

E.g. 8

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = g(x) ; \quad y(0) = 0 ; \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$$\text{where } g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x & : 1 \leq x < 5 \\ 1 & : x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

Step 1: Rewrite $g(x)$ as a combination of step functions

$$g(x) = (u(x-1) - u(x-5)) \cdot x + u(x-5)$$

Step 2: Take Laplace transform

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = (u(x-1) - u(x-5)) \cdot x + u(x-5)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 5\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 6\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{x \cdot u(x-1)\} - \mathcal{L}\{x \cdot u(x-5)\} + \mathcal{L}\{u(x-5)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 Y(s) - \cancel{s y(0)} - \cancel{y'(0)} + 5 \cdot [s Y(s) - \cancel{y(0)}] + 6 Y(s) &= e^{-s} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{x+1\} - e^{-5s} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{x+5\} + e^{-5s} \\ &= e^{-s} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{x+1\} - e^{-5s} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{x+5\} + e^{-5s} \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2 + 5s Y(s) + 6 Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-5s}}{s^2} - \frac{5e^{-5s}}{s} + e^{-5s}$$

$$(s^2 + 5s + 6) Y(s) = e^{-s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \right) - e^{-5s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{5}{s} - 1 \right) + 2$$

$$Y(s) = e^{-s} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \right)}{(s+2)(s+3)} - e^{-5s} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{5}{s} - 1 \right)}{(s+2)(s+3)} + \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\}$$

$$y = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-s} \cdot \frac{1+s}{s^2 (s+2)(s+3)} \right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-5s} \cdot \frac{-s^2 + 5s + 1}{s^2 (s+2)(s+3)} \right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+3)} \right\}$$

$$-s^2 + 5s + 1$$

$$= \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{C}{s} + \frac{D}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{-\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 1}{\lambda^2(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3)} = \frac{A}{\lambda} + \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda+2} + \frac{D}{\lambda+3}$$

$$-\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 1 = A\lambda(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) + B(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) + C\lambda^2(\lambda+3) + D\lambda^2(\lambda+2)$$

$$\underline{\lambda=0}: 1 = 6B \rightarrow B = 1/6$$

$$\underline{\lambda=-2}: -5 = 4C \rightarrow C = -5/4$$

$$\underline{\lambda=-3}: -23 = -9D \rightarrow D = 23/9$$

$$\underline{\lambda=1}: 5 = 12A + 2 - 5 + \frac{23}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = 12A \rightarrow A = 1/36$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\right) = \frac{1}{36} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot x - \frac{5}{4} e^{-2x} + \frac{23}{9} e^{-3x}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{6}(x-5) - \frac{5}{4} e^{-2(x-5)} + \frac{23}{9} e^{-3(x-5)} \right) \cdot \mathcal{U}(x-5)$$