

LaPlace transform Homework Problems #3 - Solutions

SPRING 2001

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Instructions. Solve each initial value problem by using Laplace Transforms. (In each case, assume that y is a function of t .)

1. $y' + 2y = 0$; $y(0) = 1$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y' + 2y] = \mathcal{L}[0]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y'] + 2\mathcal{L}[y] = \mathcal{L}[0]$$

$$\Rightarrow [sY(s) - y(0)] + 2Y(s) = 0$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #16, 19)

$$\Rightarrow [sY(s) - 1] + 2Y(s) = 0$$

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

$$\Rightarrow sY(s) + 2Y(s) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (s + 2)Y(s) = 1$$

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

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-2t}$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formula #4)

2. $y'' + 3y' - 4y = 0$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = -5$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' + 3y' - 4y] = \mathcal{L}[0]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] + 3\mathcal{L}[y'] - 4\mathcal{L}[y] = \mathcal{L}[0]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + 3[sY(s) - y(0)] - 4Y(s) = 0$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #16, 19, 20)

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - s \cdot 0 - (-5)] + 3[sY(s) - 0] - 4Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2Y(s) + 5 + 3sY(s) - 4Y(s) = 0$$

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

$$\Rightarrow s^2Y(s) + 3sY(s) - 4Y(s) = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 3s - 4)Y(s) = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{-5}{s^2+3s-4} = \frac{-5}{(s+4)(s-1)} = \frac{c_1}{s+4} + \frac{c_2}{s-1}$$

Scratchwork: *****

$$\frac{-5}{(s+4)(s-1)} = \frac{c_1}{s+4} + \frac{c_2}{s-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 = \frac{c_1}{s+4}(s+4)(s-1) + \frac{c_2}{s-1}(s+4)(s-1) = c_1(s-1) + c_2(s+4)$$

i.e., $-5 = c_1(s-1) + c_2(s+4)$

$$\boxed{s = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 = 5c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = -1$$

$$\boxed{s = -4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 = -5c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 1$$

End of Scratchwork: *****

Back to our equation:

$$Y(s) = \frac{c_1}{s+4} + \frac{c_2}{s-1} = \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{-1}{s-1}$$

i.e. $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+4} - \frac{1}{s-1}$

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+4} - \frac{1}{s-1}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+4}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-4t} - e^t$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formula #4)

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-4t} - e^t$$

3. $y'' + 2y' + y = 2te^{-t}$; $y(0) = 3$; $y'(0) = -3$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' + 2y' + y] = \mathcal{L}[2te^{-t}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] + 2\mathcal{L}[y'] + \mathcal{L}[y] = 2\mathcal{L}[te^{-t}]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + 2[sY(s) - y(0)] + Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s-(-1))^2}$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #14, 19, 20)

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

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

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

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

$$\Rightarrow (s+1)^2 Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2} + 3s + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{3s+3}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{3(s+1)}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{3}{(s+1)}$$

$$\text{i.e., } Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{3}{(s+1)}$$

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{3}{(s+1)}\right] \\ &= 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^4}\right] + 3\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

We want to make these fit Formulas #4 and 5 on the Table of Laplace transform Inverses

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

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formulas #4, 5)

$$\text{i.e., } y = \frac{1}{3} t^3 e^{-t} + 3e^{-t}$$

4. $y'' - y = 6e^t$; $y(0) = 2$; $y'(0) = 3$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' - y] = \mathcal{L}[6e^t]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] - \mathcal{L}[y] = 6\mathcal{L}[e^t]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] - Y(s) = 6\frac{1}{(s-1)}$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #13, 19, 20)

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - s \cdot 2 - 3] - Y(s) = \frac{6}{(s-1)}$$

