

問題 2.2 解答

$$1. (1) L(t^2 + 3t + 4) = L(t^2) + 3L(t) + 4L(1) \\ = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{4}{s}$$

$$(2) L((t-1)^3) = L(t^3 - 3t^2 + 3t - 1) = \frac{6}{s^4} - \frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$(3) L(\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{6})) = L(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} - \frac{1}{s^2+4}$$

$$(4) L(\sin ht + \sin t) = \frac{1}{s^2-1} + \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$(5) f(t) = (t+1)^2 \quad \text{と } f(s) \text{ と. } L(f) = L(t^2 + 2t + 1) = \frac{2+2s+s^2}{s^3} \quad \text{より} \\ L((t+1)^2 e^{3t}) = L(f)(s-3)$$

$$= \frac{2+2(s-3)+(s-3)^2}{(s-3)^3} = \frac{s^2-4s+5}{(s-3)^2}$$

$$(6) L(e^{-t} \cos t) = L(\cos t)(s+1)$$

$$= \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+1} = \frac{s+1}{s^2+2s+2}$$

$$(7) L(f(t)) = L((\cos t)_2) = e^{-2s} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$2. (1) L(t \sin t) = -L(-t \sin t) = -\frac{d}{ds} L(\sin t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{s^2+1} = \frac{2s}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

$$(2) L(t \cos t) = L((t-t)^2 \cos t) = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} L(\cos t) = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} \frac{s^2+1-2s^2}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{-s^2+1}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2s(s^2+1)^2 - 4s(s^2+1)(s^2+1)}{(s^2+1)^4} = \frac{2s(s^2-3)}{(s^2+1)^3}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}(t \cosh 2t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2-4} = -\frac{s^2-4-2s^2}{(s^2-4)^2} = \frac{s^2+4}{(s^2-4)^2}$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}(t^2 \sinh t) = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \frac{1}{s^2-1} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{-2s}{(s^2-1)^2} = \frac{-2(s^2-1)^2 + 8s^2(s^2-1)}{(s^2-1)^4}$$

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

$$3. (1) \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1-e^{2t}}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L}(1-e^{2t})(p) dp = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p-2} dp$$

$$= \left[\log \frac{p}{p-2} \right]_s^\infty = -\log \frac{s}{s-2} = \log \frac{s-2}{s}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^t - \cos t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{p}{p^2+1} dp = \left[\log(p-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(p^2+1) \right]_s^\infty$$

$$= \left[\log \frac{p-1}{(p^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]_s^\infty = -\log \frac{s-1}{(s^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \log \frac{(s^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{s-1}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\cos t - \cos 2t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \frac{p}{p^2+1} - \frac{p}{p^2+4} dp = \left[\frac{1}{2} \log(p^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(p^2+4) \right]_s^\infty$$

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

$$(4) \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p^2-1} dp = \frac{1}{2} \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+1} dp$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(p-1) - \log(p+1) \right]_s^\infty = \frac{1}{2} (\log(s+1) - \log(s-1))$$

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

$$(2) \mathcal{L}(\sin^3 t) = \mathcal{L}\left(-\frac{1}{4} \sin 3t + \frac{3}{4} \sin t\right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{3}{s^2+9} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+9}\right) = \frac{6}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}(\sin t \cos 2t) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}(\sin 3t - \sin t)\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{s^2+9} - \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{s^2-3}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}(\cos t \cos 2t) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}(\cos 3t + \cos t)\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+9} + \frac{s}{s^2+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{s(s^2+5)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}$$

$$5.(1) \mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t e^{3u} du\right) = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}(e^{3u}) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s-3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t e^{3u} du\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\left[\frac{1}{3}e^{3u}\right]_0^t\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{3}(e^{3t}-1)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s}\right) = \frac{1}{s(s-3)}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \sin 2u du\right) = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}(\sin 2u) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \sin 2u du\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2u\right]_0^t\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2}(-\cos 2t + 1)\right)$$

