Laplace transforms and second-order equations

So far we have only applied the Laplace transform to first-order equations. Now we consider second-order equations.

Recall the rule for Laplace transforms of derivatives:

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

What does this say about

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right]?$$

Now that we have this rule, we also need to add to our table of Laplace transforms. Since sine and cosine often appear as parts of the solutions to second-order equations, let's determine their Laplace transforms.

There are a number of ways to compute these transforms—using integration by parts, using Euler's formula, and even using the fact that sine and cosine are solutions to certain very special second-order equations. On April 14, we saw that

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{i\omega t}] = \frac{1}{s - i\omega}.$$

Let's use this to determine $\mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t]$ and $\mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t]$.

Consider

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{i\omega t}] = \frac{1}{s - i\omega}.$$

Now that we know the transforms of sine and cosine, let's see how we use them.

Example. Compute

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s+1}{s^2+9}\right].$$

Now for a little practice with the third rule for transforms:

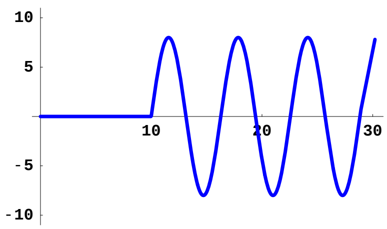
Example. Compute

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{8e^{-10s}}{(s^2+9)(s^2+1)}\right].$$

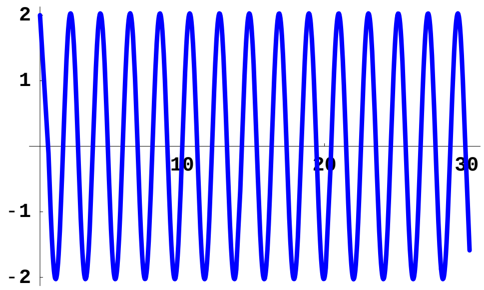
Let's use what we have learned to solve the initial-value problem

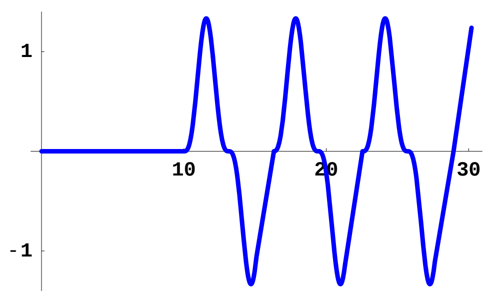
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 9y = 8u_{10}(t)\sin(t-10), \quad y(0) = 2,\ y'(0) = 1.$$

Here is a graph of the forcing function $8u_{10}(t)\sin(t-10)$.



Here are the graphs of the two functions that combine to give us the desired solution.





Here is the graph of the solution