

# Laplace Transforms and Integral Equations

Bernd Schröder

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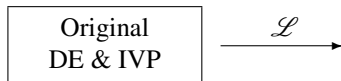
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Original DE & IVP
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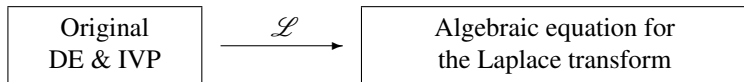
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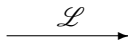


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Transform domain ( $s$ )

Algebraic equation for  
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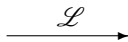


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Algebraic solution,  
partial fractions

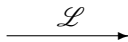


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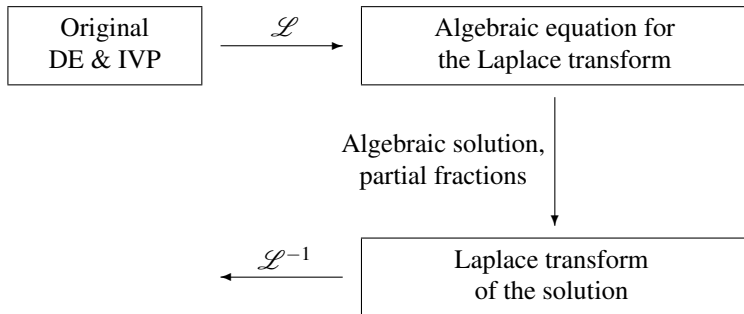
Laplace transform  
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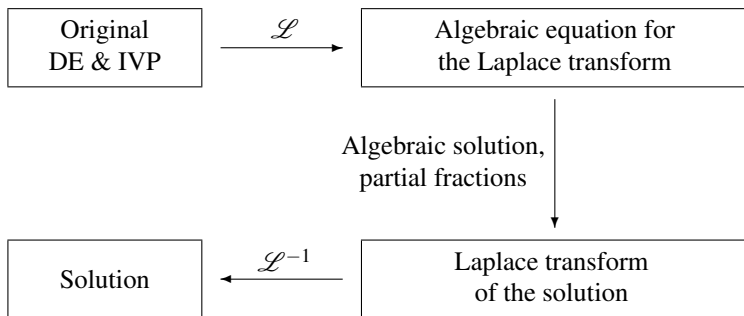


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# The Laplace Transform of an Integral

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(We assume the capacitor is initially uncharged.)

2. 
$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau \right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$



## Solve the Initial Value Problem

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$$F = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{s+2}$$

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$$f(t) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t}$$

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$$f'(t) + f(t) - 2 \int_0^t f(z) dz = t, f(0) = 0?$$

Initial value: Look at  $f$ !

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right]' + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right] - 2 \int_0^t -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^z + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2z} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{3}e^z - \frac{1}{12}e^{-2z} \right]_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} + t - 0 - \frac{2}{3}e^t + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6} \\ &= e^t \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) + e^{-2t} \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right) + t + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Does  $f(t) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t}$  Really Solve the Initial Value Problem

$$f'(t) + f(t) - 2 \int_0^t f(z) dz = t, f(0) = 0?$$

Initial value: Look at  $f!$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right]' + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right] - 2 \int_0^t \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^z + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2z} \right] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{3}e^z - \frac{1}{12}e^{-2z} \right]_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} + t - 0 - \frac{2}{3}e^t + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6} \\ &= e^t \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) + e^{-2t} \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right) + t + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \\ &= t \end{aligned}$$

Does  $f(t) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t}$  Really Solve the Initial Value Problem

$$f'(t) + f(t) - 2 \int_0^t f(z) dz = t, f(0) = 0?$$

Initial value: Look at  $f!$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right]' + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} \right] - 2 \int_0^t \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^z + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2z} \right] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{3}e^z - \frac{1}{12}e^{-2z} \right]_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} + t - 0 - \frac{2}{3}e^t + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6} \\ &= e^t \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) + e^{-2t} \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right) + t + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \\ &= t \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$