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

$$(3) \mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \int_0^u \cos 2v dv du\right) = \frac{1}{s^2} \mathcal{L}(\cos 2v) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+4)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \int_0^u \cos 2v dv du\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{2}\sin 2v\right]_0^u du\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{2}\sin 2u du\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2u\right]_0^t\right) = -\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t - 1) = -\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+4} - \frac{1}{s}\right) = \frac{1}{s(s^2+4)}$$

$$6. (1) L(t^2 * e^{2t}) = \frac{2}{s^3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2}$$

$$t^2 * e^{2t} = \int_0^t u^2 \cdot e^{2(t-u)} du = \left[-\frac{1}{2} u^2 \cdot e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t + \int_0^t u e^{2(t-u)} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t^2 + \left[-\frac{1}{2} u e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t e^{2(t-u)} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t = -\frac{1}{4} (2t^2 + 2t + 1 - e^{2t}) \quad \text{f)}$$

$$L(t^2 * e^{2t}) = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s-2} \right) = \frac{2}{s^3(s-2)}$$

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

$$\sin t * \cos t = \int_0^t \sin u \cdot \cos(t-u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin t - \sin(2u-t) du$$

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

$$2. (1) \text{ f)} L(\sin t * \cos t) = L\left(\frac{1}{2} t \sin t\right) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

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

$$e^{2t} * \sin t = \int_0^t e^{2u} \sin(t-u) du = \left[e^{2u} \cos(t-u) \right]_0^t - 2 \int_0^t e^{2u} \cos(t-u) du$$

$$= e^{2t} - \cos t - 2 \left[-e^{2u} \sin(t-u) \right]_0^t - 4 \int_0^t e^{2u} \sin(t-u) du \quad \text{f)}$$

$$e^{2t} * \sin t = \frac{1}{5} (e^{2t} - \cos t - 2 \sin t)$$

$$\therefore L(e^{2t} * \sin t) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{2}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(s-2)(s^2+1)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.1 節

1. (1) 両辺をラプラス変換すると

$$s^2 F(s) - 1 - 3sF(s) + 2F(s) = 0 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 3s + 2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-1}$$

よなる. この両辺をラプラス逆変換し.

$$f(t) = e^{2t} - e^t \quad \text{を得る.}$$

部分分数分解をしているが、
詳細は省略.

(2) ラプラス変換すると.

$$2(s^2 F(s) - 3) - 5sF(s) + 2F(s) = 0 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{6}{2s^2 - 5s + 2} = \frac{6}{(s-2)(2s-1)} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{2}{2s-1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \text{よなる. } f(t) = 2(e^{2t} - e^{\frac{1}{2}t}) \text{を得る.}$$

(3) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 2 - 6sF(s) + 9F(s) = 0 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 - 6s + 9} = \frac{2}{(s-3)^2} = 2 \cdot L(t)(s-3) = L(2te^{3t}) \text{よなる}$$

$$f(t) = 2te^{3t} \text{を得る.}$$

(4) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - s - 2 - 4(sF(s) - 1) + 5F(s) = 0 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s-2}{s^2 - 4s + 5} = \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2 + 1} = L(\cos t)(s-2) \text{よなる}$$

$$f(t) = e^{2t} \cdot \cos t \text{を得る.}$$

2. (1) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 2s F(s) + 3F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{よ'}\rangle$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 - 2s + 3)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s-2}{s^2 - 2s + 3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 2} + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(s-1)^2 + 2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(L(1) - L(\cos \sqrt{2}t)(s-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} L(\sin \sqrt{2}t)(s-1) \right) \quad \text{よ'}\rangle,$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} e^t \cdot \cos \sqrt{2}t + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} e^t \sin \sqrt{2}t$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2 - e^t (2 \cos \sqrt{2}t) - \sqrt{2} e^t \sin \sqrt{2}t) \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(2) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - s - (sF(s) - 1) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \text{よ'}\rangle$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + s - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{s^2 - s} \left(\frac{s^3 + s - s^2 - 1 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right)$$