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

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

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

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

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

Scratchwork: *****

$$\frac{6}{(s-1)^2(s+1)} = \frac{c_1}{s-1} + \frac{c_2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{c_3}{(s+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = c_1(s-1)(s+1) + c_2(s+1) + c_3(s-1)^2$$

$$\boxed{s = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 2c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = 3$$

$$\boxed{s = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 4c_3$$

$$\Rightarrow c_3 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = c_1(s-1)(s+1) + 3(s+1) + \frac{3}{2}(s-1)^2$$

$$\boxed{s = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = -c_1 + 3 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = -c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{6}{(s-1)^2(s+1)} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} + 3 \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(s+1)}$$

$$\text{Also: } \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s-1)} = \frac{c_1}{s+1} + \frac{c_2}{s-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2s + 3 = c_1(s - 1) + c_2(s + 1)$$

$$\boxed{s = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = 2c_2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\boxed{s = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -2c_1$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s-1)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{s-1}$$

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{s-1}$$

End of Scratchwork: *****

Back to our equation:

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{6}{(s-1)^2(s+1)} + \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s-1)}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[-\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} + 3 \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(s+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{s-1}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + 3 \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right] + 3\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2}\right] \\ &= e^t + e^{-t} + 3te^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formulas #4, 5)

$$\boxed{\text{i.e., } y = e^t + e^{-t} + 3te^{-t}}$$

5. $y'' + 10y' + 25y = 2e^{-5t}$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = -1$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' + 10y' + 25y] = \mathcal{L}[2e^{-5t}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] + 10\mathcal{L}[y'] + 25\mathcal{L}[y] = 2\mathcal{L}[e^{-5t}]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + 10[sY(s) - y(0)] + 25Y(s) = 2\frac{1}{(s-(-5))}$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #13, 19, 20)

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - s \cdot 0 - (-1)] + 10[sY(s) - 0] + 25Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2Y(s) + 10sY(s) + 25Y(s) + 1 = \frac{2}{(s+5)}$$

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 10s + 25)Y(s) + 1 = \frac{2}{(s+5)}$$

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

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

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{(s+5)^3} - \frac{1}{(s+5)^2}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{(s+5)^3}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+5)^2}\right] \\ &= t^2e^{-5t} - te^{-5t}\end{aligned}$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formula #5)

i.e., $y = t^2e^{-5t} - te^{-5t}$

6. $y'' - 9y' + 18y = 54$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = -3$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L} [y'' - 9y' + 18y] = \mathcal{L} [54]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} [y''] - 9\mathcal{L} [y'] + 18\mathcal{L} [y] = \mathcal{L} [54]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] - 9[sY(s) - y(0)] + 18Y(s) = \frac{54}{s}$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #1, 19, 20)

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - s \cdot 0 - (-3)] - 9[sY(s) - 0] + 18Y(s) = \frac{54}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2Y(s) - 9sY(s) + 18Y(s) + 3 = \frac{54}{s}$$

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 - 9s + 18)Y(s) + 3 = \frac{54}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s - 6)(s - 3)Y(s) = \frac{54}{s} - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{54}{s(s-6)(s-3)} - \frac{3}{(s-6)(s-3)}$$

Scratchwork: *****

$$\frac{54}{s(s-6)(s-3)} = \frac{c_1}{s} + \frac{c_2}{s-6} + \frac{c_3}{s-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 = c_1(s-6)(s-3) + c_2s(s-3) + c_3s(s-6)$$

$$\boxed{s = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 = 18c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 3$$

$$\boxed{s = 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 = -9c_3$$

$$\Rightarrow c_3 = -6$$

$$\boxed{s = 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 = 18c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = 3$$

Hence, $\frac{54}{s(s-6)(s-3)} = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{3}{s-6} + \frac{-6}{s-3}$

i.e., $\frac{54}{s(s-6)(s-3)} = 3\frac{1}{s} + 3\frac{1}{s-6} - 6\frac{1}{s-3}$

Also: $\frac{3}{(s-6)(s-3)} = \frac{c_1}{s-6} + \frac{c_2}{s-3}$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = c_1(s-3) + c_2(s-6)$$

$$\boxed{s = 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = -3c_2$$

$$c_2 = -1$$

$$\boxed{s = 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 3c_1$$

$$c_1 = 1$$

Hence, $\frac{3}{(s-6)(s-3)} = \frac{1}{s-6} - \frac{1}{s-3}$

End of Scratchwork: *****

Back to our equation:

