}(\cosh 2t)(s-1) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(\sinh 2t)(s-1) = \mathcal{L}(e^t \cosh 2t) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(e^t \sinh 2t)$   
 $= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t(2\cosh 2t + \sinh 2t)\right) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2-2s-3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^t(2\cosh 2t + \sinh 2t) = \frac{1}{4}(3e^{3t} + e^t)$

(5)  $\frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+2)^3} = e^{-2s} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)(s+2) = e^{-2s} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{t^2}{2}e^{-2t}\right) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2}e^{-2t}\right)_2$

(6)  $\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2-4} = e^{-s} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2-4}\right) = \frac{e^{-s}}{2} \mathcal{L}(\sinh 2t) = e^{-s} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2t\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2t\right)_1$

2 (1)  $\frac{s-8}{s^2-s-6} = \frac{s-8}{(s+2)(s-3)} = \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s-3} = 2\mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) - \mathcal{L}(e^{3t})$   
 $= \mathcal{L}(2e^{-2t} - e^{3t}) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s-8}{s^2-s-6}\right) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{3t}$

(2)  $\frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} (\mathcal{L}(\sin t) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(\sin 2t))$   
 $= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{3}\sin t - \frac{1}{6}\sin 2t\right) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\sin t - \frac{1}{6}\sin 2t$

$$(3) \frac{2s^2 - 3s - 2}{s(s+2)(s-1)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s-1} = \mathcal{L}(1) + 2\mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) - \mathcal{L}(e^t)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(1 + 2e^{-2t} - e^t) \quad \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2s^2 - 3s - 2}{s(s+2)(s-1)}\right) = \underline{1 + 2e^{-2t} - e^t}$$

$$(4) \frac{3s^2 + 10s + 10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2s+4}{s^2+2s+2} = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) + \frac{2(s+1)+2}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) + 2 \cdot \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2+1} = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) + 2\mathcal{L}(\cos t)(s+1) + 2\mathcal{L}(\sin t)(s+1)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}) + 2\mathcal{L}(e^{-t} \cos t) + 2\mathcal{L}(e^{-t} \sin t) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t))$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{3s^2 + 10s + 10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}\right) = \underline{e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)}$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{s(s^2-4)} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{s}{s^2-4} - \frac{1}{s} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{L}(\cosh 2t) - \mathcal{L}(1))$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{4}(\cosh 2t - 1)\right) \quad \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s(s^2-4)}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(\cosh 2t - 1)$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{s^2(s-1)^3} = \frac{As+B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs^2+Ds+E}{(s-1)^3} \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule}$$

$$1 = (As+B)(s-1)^3 + (Cs^2+Ds+E)s^2$$

$$= (A+C)s^4 + (-3A+B+D)s^3 + (3A-3B+E)s^2 + (-A+3B)s - B$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ -3A+B+D=0 \\ 3A-3B+E=0 \\ -A+3B=0 \\ -B=1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore A=-3, B=-1, C=3, D=-8, E=6$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s^2(s-1)^3} = \frac{-3s-1}{s^2} + \frac{3s^2-8s+6}{(s-1)^3}$$

