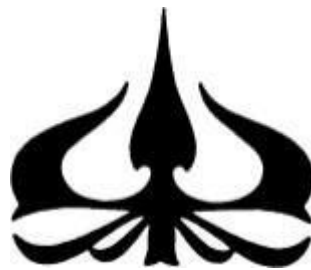


MODUL

TRANSFORMASI LAPLACE

Oleh

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Kata Pengantar

Puji dan syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas segala berkah dan rahmatNya sehingga dapat tersusunnya modul ini. Materi dalam modul merupakan sebagian dari materi Pekulihana Matematika Teknik III dan digunakan sebagai bahan ajar pada matakuliah Matematika Teknik III pada prodi Teknik Mesin Fakultas Teknologi Industri Universitas Trisakti.

Dengan materi yang tersusun dalam modul ini diharapkan dapat membantu mahasiswa untuk mempermudah dalam memahami materi matakuliah Matematika Teknik III kususya dan matakuliah lain yang memerlukan pengetahuan Transformasi Laplace seperti Kontrol dan Statika struktur.

Sebagai bahan ajar tentu saja modul ini masih jauh dari sempurna baik dalam penyusunan maupun isinya seperti beberapa gambar yang tidak/belum dapat dicantumkan. Untuk itu semua tentu saja diperlukan masukan dari berbagi pihak terutama yang berkenan membaca dan mencermati modul ini demi tercapainya materi yang lebih baik dan bermanfaat.

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Salam,

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TRANSFORMASI LAPLACE

1. Pendahuluan

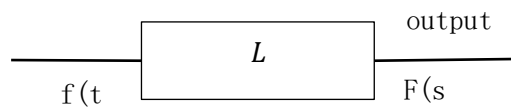
Transformasi Laplace merupakan suatu teknik untuk menyederhanakan permasalahan dalam suatu sistem yang mengandung masukan dan keluaran. Dengan transformasi ini akan mengurangi kerumitan dalam perhitungan matematis yang dibutuhkan dalam menganalisis suatu sistem.. Transformasi ini memiliki peranan penting pada bidang fisika optik , rekayasa listrik, rekayasa kendali , pengolahan sinyal dan teori kemungkinan.

2. Transformasi Laplace

2.1 Definisi

Transformasi laplace didefinisikan sebagai berikut :

$$L\{f(t)\} = F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt, s > 0$$



Gambar 1. Ilustrasi Transformasi Laplace

2.2 Contoh pembuktian hasil Transformasi

Contoh 1 :

Diketahui $f(t) = 1$, Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(t)\} &= L\{1\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} 1 dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-st} dt = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-s\alpha}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-s \cdot 0}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1}{e^{s\alpha}} - 1 \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{s} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s}$$

Contoh 2 :

Diketahui $f(t) = e^{at}, a > 0$. Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(t)\} &= L\{e^{at}\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{at} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} dt \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-(s-a)t} dt = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-(s-a)t} \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-(s-a)\alpha} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-(s-a) \cdot 0} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s-a} \left(\frac{1}{e^{(s-a)\alpha}} - 1 \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{s-a} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s-a} \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 3 :

Diketahui $f(t) = t$. Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(t)\} &= L\{t\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t dt = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^{\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{s} \right) e^{-st} dt \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{\alpha}{s} e^{-s\alpha} + \frac{0}{s} e^{-s \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{s} \left(-\frac{1}{s} \right) e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{\alpha}{s} e^{-s\alpha} + 0 - \frac{1}{s^2} (e^{-s\alpha} - e^{-s \cdot 0}) \right] \\ &= -0 + 0 - \frac{1}{s^2} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s^2} \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 4 :

Diketahui $f(t) = \cos \omega t$. Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L\{f(t)\} = L\{\sin \omega t\} = \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \sim} \left[\left(\sin \omega t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) e^{-st} \right) \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] - \int_0^{\sim} -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} (\omega) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \sim} \left[\left(\sin \omega t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) e^{-st} \right) \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] + \frac{\omega}{s} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \cos \omega t dt$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \sim} \left(-\frac{1}{s} (\sin \omega \alpha \cdot e^{-s\alpha}) - (\sin 0 \cdot e^0) \right) + \frac{\omega}{s} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \cos \omega t dt$$

$$= (0 + 0) + \frac{\omega}{s} \left[\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \sim} \left[\cos \omega t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) (e^{-st}) \Big|_0^{\alpha} \right] - \int_0^{\sim} -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} (-\omega) \sin \omega t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \sim} \left[-\frac{1}{s} (\cos \omega \alpha \cdot e^{-s\alpha} - \cos 0 \cdot e^{-0}) \right] - \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2} (0 + 1) - \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right) \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2} / \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2} / \left(\frac{s^2}{s^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2} / \left(\frac{s^2 + \omega^2}{s^2}\right) = \frac{\omega}{s^2} \cdot \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \int_0^{\sim} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

Berikut adalah tabel Transformasi Laplace untuk beberapa fungsi $f(t)$

Tabel 1.

