

II. Inverse Laplace Transform

Def: If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$ is the Laplace transform then $L^{-1}\{\bar{f}(s)\} = f(t)$ is called Inverse Laplace transform.

Standard form

$$(i) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} = 1, \quad (ii) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-a}\right\} = e^{at}$$

$$(iii) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^n}\right\} = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$(iv) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-a)^n}\right\} = \frac{e^{at} t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

$$(v) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{a} \sin at, \quad (vi) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)}\right\} = \cos at$$

$$(vii) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2-a^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{a} \sinh at, \quad (viii) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2-a^2)}\right\} = \cosh at$$

$$(ix) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-a)^2+b^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{b} e^{at} \sin bt, \quad (x) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2}\right\} = e^{at} \cos bt$$

$$(xi) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2a} t \sin at$$

$$(xii) L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s^2+a^2)^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2a^3} (\sin at - at \cos at)$$

eg.1 Evaluate $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6}{2s-3} - \frac{3+4s}{9s^2-16} + \frac{8-6s}{16s^2+9} \right\}$

Given Inverse

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soln:} &= 6 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2s-3} \right\} - 3 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{9s^2-16} \right\} + 4 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{9s^2-16} \right\} + 8 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{16s^2+9} \right\} \\ &\quad - 6 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{16s^2+9} \right\} \\ &= 3 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-3/2} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2-(4/3)^2} \right\} - \frac{4}{9} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2-(4/3)^2} \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+(3/4)^2} \right\} - \frac{3}{8} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+(3/4)^2} \right\} \\ &= 3 e^{(3/2)t} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \sinh \frac{4}{3} t - \frac{4}{9} \cosh \frac{4}{3} t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \sin \frac{3}{4} t - \frac{3}{8} \cos \frac{3}{4} t \\ &= 3 e^{3/2 t} - \frac{1}{4} \sinh \frac{4}{3} t - \frac{4}{9} \cosh \frac{4}{3} t + \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{3}{4} t - \frac{3}{8} \cos \frac{3}{4} t \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

eg.2 Evaluate $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)} \right\}$

Soln: Given Inverse = $L^{-1} \left\{ \left(\frac{s}{s^2+a^2} - \frac{s}{s^2+b^2} \right) \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} \left[L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+a^2} \right\} - L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+b^2} \right\} \right] = \frac{1}{b^2-a^2} [\cos at - \cos bt]$$

eg.3 Evaluate $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s-5}{9s^2-25} \right\}$

Soln: $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s-5}{9s^2-25} \right\} = 2 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{9s^2-25} \right\} - 5 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{9s^2-25} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{9} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2-(5/3)^2} \right\} - \frac{5}{9} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2-(5/3)^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \cosh \frac{5}{3} t - \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \sinh \frac{5}{3} t \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \cosh \frac{5}{3} t - \frac{1}{3} \sinh \frac{5}{3} t \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

eg.4 find the inverse Laplace transform of $\left\{ \frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)} \right\}$

Soln: Let $\frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s-2} + \frac{C}{s-3}$

$2s^2-4 = A(s-2)(s-3) + B(s+1)(s-3) + C(s+1)(s-2)$

$s=-1 \Rightarrow A=-\frac{1}{6}, s=2 \Rightarrow B=-\frac{4}{3}, s=3 \Rightarrow C=7/2$

$\therefore L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)} \right\} = -\frac{1}{6} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+1} \right\} - \frac{4}{3} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-2} \right\} + \frac{7}{2} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-3} \right\}$
 $= -\frac{1}{6} e^{-t} - \frac{4}{3} e^{2t} + \frac{7}{2} e^{3t}$ Ans $\because L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-a} \right\} = e^{at}$

eg.5 find the inverse Laplace transform of $\left\{ \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} \right\}$

Soln: Let $\frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} = \frac{(s+\frac{1}{2})+\frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{(s+\frac{1}{2})}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$

$\therefore L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s+\frac{1}{2})}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} \right\}$

$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left[\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right]$

$\therefore L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2} \right\} = e^{at} \cos bt$ and $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-a)^2+b^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{b} e^{at} \sin bt$

H.A Evaluate $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s^2+22s+18}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6} \right\}$

First Shifting theorem

If $L^{-1}\{f(s)\} = f(t)$, then $L^{-1}\{f(s-a)\} = e^{at} f(t) = e^{at} L^{-1}\{f(s)\}$

eg.6 Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+1}{s^2+6s+25}\right\}$ using first shifting theorem

Soln $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+1}{s^2+6s+25}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{(s+3)-2}{(s+3)^2+16}\right\}$

using first shifting theorem
 $= e^{-3t} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s-2}{s^2+16}\right\}$

$= e^{-3t} \left[L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+4^2}\right\} - L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^2+4^2}\right\} \right]$

$= e^{-3t} \left[\cos 4t - \frac{2}{4} \sin 4t \right] = e^{-3t} \left[\cos 4t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t \right]$ Ans

eg.7 Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4s+12}{s^2+8s+16}\right\}$

Soln $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4s+12}{s^2+8s+16}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4s+16-4}{(s+4)^2}\right\} = 4 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{(s+4)-1}{(s+4)^2}\right\}$

$= 4 e^{-4t} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s-1}{s^2}\right\}$

using first shifting theorem

$= 4 e^{-4t} \left[L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} - L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} \right] = 4 e^{-4t} [1-t]$ Ans

Transform of Integral

If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$ then $L\left\{\int_0^t f(u) du\right\} = \frac{1}{s} \bar{f}(s)$

and $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} \bar{f}(s)\right\} = \int_0^t f(u) du$

eg.8. Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{s^3(s^2+a^2)}$

Soln.

Let $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2+a^2)}\right\} = \int_0^t \frac{1}{a} \sin au du$ ($\because L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{a} \sin at$)

$$= \left. -\frac{1}{a^2} \cos au \right|_0^t = \frac{1}{a^2} (1 - \cos at)$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+a^2)}\right\} = \int_0^t \frac{1}{a^2} (1 - \cos au) du = \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\left. u \right|_0^t - \left. \frac{\sin au}{a} \right|_0^t \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \left(t - \frac{\sin at}{a} \right)$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^3(s^2+a^2)}\right\} = \int_0^t \frac{1}{a^2} \left[u - \frac{\sin au}{a} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\left. \frac{u^2}{2} \right|_0^t + \left. \frac{\cos au}{a^2} \right|_0^t \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + (\cos at - 1) \frac{1}{a^2} \right) \text{ Ans}$$

H.A Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\log \frac{s+1}{s-1}$