

Problem 17

In each of Problems 15 through 20, use integration by parts to find the Laplace transform of the given function; n is a positive integer and a is a real constant.

$$f(t) = t \cosh at$$

Solution

The Laplace transform of a function $f(t)$ is defined as

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

Find the Laplace transform of $t \cosh at$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{t \cosh at\} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t \cosh at dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st+at} dt + \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st-at} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\infty} t e^{(a-s)t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} t e^{(-s-a)t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} t \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{a-s} e^{(a-s)t} \right] dt + \int_0^{\infty} t \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{-s-a} e^{(-s-a)t} \right] dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ t \left[\frac{1}{a-s} e^{(a-s)t} \right] \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (1) \left[\frac{1}{a-s} e^{(a-s)t} \right] dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + t \left[\frac{1}{-s-a} e^{(-s-a)t} \right] \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (1) \left[\frac{1}{-s-a} e^{(-s-a)t} \right] dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{a-s} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(a-s)t} dt - \frac{1}{-s-a} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-s-a)t} dt \right] \tag{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{(a-s)^2} e^{(a-s)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{(-s-a)^2} e^{(-s-a)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{(a-s)^2} (-1) - \frac{1}{(-s-a)^2} (-1) \right] \tag{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(a-s)^2} + \frac{1}{(-s-a)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(s-a)^2} + \frac{1}{(s+a)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(s+a)^2 + (s-a)^2}{(s-a)^2 (s+a)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2s^2 + 2a^2}{[(s-a)(s+a)]^2} \right] = \frac{s^2 + a^2}{(s^2 - a^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

In order for equations (1) and (2) to hold, it's necessary that $a - s < 0$ and $-s - a < 0$, that is, $s > a$ and $s > -a$, or $s > |a|$.