Exercise 16

Use the *Laplace transform method* to solve the Volterra integral equations:

$$u(x) = 1 + \int_0^x \sin(x-t)u(t)\,dt$$

Solution

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

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(x)\} = F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} f(x)\,dx.$$

According to the convolution theorem, the product of two Laplace transforms can be expressed as a transformed convolution integral.

$$F(s)G(s) = \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)\,dt\right\}$$

Take the Laplace transform of both sides of the integral equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\{u(x)\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{1 + \int_0^x \sin(x-t)u(t)\,dt\right\} \\
U(s) &= \mathcal{L}\{1\} + \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^x \sin(x-t)u(t)\,dt\right\} \\
&= \mathcal{L}\{1\} + \mathcal{L}\{\sin x\}U(s) \\
&= \frac{1}{s} + \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)U(s)
\end{aligned}$$

Solve for $U(s)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(1 - \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)U(s) &= \frac{1}{s} \\
\frac{s^2}{s^2+1}U(s) &= \frac{1}{s} \\
U(s) &= \frac{s^2+1}{s^3} \\
&= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Take the inverse Laplace transform of $U(s)$ to get the desired solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{U(s)\} \\
&= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^3}\right\} \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2
\end{aligned}$$