

Name:

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MATH 301

Term 061

QUIZ 3

1) Use the Laplace transform to solve the initial value problem:

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

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 0$$

$$\{s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)\} - \{sY(s) - y(0)\} = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \quad \triangle \quad s \rightarrow s-1$$

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

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

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s[(s-1)^2+1]} \quad \triangle$$

By partial fraction:

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s[(s-1)^2+1]} = \frac{1}{s(s^2-2s+2)} = \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/2s+1}{(s-1)^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{s} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1} \quad \triangle$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^t \cos t + \frac{1}{2} e^t \sin t \quad \triangle$$

2) Use the Laplace transform to solve the initial value problem:

$$y'' + y' = f(t)$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

$$f(t) = [\mathcal{U}(t-\pi) - \mathcal{U}(t-2\pi)]$$

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$$\text{when } f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 1 & \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ 0 & t \geq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y''] + \mathcal{L}[y'] = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s y(0) - y'(0) + s Y(s) - y(0) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - 1 + s Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[\mathcal{U}(t-\pi)] - \mathcal{L}[\mathcal{U}(t-2\pi)]$$

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

$$Y(s) = \frac{e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s}}{s^2(s+1)} + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \quad \triangle 3$$

by partial fraction:

$$\frac{1}{s(s+1)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{s+1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} = \frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2(s+1)}\right] = [-1 + (t-\pi) + e^{-(t-\pi)}] \mathcal{U}(t-\pi) \quad \triangle 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \text{RHS } \triangle 1 + \text{RHS } \triangle 2 + \text{RHS } \triangle 3 \quad \triangle$$