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

$$\text{よ'}\rangle, \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^t + \cos t - \sin t) \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(3) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^3 F(s) + 2s^2 F(s) - 11s F(s) - 12F(s) = \frac{4}{s} \quad \text{よ'}\rangle$$

$$F(s) = \frac{4}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3 + 2s^2 - 11s - 12} = \frac{4}{s(s+1)(s-3)(s+4)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{3(s+1)} + \frac{1}{21(s-3)} - \frac{1}{21(s+4)} \quad \text{よ'}\rangle$$

$$f(t) = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{21}e^{3t} - \frac{1}{21}e^{-4t} \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(4) ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 2s - 2(sF(s) - 2) + 5F(s) = \frac{8s}{s^2 - 1} \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 5} \left(\frac{8s}{s^2 - 1} + 2s - 4 \right) = \frac{2s^3 - 4s^2 + (s + 4)}{(s^2 - 2s + 5)(s^2 - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s - 3}{s^2 - 2s + 5} + \frac{3s + 1}{s^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s - 1}{(s - 1)^2 + 4} - \frac{2}{(s - 1)^2 + 4} + 3 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \right) \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^t \cos 2t - e^t \sin 2t + 3 \cosh t + \sinh t) \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(別解).

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s - 3}{s^2 - 2s + 5} + \frac{2}{s - 1} + \frac{1}{s + 1} \right) \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^t \cos 2t - e^t \sin 2t + 2e^t + e^{-t}) \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

2.4.2 節

1. (1) $f'(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - a + 4sF(s) + 5F(s) = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 + 4s + 5} = \frac{a}{(s+2)^2 + 1} \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = a \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin t \quad \text{となる.} \quad \text{よって } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$1 = a \cdot e^{-\pi} \cdot 1 \quad \text{となり,} \quad a = e^{\pi} \quad \therefore f(t) = e^{\pi-2t} \cdot \sin t.$$

(2) $f'(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - a - 5sF(s) + 4F(s) = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 - 5s + 4} = \frac{a}{(s-4)(s-1)} = \frac{a}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s-4} - \frac{1}{s-1} \right) \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{a}{3} (e^{4t} - e^t) \quad \text{となる.} \quad \text{よって } f(1) = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$1 = \frac{a}{3} \cdot (e^4 - e) \quad \therefore a = \frac{3}{e^4 - e} \quad \text{となり.} \quad f(t) = \frac{e^{4t} - e^t}{e^4 - e}$$

(3) $f'(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$6s^2 F(s) - 6a + 11sF(s) - 10F(s) = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{6a}{6s^2 + 11s - 10} = \frac{6a}{(2s+5)(3s-2)} = \frac{6}{19} a \left(\frac{3}{3s-2} - \frac{2}{2s+5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{19} a \left(\frac{1}{s - \frac{2}{3}} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{5}{2}} \right) \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{6}{19} a \left(e^{\frac{2}{3}t} - e^{-\frac{5}{2}t} \right) \quad \text{となる.} \quad \text{よって } f(1) = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$1 = \frac{6}{19} a \cdot \left(e^{\frac{2}{3}} - e^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right) \quad \therefore a = \frac{19}{6} \left(e^{\frac{2}{3}} - e^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right) \quad \therefore f(t) = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}t} - e^{-\frac{5}{2}t}}{e^{\frac{2}{3}} - e^{-\frac{5}{2}}}$$

(4) $f(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 3s - a + 4sF(s) - 12 + 6F(s) = 0 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{3s+12+a}{s^2+4s+6} = \frac{3(s+2)}{(s+2)^2+2} + \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(s+2)^2+2} \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$f(t) = 3e^{-2t} \cos \sqrt{2}t + \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-2t} \sin \sqrt{2}t \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = 3 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}. \quad 3 = \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{\sqrt{2}} = 3e^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \quad \therefore f(t) = 3e^{-2t} (\cos \sqrt{2}t + e^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin \sqrt{2}t) \quad \text{を得る.}$$

