



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1(1 + e^{-2bs} - e^{-2bs})}{s(1 - e^{-2bs})} \\
 &= \frac{1(1 - e^{-2bs})}{s(1 - e^{-2bs})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1(1 - e^{-2bs})^2}{s(1 + e^{-2bs})(1 - e^{-2bs})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{s} \tanh \frac{bs}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Unit-5  
II-Part

Inverse Laplace Transform

If  $L[f(t)] = F(s)$  Then  $f(t)$  is called the Inverse Laplace Transform of  $F(s)$  & is denoted

by  $f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)]$

where,  $L^{-1}$  is the inverse Laplacian operator.

Laplace Transform.

Inverse Laplace Transform

1.  $L(1) = \frac{1}{s}$

$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$

2.  $L(k) = \frac{k}{s}$

$k = L^{-1}\left(\frac{k}{s}\right)$

3.  $L(0) = 0$

$L^{-1}(0) = 0$

4.  $L(t^n) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$

$t^n = L^{-1}\left(\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{t^n}{n!} = L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}\right)$

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



$$5. \quad L(e^{at}) = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

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

$$6. \quad L(e^{-at}) = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+a}\right) = e^{-at}$$

$$7. \quad L(\sin at) = \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$$

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

$$8. \quad L(\cos at) = \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$$

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

$$9. \quad L(\sinh at) = \frac{a}{s^2-a^2}$$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{s^2-a^2}\right) = \sinh at$$

$$10. \quad L(\cosh at) = \frac{s}{s^2-a^2}$$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2-a^2}\right) = \cosh at$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{s}{s^2+9} + \frac{1}{s^2+16} \right] \\ = L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s} \right) + L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^3} \right) + L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s+4} \right) + L^{-1} \left( \frac{s}{s^2+9} \right) + L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^2+16} \right) \\ = 1 + \frac{t^{3-1}}{(3-1)!} + e^{-4t} + L^{-1} \left( \frac{s}{s^2+3^2} \right) + L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^2+4^2} \right) \\ = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + e^{-4t} + \cos 3t + \frac{1}{4} L^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{s^2+4^2} \right) \\ = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + e^{-4t} + \cos 3t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad L^{-1} \left( \frac{7}{s^5} \right) \\ = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^n} \right) \\ = 7 \left( \frac{1}{s^5} \right) \\ = 7 \frac{t^4}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{(s+2)^3} \right) &= e^{-2t} L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^3} \right) \\ &= e^{-2t} \frac{t^2}{2} k. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad L^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{s^2+9} \right) &= L^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{s^2+3^2} \right) \\ &= 2 L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s^2+3^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} L^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sin 3t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad L^{-1} \left( \frac{5}{(s+2)^2+9} \right) &= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{5}{(s+2)^2+3^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{5}{3} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{3}{(s+2)^2+3^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{5}{3} e^{-2t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{5}{3} e^{-2t} \sin 3t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s+2)^2+1} \right] &= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+2-2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right] -$$

$$\begin{aligned} &L^{-1} \left[ \frac{2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right] \\ &= e^{-2t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right] - 2e^{-2t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right] \\ &= e^{-2t} \cos t - 2e^{-2t} \sin t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+1}{(s+3)^2+4} \right] &= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+1+2-2}{(s+3)^2+4} \right] \\ &= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2+4} \right] - L^{-1} \left[ \frac{2}{(s+3)^2+4} \right] \\ &= e^{-3t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{s^2+2^2} \right] - 2e^{-3t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right] \\ &= e^{-3t} \cos 2t - 2e^{-3t} \sin 2t \end{aligned}$$