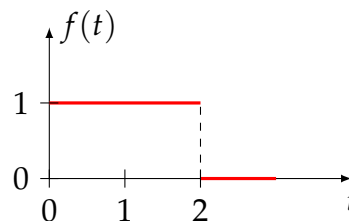


1. (5 pts) Find the Laplace transform of the function $f(t)$ shown in the graph.



Solution: [Like Exercises 9–12 in section 5.1]

Since $f(t)$ is zero when $t > 2$, the evaluation of the Laplace transform reduces to an integration on the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$. But $f(t) = 1$ on that interval, and therefore

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=2} = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} + \frac{1}{s}.$$

That's good enough, but optionally that may be expressed as

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{s}.$$

2. (5 pts) $\mathcal{L}\{te^{-3t} \sin t\} = ?$

Solution: [Like Exercise 11 in section 5.2]

It suffices to calculate $\mathcal{L}\{t \sin t\}$ because multiplying by e^{-3t} in the time domain amounts to shifting by -3 in the Laplace transform domain.

We have $\mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{L}\{t \sin t\} = -\frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{2s}{(s^2+1)^2}.$$

We conclude that

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^{-3t} \sin t\} = \frac{2(s+3)}{[(s+3)^2+1]^2}.$$