2. (1) $f(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - a - 4sF(s) + 3F(s) = \frac{3}{s} \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2-4s+3} + \frac{3}{s(s^2-4s+3)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s-1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{s} - \frac{3}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-3} \right) \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (2 + (a+1)e^{3t} - (a+3)e^t) \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 1 \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}. \quad 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(a+1)e^3 - \frac{1}{2}(a+3)e \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$a = \frac{3e - e^3}{e^3 - e} \quad \therefore f(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{e^2 - e} e^{3t} - \frac{1}{e^2 - e} e^{t+2} \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(2) $f(0) = a$ としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - s - a - 3sF(s) + 3 = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad \text{よ'}\text{'}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s+a-3}{s^2-3s} + \frac{1}{s^2-3s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{a}{s(s-3)} + \frac{1}{s^2(s-3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{a}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s} \right) + \frac{1}{27} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{3}{s^2} - \frac{9}{s^3} \right) \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = 1 + \frac{a}{3} (e^{3t} - 1) + \frac{1}{27} (e^{3t} - 1 - 3t - \frac{9}{2}t^2) \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$1 = 1 + \frac{a}{3} (e^3 - 1) + \frac{1}{27} (e^3 - 1 - 3 - \frac{9}{2})$$

$$\frac{a}{3} (e^3 - 1) = \frac{1}{27} \left(\frac{17}{2} - e^3 \right) \quad \therefore \frac{a}{3} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{17 - 2e^3}{e^3 - 1} \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{54} \frac{17 - 2e^3}{e^3 - 1} (e^{3t} - 1) + \frac{1}{27} (e^{3t} - 1 - 3t - \frac{9}{2}t^2)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{9}t - \frac{1}{6}t^2 + \frac{1}{54} (e^{3t} - 1) \cdot \frac{17 - 2e^3 + 2(e^3 - 1)}{e^3 - 1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{9}t - \frac{1}{6}t^2 + \frac{5(e^{3t} - 1)}{18(e^3 - 1)} \quad \text{を得る}$$

(3) $f'(0) = a$ としてラプラス変換すると

$$s^2 F(s) - a - 2sF(s) + F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \text{より}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 - 2s + 1} + \frac{1}{(s^2 - 2s + 1)(s^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = a \cdot t e^t + \frac{1}{2} (\cos t + t e^t - e^t) \quad \text{となる} \therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$0 = a \frac{\pi}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \quad \therefore a = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} t e^t + \frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{2} e^t \quad \text{を得る}$$

2.4.3節

1. (1) ラプラス変換すると.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) - 1 + G(s) = 0 \\ sG(s) - 2 - F(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

となる. これを解けば.

$$F(s) = \frac{s-2}{s^2+1}, \quad G(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+1} \quad \text{となる. これらをラプラス逆変換し.}$$

$$f(t) = \cos t - 2\sin t, \quad g(t) = 2\cos t + \sin t \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(2) ラプラス変換し.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) - 4 - 3G(s) = 0 \\ sG(s) - 2 - 3F(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

となる. $G(s)$ を消去すると.

$$F(s) = \frac{4s+6}{s^2-9} = \frac{3}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s+3} \quad \text{となり}$$

$$f(t) = 3e^{3t} + e^{-3t} \quad \text{となる. これをもとの方程式の第1式に代入し.}$$

$$g(t) = 3e^{3t} - e^{-3t} \quad \text{となる.}$$

(3) ラプラス変換すると.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) + sG(s) - 1 = 0 \\ F(s) - sG(s) + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

となる. これを解いて

$$F(s) = 0, \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = 0, \quad g(t) = 1.$$

(4) ラプラス変換すると.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) + 3G(s) = \frac{2}{s} \\ sG(s) - 2F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \end{cases}$$

となる. $F(s)$ を消去すると.

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(s^2+6)} = \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+6} \right) \quad \text{より}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{5}{6} (1 - \cos\sqrt{6}t) \quad \text{となる. これを第2式に代入し.}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sin\sqrt{6}t - t \right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \sin\sqrt{6}t - \frac{1}{2}t \quad \text{となる.}$$

2.(1) ラプラス変換し.

$$\begin{cases} s^2 F(s) - 1 + G(s) = 0 \\ s^2 G(s) - 1 + F(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

となる. これを解いて.

