

Instructions: Show all work. Give exact answers unless specifically asked to round. Be sure to answer all parts of each question.

1. Solve $y'' + y = \sin 2t$, $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ using Laplace transforms.

$$s^2 F(s) - s(0) - (0) + F(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$F(s)(s^2 + 1) = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s^2+4)(s^2+1)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{s^2+4} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{s^2+1}$$

$$y(x) = -\frac{2}{3} \sin 2t + \frac{2}{3} \sin t$$

$$\frac{As+B}{s^2+4} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+1} = \frac{2}{(s^2+4)(s^2+1)}$$

$$As^3 + Bs^2 + As + B + Cs^3 + Ds^2 + 4Cs + 4D = 2$$

$$(A+C) = 0$$

$$A+4C = 0$$

$$A = -C$$

$$(B+D) = 0$$

$$B+4D = 2$$

$$A - 4A = 0$$

$$B = -D$$

$$B - 4B = 2$$

$$A = 0$$

$$C = 0$$

$$-3B = 2 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$D = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. Use the attached table of Laplace transforms to find:

a. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2-9)}\right\} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2-9} = \int_0^t (t-\tau) \sinh 3\tau d\tau$

b. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s+5}{s^2-6s+25}\right\} = \frac{3(s-3)+14}{(s-3)^2+4^2} = \frac{3(s-3)}{(s-3)^2+4^2} + \frac{14}{(s-3)^2+4^2} \Rightarrow 3e^{3t} \cos 4t + \frac{7}{2} e^{3t} \sin 4t$

c. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2}{(s^2+4)^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2t + 2t \cos 2t] = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t \cos 2t$

d. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s+3)(s^2-1)}\right\} = \frac{1}{s+3} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2-1} \Rightarrow \int_0^t e^{-3(t-\tau)} \cosh \tau d\tau$

e. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s(1-e^{-2s})}{s^2+\pi^2}\right\} = \frac{s}{s^2+\pi^2} - e^{-2s} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+\pi^2}\right)$

$$\cos \pi t - u(t-2) \cos[\pi(t-2)]$$