$$= -3 \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{3(s^2-2s+1) - 2(s-1) + 1}{(s-1)^3} = -3\mathcal{L}(1) - \mathcal{L}(t) + \frac{3}{s-1} - \frac{2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-1)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathcal{L}(-3-t) + 3\mathcal{L}(e^t) - 2\mathcal{L}(t)(s-1) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(t^2)(s-1) \\
&= \mathcal{L}(-3-t+3e^t) - 2\mathcal{L}(te^t) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}(t^2e^t) = \mathcal{L}(-3-t+e^t(3-2t+\frac{t^2}{2})) \\
\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2(s-1)^3}\right) &= \underline{-3-t+e^t(3-2t+\frac{t^2}{2})}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{3} \text{ a) } \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} = \mathcal{L}(t) \cdot \mathcal{L}(e^{-t}) = \mathcal{L}(t * e^{-t})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right) &= t * e^{-t} = \int_0^t (t-u)e^{-u} du = t \int_0^t e^{-u} du - \int_0^t u e^{-u} du \\
&= t \left[ -e^{-u} \right]_0^t - \left\{ \left[ -ue^{-u} \right]_0^t - \int_0^t (-e^{-u}) du \right\} = -t(e^{-t}-1) - \left\{ \left[ -ue^{-u} \right]_0^t - \int_0^t (-e^{-u}) du \right\} \\
&= -t(e^{-t}-1) - \left\{ -te^{-t} + \left[ -e^{-u} \right]_0^t \right\} = -te^{-t} + t + te^{-t} - (e^{-t}-1) = \underline{t+e^{-t}-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(2) } \frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s-2)} = \mathcal{L}(t)(s+1) \cdot \mathcal{L}(e^{2t}) = \mathcal{L}(te^{-t}) \cdot \mathcal{L}(e^{2t}) = \mathcal{L}(te^{-t} * e^{2t})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s-2)}\right) &= te^{-t} * e^{2t} = \int_0^t e^{2(t-u)} \cdot u e^{-u} du = \int_0^t e^{2t} \cdot u e^{-3u} du \\
&= e^{2t} \int_0^t u e^{-3u} du = e^{2t} \left\{ \left[ u \left(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3u}\right) \right]_0^t - \int_0^t \left(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3u}\right) du \right\} \\
&= e^{2t} \left\{ -\frac{t}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}e^{-3u} \right]_0^t \right\} = -\frac{t}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{e^{2t}}{9}(e^{-3t}-1) \\
&= \underline{-\frac{t}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{9}e^{-t} + \frac{e^{2t}}{9}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(3) } \frac{s^2}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{s}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} = \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t) = \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t * \cos 2t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s^2}{(s^2+4)^2}\right) &= \cos 2t * \cos 2t = \int_0^t \cos 2(t-u) \cos 2u du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^t \cos 2t du + \int_0^t \cos(2t-4u) du \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ t \cos 2t + \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \sin(2t-4u) \right]_0^t \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ t \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} (\sin(-2t) - \sin 2t) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left( t \cos 2t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{t}{2} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t}}$$

~~Ex (A)  $\mathcal{L}(f(s)) = \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}$  एजेके  $\mathcal{L}(-tf(s)) = \frac{d}{ds} \tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{s}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{s^2 + 4}$~~

$$= \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} = \mathcal{L}(\sin 2t) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}(\tan^{-1} \frac{s}{2}) = f(t) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sin 2t}{t}}}$$

(2)  $\mathcal{L}(f(s)) = \log \frac{2s^2 + 1}{s(s^2 + 1)}$  एजेके  $\mathcal{L}(-tf(s)) = \frac{d}{ds} \log \frac{2s^2 + 1}{s(s^2 + 1)}$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \log(2s^2 + 1) - \log s - \log(s^2 + 1) \right\} = \frac{4s}{2s^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{-s}{s^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \mathcal{L}(1) - 2\mathcal{L}(\cos t) = 2\mathcal{L}\left(\cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \mathcal{L}(1) - 2\mathcal{L}(\cos t)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\left(2 \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 - 2 \cos t\right) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\log \frac{2s^2 + 1}{s(s^2 + 1)}\right) = f(t) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1 + 2 \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \cos t}{t}}}$$

(3)  $\mathcal{L}(f(s)) = \log \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 - 1}$  एजेके  $\mathcal{L}(-tf(s)) = \frac{d}{ds} \log \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 - 1}$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \log(s^2 + 1) - \log(s^2 - 1) \right\} = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{2s}{s^2 - 1} = 2\mathcal{L}(\cos t) - 2\mathcal{L}(\cosh t)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(2(\cos t - \cosh t)) \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\log \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 - 1}\right) = f(t) = \underline{\underline{\frac{2(\cos t - \cosh t)}{t}}}$$

(1)  $\mathcal{L}(f(s)) = \sin^{-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}$  एजेके  $\mathcal{L}(-tf(s)) = \frac{d}{ds} \sin^{-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+s^2} - s \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}}{1+s^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+s^2}}{\sqrt{1+s^2 - s^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+s^2} - \frac{s^2}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}}{1+s^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+s^2 - s^2}{1+s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \mathcal{L}(\sin t) \therefore f(t) = -\frac{\sin t}{t} \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\sin^{-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}}\right) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sin t}{t}}}$$