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}, \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad \text{となる} \quad \therefore f(t) = \sin t, \quad g(t) = \sin t.$$

(2) ラプラス変換すると.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) - 1 + G(s) - H(s) = 0 \\ F(s) + sG(s) - 1 + H(s) = 0 \\ F(s) + G(s) + sH(s) - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

となる. これを解いて.

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad G(s) = H(s) = \frac{s-1}{s(s+1)} = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = 1, \quad g(t) = h(t) = 2e^{-t} - 1 \quad \text{となる.}$$

(3) ラプラス変換し.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) + G(s) - H(s) = -\frac{3}{s} \\ 4F(s) + 7sG(s) - 2H(s) = 0 \\ 4F(s) - 2G(s) - sH(s) = -\frac{8}{s} \end{cases}$$

となる. これを解くと.

$$F(s) = \frac{-3s+2}{s^2(s+2)} = -\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s+2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{4}{s^2(s+2)} = -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

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$$H(s) = \frac{8s+4}{s^2(s+2)} = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{3}{s+2}$$

$$f(t) = -2 + t + 2e^{-2t}$$

$$g(t) = -1 + 2t + e^{-2t}$$

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$$h(t) = 3 + 2t - 3e^{-2t}$$

2.5 節

1. (1) t でラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(x, s) - s \cdot 3 \sin 2x = k^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(x, s) \quad \text{となる. 境界条件は.}$$

$$F(0, s) = F(\pi, s) = 0 \quad \text{となる.}$$

次に $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, s) = A(s)$ とし, x でラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - 3s \cdot \frac{2}{y^2+4} = k^2 (y^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - A(s)) \quad \text{となる. かつ.}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - k^2 y^2} \cdot \left(3s \cdot \frac{2}{y^2+4} - k^2 A(s) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3k^2}{s^2+4k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s-ky} + \frac{3k^2}{s^2+4k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+ky} + \frac{6s}{s^2+4k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2+4} - \frac{k^2}{2s} A(s) \left(\frac{1}{s-ky} + \frac{1}{s+ky} \right)$$

となる. これをラプラス逆変換し.

$$F(x, s) = \frac{3k^2}{s^2+4k^2} \left(-\frac{1}{k} e^{\frac{1}{k}x} + \frac{1}{k} e^{-\frac{1}{k}x} \right) + \frac{3s}{s^2+4k^2} \sin 2x - \frac{k^2}{2s} A(s) \left(-\frac{1}{k} e^{\frac{1}{k}x} + \frac{1}{k} e^{-\frac{1}{k}x} \right)$$

ここで $F(\pi, s) = 0$ より

$$0 = \frac{3k^2}{s^2+4k^2} \left(-\frac{1}{k} e^{\frac{\pi}{k}} + \frac{1}{k} e^{-\frac{\pi}{k}} \right) - \frac{k^2}{2s} A(s) \left(-\frac{1}{k} e^{\frac{\pi}{k}} + \frac{1}{k} e^{-\frac{\pi}{k}} \right) \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\frac{k^2}{2s} A(s) = \frac{3k^2}{s^2+4k^2} \quad \text{となる} \quad \therefore F(x, s) = \frac{3s}{s^2+4k^2} \sin 2x \quad \text{である.}$$

これをラプラス逆変換し.

$$f(x, t) = 3 \cdot \cos 2kt \cdot \sin 2x \quad \text{となる}$$

(2) t でラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(x, s) - \sin 4x = k^2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(x, s) \quad \text{となる. 境界条件は.}$$

$$F(0, s) = F(\pi, s) = 0 \quad \text{である. } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, s) = A(s) \quad \text{として } x \text{ でラプラス変換}$$

すると.

$$s^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{4}{y^2 + 16} = k^2 (y^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - A(s)) \quad \text{となる. よって.}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{4}{(s^2 - k^2 y^2)(y^2 + 16)} - \frac{k^2}{s^2 - k^2 y^2} A(s)$$

$$= \frac{4k^2}{s^2 + 16k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 - k^2 y^2} + \frac{4}{s^2 + 16k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2 + 16} - \frac{k^2}{s^2 - k^2 y^2} A(s)$$

となる. これを x でラプラス逆変換すれば.

