



## First Shifting property:

If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  then -

$$(i) \mathcal{L}[e^{-at} f(t)] = \left\{ \mathcal{L}[f(t)] \right\}_{s \rightarrow s+a} = F(s+a)$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = \left\{ \mathcal{L}[f(t)] \right\}_{s \rightarrow s-a} = F(s-a)$$

Proof:

(i) We know that,

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} [e^{-at} f(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+a)t} f(t) dt$$

$$= F(s+a)$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} [e^{at} f(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} f(t) dt$$

$$= F(s-a)$$

## Second Shifting property:

If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  and  $g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t-a), & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$

then  $\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = e^{-as} F(s)$ .

Proof:

$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} g(t) dt$$

$$= \int_a^{\infty} e^{-st} g(t) dt + \int_0^a e^{-st} g(t) dt$$



$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = 0 + \int_a^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t-a) dt$$

$$= \int_a^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t-a) dt$$

$$\text{Put } t-a = u \Rightarrow dt = du$$

$$\text{When } t = a \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s(u+a)} f(u) du$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-us} e^{-as} f(u) du$$

$$= e^{-as} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-us} f(u) du$$

$$= e^{-as} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \quad \text{Replace } u \rightarrow t$$

$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = e^{-as} F(s)$$



① Find  $\mathcal{L} [e^{-3t} \sin^2 t]$

Proof:

$$\mathcal{L} [e^{-at} f(t)] = F(s+a)$$

$$\mathcal{L} [e^{-3t} \sin^2 t] = \mathcal{L} [\sin^2 t]_{s \rightarrow s+3}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right]_{s \rightarrow s+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \mathcal{L}(1) - \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t) \}_{s \rightarrow s+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right\}_{s \rightarrow s+3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4}{(s+3)[(s+3)^2 + 4]} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(s+3)[(s+3)^2 + 4]}$$



① Find  $L[f(t)]$  where  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 3, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$

Soln:

$$L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$
$$= \int_0^2 e^{-st} \cdot 0 dt + \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 3 dt$$
$$= 0 + \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 3 dt$$
$$= 3 \left[ \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right]_2^{\infty}$$
$$= \frac{-3}{s} [e^{-\infty} - e^{-2s}]$$
$$= \frac{3e^{-2s}}{s}$$