

P.01

Solutions for Homework Problems (Chapter 6)

Problem 1: (a) $a(t) = t e^t \sin t$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^t \sin t] = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1^2} = F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[-t \cdot f(t)] = F'(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t \cdot f(t)] = -F'(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{((s-1)^2 + 1^2)^2}$$

(b) $b(t) = 2t \cos t$ $2 \cos^2 t = \cos 2t + 1$

$$b(t) = t \cdot (\cos 2t + 1) = t \cos 2t + t$$

$$\mathcal{L}[b] = \mathcal{L}[t \cos 2t + t] = -\left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2}\right)' + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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

(c) $c(t) = t^3 e^{-3t}$,

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

$$\mathcal{L}[t^3 e^{-3t}] = -F^{(3)}(s) = -\frac{d^3}{ds^3} \left(\frac{1}{s+3} \right) = \frac{6}{(s+3)^4}$$

Problem 2: (a) $\mathcal{L}[f] = \frac{s}{(s-3)^3} = \frac{s-3+3}{(s-3)^3} = \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} + \frac{3}{(s-3)^3}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-3)^2}\right] = -t \cdot e^{3t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{(s-3)^3}\right] = \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{(s-3)^3}\right] = \frac{3}{2} t^2 e^{3t}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = -t e^{3t} + \frac{3}{2} t^2 e^{3t}$$

(b) $\mathcal{L}[g] = \frac{s+1}{s^2+2s+10} = \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+3^2} \Rightarrow g = e^{-t} \cdot \cos 3t$

(c) $\mathcal{L}[h] = \frac{s^2+4s-15}{(s-1)(s^2+9)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+9}$

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$$A(s^2+9) + (Bs+c)(s-1) = s^2+4s-15$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B = 1 \\ C-B = 4 \\ 9A-c = -15 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \quad A+c=5$$

$$10A = -10, \quad A = -1, \quad c = 6, \quad B = 2$$

$$\mathcal{L}[h] = \frac{-1}{s-1} + \frac{2s+6}{s^2+9} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{s+3}{s^2+3^2} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+3^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{s^2+3^2}$$

$$h(t) = -e^t + 2 \cdot \cos 3t + 2 \cdot \sin 3t$$

Problem 3: $y'' + 3y' + 2y = -5 \sin t + 5 \cos t, \quad y(0) = 5, \quad y'(0) = -3$

$$s^2 Y - s \cdot 5 - (-3) + 3(sY - 5) + 2Y = -5 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 5 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s^2+3s+2)Y &= 5s-3+15 - 5 \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 5 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1}, \\ &= 5s+12 - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 5 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \frac{5s+12}{s^2+3s+2} - \frac{5(1-s)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+3s+2)}$$

$$Y = \frac{5s+12}{(s+2)(s+1)} - 5 \cdot \frac{1-s}{(s^2+1)(s+2)(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+1} = \frac{5s+12}{(s+2)(s+1)}, \quad A(s+1) + B(s+2) = 5s+12$$

$$s=-1, \quad B = -5+12=7$$

$$s=-2, \quad -A = -10+12=2, \quad A=-2$$

$$\frac{Cs+D}{s^2+1} + \frac{E}{s+2} + \frac{F}{s+1} = \frac{1-s}{(s^2+1)(s+2)(s+1)}$$

$$(Cs+D)(s+2)(s+1) + E(s^2+1)(s+1) + F(s^2+1)(s+2) = 1-s$$

$$s=-2, \quad E \cdot 5 \cdot (-1) = 3, \quad E = -3/5$$

$$s=-1, \quad F \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2, \quad F = 1$$

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$$s=0, \quad 0 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{3}{5}(1)(1) + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$2D - \frac{3}{5} + 2 = 1, \quad 2D = \frac{3}{5} - 1 = \frac{-2}{5}, \quad D = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$s=1, \quad \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot 3 \cdot 2 - \frac{3}{5} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$6\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = -6 + \frac{12}{5} = \frac{-30+12}{5} = \frac{-18}{5}, \quad C - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad C = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$Y = \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{7}{s+1} - 5 \cdot \frac{\frac{-2}{5}s - \frac{1}{5}}{s^2+1} - \frac{5 \cdot \frac{-3}{5}}{s+2} - \frac{5 \cdot 1}{s+1}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{7}{s+1} + \frac{2s+1}{s^2+1} + \frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{5}{s+1}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} + \frac{3}{s+2}$$

$$y(t) = -2e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t} + 2 \cdot \cos t + \sin t + 3e^{-2t}$$

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

Problem 4:

$$y'' + y = 4U_{\pi}(t), \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 4$$

$$s^2 Y - s \cdot 2 - 4 + Y = 4 \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s}$$

$$(s^2 + 1)Y = 2s + 4 + 4 \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s}$$

$$Y = \frac{2s+4}{s^2+1} + \frac{4 \cdot e^{-\pi s}}{s(s^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{4}{s(s^2+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+1}, \quad A(s^2+1) + Bs^2 + Cs = 4$$

$$s^2: A+B=0$$

$$s: C=0$$

$$s^0: A=4$$

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

$$y(t) = 4 \cos t + 4 \sin t + 4(1 - \cos(t-\pi))U_{\pi}(t)$$