

## TABLE OF LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

MATH 2584C, SECTION 5, SPRING 2020

Throughout  $a, b, c$  are constants,  $n \geq 0$  is an integer, and  $f(t), g(t)$  are functions.

March 18:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \\ \mathcal{L}\{1\} &= \frac{1}{s} && s > 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{t\} &= \frac{n!}{s^2} && s > 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{t^2\} &= \frac{2}{s^3} && s > 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{t^n\} &= \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} && s > 0, \quad n \geq 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} &= \frac{1}{s-a} && s > a \\ \mathcal{L}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} &= a\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} + b\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}\end{aligned}$$

March 30:

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{dy}{dt}\right\} = s\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - y(0)$$

April 1:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{\sin at\} &= \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2} && s > 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{\cos at\} &= \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} && s > 0 \\ \text{If } \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= F(s) \text{ then } \mathcal{L}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = F(s-a) \\ \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} &= e^{at}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s+a)\}\end{aligned}$$

April 3:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{\mathcal{U}(t-c)\} &= \frac{e^{-cs}}{s} && s > 0, \quad c \geq 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{\mathcal{U}(t-c)f(t)\} &= e^{-cs}\mathcal{L}\{f(t+c)\} && c \geq 0 \\ \mathcal{L}\{\mathcal{U}(t-c)g(t-c)\} &= e^{-cs}\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} && c \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

April 8:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} &= -\frac{d}{ds}\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \\ \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(r)g(t-r)dr\right\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(t-r)g(r)dr\right\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}\end{aligned}$$

April 10:

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} \quad c \geq 0$$