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{54}{s(s-6)(s-3)} - \frac{3}{(s-6)(s-3)}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\left(3\frac{1}{s} + 3\frac{1}{s-6} - 6\frac{1}{s-3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{s-6} - \frac{1}{s-3}\right)\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[3\frac{1}{s} + 2\frac{1}{s-6} - 5\frac{1}{s-3}\right] \\ &= 3\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] + 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-6}\right] - 5\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-3}\right] \\ &= 3(1) + 2e^{6t} - 5e^{3t} \end{aligned}$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formulas #1, 5)

$$\boxed{\text{i.e., } y = 3 + 2e^{6t} - 5e^{3t}}$$

7. $y'' + 9y = e^t$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = 0$

(a) Compute the Laplace Transforms of Both Sides of the Equation

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' + 9y] = \mathcal{L}[e^t]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] + 9\mathcal{L}[y] = \mathcal{L}[e^t]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + 9Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)}$$

(Laplace Transform Table Formulas #13, 20)

$$\Rightarrow [s^2Y(s) - s \cdot 0 - (0)] + 9Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)}$$

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

(b) Solve Algebraically for $Y(s)$

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

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

Scratchwork: *****

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+9)} = \frac{c_1}{s-1} + \frac{As+B}{s^2+9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = c_1(s^2 + 9) + (As + B)(s - 1)$$

$$\boxed{s = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 10c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{10}$$

Thus, we have: $1 = \frac{1}{10}(s^2 + 9) + (As + B)(s - 1)$

$$\boxed{s = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{9}{10} - B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} = -B$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{10}$$

Thus, we have: $1 = \frac{1}{10}(s^2 + 9) + (As - \frac{1}{10})(s - 1)$

$$\boxed{s = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 1 + 2A + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{5} = 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{10}$$

Hence, $\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+9)} = \frac{c_1}{s-1} + \frac{As+B}{s^2+9} = \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{s-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{10}s - \frac{1}{10}}{s^2+9}$

i.e., $\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+9)} = \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s+1}{s^2+9} \right]$

End of Scratchwork: *****

Back to our equation:

(c) Compute the Inverse Laplace Transform of Both Sides

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} [Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+9)} \right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s+1}{s^2+9} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s+1}{s^2+9} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+9} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2+9} \right] \end{aligned}$$

I want to make $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2+9} \right]$ fit formula #6 on the Table of Laplace Transform Inverses, so I have to make the numerator equal to 3

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+9} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{s^2+9} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} \right] - \frac{1}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+9} \right] - \frac{1}{30} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{3}{s^2+9} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{10} e^t - \frac{1}{10} \cos(3t) - \frac{1}{30} \sin(3t) \end{aligned}$$

(Inverse Laplace Transform Table - Formula #4, 6, 7)

i.e., $y = \frac{1}{10} e^t - \frac{1}{10} \cos(3t) - \frac{1}{30} \sin(3t)$

8. $y'' + 10y' + 26y = 37e^t$; $y(0) = 1$; $y'(0) = 2$
9. $y''' + y = 1$; $y(0) = 1$; $y'(0) = 3$; $y''(0) = -3$
10. $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 27t$; $y(0) = 1$; $y'(0) = 0$
11. $y'' - 3y' - 4y = 25te^{-t}$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = 4$
12. $y'' + 2y' - 15y = 16te^{-t} - 15$; $y(0) = 1$; $y'(0) = -9$
13. $y'' + 7y' + 10y = 3e^{-2t} - 6e^{-5t}$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = 0$
14. $y''' - y = 12 \sinh(t)$; $y(0) = 6$; $y'(0) = -1$; $y''(0) = 7$
15. $y'' + 4y' + 5y = 39e^t \sin(t)$; $y(0) = -1$; $y'(0) = -1$
16. $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 3te^{2t} - 4$; $y(0) = 0$; $y'(0) = 0$
17. $y''' + 8y = -12e^{-2t}$; $y(0) = -8$; $y'(0) = 24$; $y''(0) = -46$
18. $y'' + 7y' + 6y = 250e^t \cos(t)$; $y(0) = 2$; $y'(0) = -7$