Exercise 5

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

$$x = \int_0^x (1 + 2(x - t))u(t)\,dt$$

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.

$$\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^x [1 + 2(x - t)]u(t)\,dt\right\}$$

Apply the convolution theorem and use the fact that the Laplace transform is linear on the right side.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{x\} &= \mathcal{L}\{1 + 2x\}U(s) \\ &= (\mathcal{L}\{1\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{x\})U(s) \end{aligned}$$

Solve for $U(s)$.

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

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

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