

1. 10 Use the method of Laplace transforms to solve the initial value problem.

$$y'' + y = f(t); \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} 2e^t, & 0 < t < 2 \\ 0, & 2 < t \end{cases} \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

$$f(t) = 2e^t + u(t-2)(-2e^t)$$

$$s^2 Y + Y = \frac{2}{s-1} + e^{-2s} \int \{-2e^{t+2}\}$$

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

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

We do a quick partial fraction decomposition

$$\frac{2}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+1}$$

$$2 = A(s^2+1) + (Bs+C)(s-1)$$

$$s^1 : A = 1$$

$$s^2 : A + B = 0 \quad \text{so } B = -1$$

$$s^0 : A - C = 2 \quad \text{so } C = -1,$$

so

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

$$y = e^t - \cos t - \sin t - e^2 u(t-2) \left[e^{t-2} - \cos(t-2) - \sin(t-2) \right]$$