

$$\frac{-8 + (2s+8)(s+1)}{s+1} = \frac{2s^2 + 10s}{s+1}$$

$$Y(s) [s^2 - 2s + 5] = \frac{2s^2 + 10s}{s+1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 10s}{(s+1)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}$$

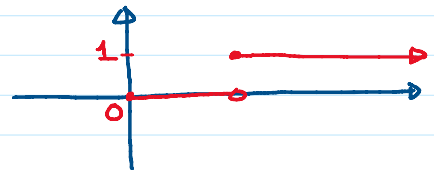
$$\rightarrow y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s^2 + 10s}{(s+1)(s^2 - 2s + 5)}\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{y = 3e^x \cos(2x) + 4e^x \sin(2x)}$$

Translation in x Property.

Unit Step Function (Heaviside Function)

$$\boxed{U(x-a)} = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq x < a \\ 1 & : x \geq a \end{cases}$$



$U(x-a)$ is "off" on $[0, a)$; it is "on" on $[a, \infty)$

$$\boxed{1 - U(x-a)} = \begin{cases} 1 & : 0 \leq x < a \\ 0 & : x \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{U(x-a) - U(x-b)} = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq x < a \\ 1 & : a \leq x < b \\ 0 & : x \geq b \end{cases}$$

E.g.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & : 0 \leq x < a \\ h(x) & : a \leq x < b \\ j(x) & : x \geq b \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = (1 - u(x-a))g(x) + (u(x-a) - u(x-b))h(x) + u(x-b)j(x)$$

E.g. 4 $f(x) = [1 - u(x-2)] \cdot 3 + [u(x-2) - u(x-5)] \cdot 1 + [u(x-5) - u(x-7)] \cdot x + u(x-7) \cdot x^2$

Translation in x Property.

Laplace transform of a unit step function:

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(x-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Translation in x property - Form 1:

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(x-a) \cdot u(x-a)\} = e^{-as} \cdot F(s)$$

where $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(x)\}$

E.g. $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(x-2) \cdot u(x-2)\} = e^{-2s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$

In practice, we more likely have to find $\mathcal{L}\{\sin x \cdot u(x-2)\}$.

→ Translation in x property - Form 2:

$$\mathcal{L}\{g(x) \cdot u(x-a)\} = e^{-as} \cdot G(s)$$

where $G(s)$ is the Laplace transform of $g(x+a)$

E.g. $\mathcal{L}\{\sin x \cdot u(x-2)\} \stackrel{?}{=} e^{-as} \cdot G(s)$

where $G(s)$ is the Laplace transform of $\sin(x+2)$

→ Find $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(x+2)\}$