MATH 334 FALL 2011 HOMEWORK 10

BASIC

Problem 1. Express the following function using the unit step function. And sketch their graphs.

a)
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

b) $g(t) = \begin{cases} t & t < 1 \\ t^2 & 1 < t < 2 \\ t^3 & t > 2 \end{cases}$

Problem 2. Compute the following Laplace transforms:

- a) $\mathcal{L}\left\{t\,u(t-2)\right\}$
- b) $\mathcal{L}\left\{\cos 2t \, u\left(t-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)+\left(9 \, t^2+2 \, t-1\right) u(t-2)\right\}.$

Problem 3. Compute $\mathcal{L}\{\cos(e^{t^2-1})\delta(t-1)\}$.

INTERMEDIATE

a) $F(s) = \frac{2(s-1)e^{-2s}}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$. b) $F(s) = \frac{e^{-s} + e^{-2s} - e^{-3s} - e^{-4s}}{s}$.

Problem 5. Solve

$$y'' + y = g(t) = \begin{cases} t/2 & 0 \le t < 6\\ 3 & t \ge 6 \end{cases}, \qquad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$
(1)

Problem 6. Solve

$$y'' + y = \delta(t - 2\pi) \cos t, \qquad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$$
 (2)

Advanced

Problem 7. Let f satisfy f(t+T) = f(t) for all $t \ge 0$ and some fixed positive number T. Show that

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{\int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) \,\mathrm{d}t}{1 - e^{-sT}}.$$
(3)

CHALLENGE

Problem 8. Let f(t) be a bounded function (not necessarily continuous). Prove that its Laplace transform

$$F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{4}$$

is continuous at all s > 0.1 Therefore usually there is no need to consider the inverse transform of functions with jumps.

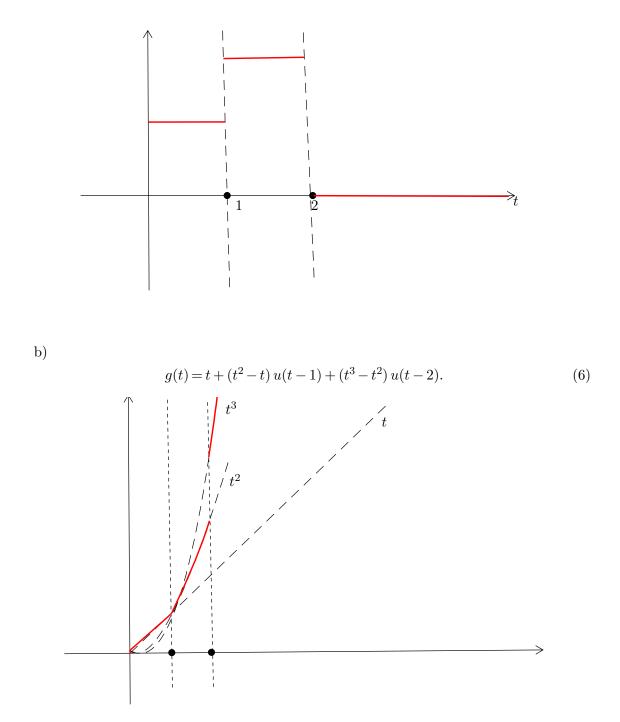
^{1.} This can be replaced by "continuous in its domain", but it seems the proof will become much more technical.

Answers:

• Problem 1

a)

$$g(t) = 1 + (2 - 1) u(t - 1) + (0 - 2) u(t - 2) = 1 + u(t - 1) - 2 u(t - 2).$$
(5)



• Problem 2:

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

b)
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}s}\frac{s-2}{s^2+4} + e^{-2s}\left(\frac{18}{s^3} + \frac{38}{s^2} + \frac{39}{s}\right)$$

- Problem 3: $(\cos 1) e^{-s}$ •
- Problem 4: ٠

a)
$$2e^{t-2}\cos(t-2)u(t-2)$$
.
b) $u(t-1) + u(t-2) - u(t-3) - u(t-4)$

- b) u(t-1) + u(t-2) u(t-3) u(t-4). Problem 5: $y = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin t \left[\frac{t}{2} 3 \frac{1}{2}\sin(t-6)\right]u(t-6)$. •
- Problem 6: $y = \sin t [1 + u(t 2\pi)].$ •