$$F(x, s) = -\frac{k}{s} \cdot \frac{4}{s^2 + 16k^2} \sinh \frac{s}{k} x + \frac{1}{s^2 + 16k^2} \cdot \sin 4x + \frac{k}{s} \cdot \sinh \frac{s}{k} x \cdot A(s)$$

となる. ここで $F(\pi, s) = 0$ より

$$A(s) = \frac{4}{s^2 + 16k^2} \quad \text{となり.}$$

$$F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 16k^2} \sin 4x \quad \text{となる. これより}$$

$$f(x, t) = \frac{1}{4k} \cdot \sin 4kt \cdot \sin 4x \quad \text{となる.}$$

2. (1) t でラプラス変換し.

$$sF(x, s) - e^x = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, s), \quad F(0, s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \text{となる.}$$

これを x でラプラス変換すると.

$$s\hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{1}{y-1} = y\hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \text{となり.}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{1}{s-y} \left(\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \right) = \frac{1}{(y-1)(s-1)} \quad \text{とある.}$$

$$\therefore F(x, s) = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{s-1}, \quad f(x, t) = e^x \cdot e^t = e^{x+t} \quad \text{とある.}$$

(2) t でラプラス変換し.

$$sF(x, s) - \cos x = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, s), \quad F(0, s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \quad \text{とある.}$$

これを x でラプラス変換し.

$$s\hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{y}{y^2+1} = y\hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{s}{s^2+1} \quad \text{とある.}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{1}{s-y} \left(\frac{y}{y^2+1} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{ys-1}{(y^2+1)(s^2+1)}. \quad \text{よして.}$$

$$F(x, s) = \cos x \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad \text{とある.}$$

$$\therefore f(x, t) = \cos x \cdot \cos t - \sin x \cdot \sin t \quad \text{である.}$$

(3) t でラプラス変換し.

$$sF(x, s) - \sin x = k^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(x, s), \quad F(0, s) = F(\pi, s) = 0 \quad \text{とある}$$

これを x でラプラス変換する. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, s) = A(s)$ としておく.

$$s\hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{1}{y^2+1} = k^2 (y^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - A(s)) \quad \text{とある}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{1}{s-k^2 y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2+1} - \frac{1}{s-k^2 y^2} \cdot A(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2+1} + \frac{1}{s+k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s-k^2 y^2} - \frac{1}{s-k^2 y^2} A(s) \quad \text{とある}$$

よして.

$$F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s+k^2} \sin x - \frac{k}{\sqrt{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s+k^2} \operatorname{sinh} \frac{\sqrt{s}}{k} x + \frac{k}{\sqrt{s}} \operatorname{sinh} \frac{\sqrt{s}}{k} x \cdot A(s) \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$F(\pi, s) = 0 \text{ より } A(s) = \frac{1}{s+k^2} \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s+k^2} \sin x, \quad f(x, t) = e^{-k^2 t} \sin x \quad \text{となる.}$$

(4) ラプラス変換.

$$s^2 F(x, s) - \sin 3x + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(x, s) = 0, \quad F(0, s) = F(\pi, s) = 0 \quad \text{である}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, s) = A(s) \quad \text{とし、ラプラス変換すると}$$

$$s^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - \frac{3}{y^2+9} + y^2 \hat{F}(y, s) - A(s) = 0 \quad \text{となり}$$

$$\hat{F}(y, s) = \frac{1}{s^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{3}{y^2+9} + \frac{1}{s^2+y^2} A(s)$$

$$= \frac{3}{s^2-9} \left(\frac{1}{y^2+9} - \frac{1}{y^2+s^2} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2+y^2} A(s) \quad \text{となる.}$$

これをラプラス逆変換し.

$$F(x, s) = \frac{3}{s^2-9} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{s} \sin sx \right) + \frac{1}{s} \sin sx \cdot A(s) \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$F(\pi, s) = 0 \text{ より } A(s) = \frac{3}{s^2-9} \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s^2-9} \sin 3x = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s+3} \right) \sin 3x \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\therefore f(x, t) = \frac{1}{6} (e^{3t} - e^{-3t}) \sin 3x \quad \text{である}$$