N o	$f(t)$	$F(s)$	N o	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1	1	$\frac{1}{s}$	7	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
2	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	8	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
3	t^2	$\frac{2}{s^3}$	9	$\cosh a$ t	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$
4	t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	10	$\sinh a$ t	$\frac{a}{s^2 - \omega^2}$
5	t^a	$\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{a+1}}$	11	$e^{at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$
6	e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$	12	$e^{at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$

Sumber : Kreyzig, Advanced Engineering Mathematic

Soal Latihan 1 :

Tentukan :

1. $L \{ t^3 \}$
2. $L \{ \sin 4 t \}$
3. $L \{ \cos 6 t \}$
4. $L \{ e^{8t} \}$
5. $L \{ \sinh 2 t \}$

3. Sifat-sifat Transformasi laplace

3.1 Sifat Linier

Jika $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ dan $L\{g(t)\} = G(s)$ maka

$$L\{a f(t) \pm b g(t)\} = a L\{f(t)\} \pm b L\{g(t)\} = a F(s) \pm b G(s)$$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L\{2 \sin 4t + 3 \cos 4t\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{2 \sin 4t + 3 \cos 4t\} &= 2 L\{\sin 4t\} + 3 L\{\cos 4t\} \\ &= 2 \frac{4}{s^2 + 16} + 3 \frac{s}{s^2 + 16} \\ &= \frac{8}{s^2 + 16} + \frac{3s}{s^2 + 16} \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L\{5 e^{4t} - 4 e^{-5t} + 7\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{5 e^{4t} - 4 e^{-5t} + 7\} &= L\{5 e^{4t}\} - L\{4 e^{-5t}\} + L\{7\} \\ &= 5 L\{e^{4t}\} - 4 L\{e^{-5t}\} + 7 L\{1\} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{s-4} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{s+5} + 7 \frac{1}{s} \\ &= \frac{5}{s-4} - \frac{4}{s+5} + \frac{7}{s} \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 3 :

Tentukan $L\{(4-t)^2\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{(4-t)^2\} &= L\{16 - 8t + t^2\} \\ &= L\{16\} - L\{8t\} + L\{t^2\} \\ &= 16 L\{1\} - 8 L\{t\} + L\{t^2\} \\ &= \frac{16}{s} - 8 \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s^3} \end{aligned}$$

Soal Latihan 2 :

Tentukan :

1. $L\{6 e^{3t} - 2\}$
2. $L\{2 e^{-4t} + 5t - 8\}$
3. $L\{5 \sin 5t + 7 \cos 5t\}$
4. $L\{2 \sinh 6t - 4 \cosh 6t + 4t\}$

5. $L\{t^4 - 9t^2 + 2\}$

3.2 Sifat Pergeseran I (pergeseran s)

Jika $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ dan maka $L\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s - a)$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L\{e^{2t} t\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(t) = t \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ maka } F(s - 2) = \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{e^{2t} t\} = F(s - 2) = \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L\{e^{-5t} t^2\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(t) = t^2 \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$a = -5 \text{ maka } F(s - (-)5) = F(s + 5) = \frac{2}{(s+5)^3}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{e^{-5t} t^2\} = F(s + 5) = \frac{2}{(s+5)^3}$$

Contoh 3 :

Tentukan $L\{2e^{4t} \sinh 3t\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L\{2e^{4t} \sinh 3t\} = 2 L\{e^{4t} \sinh 3t\}$$

$$f(t) = \sinh 3t \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 - 9}$$

$$a = 4 \text{ maka } F(s - 4) = \frac{3}{(s-4)^2 - 9}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{2e^{4t} \sinh 3t\} = 2 L\{e^{4t} \sinh 3t\} = 2 F(s - 4) = 2 \frac{3}{(s-4)^2 - 9} = \frac{6}{(s-4)^2 - 9}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{2e^{4t} \sinh 3t\} = \frac{6}{(s-4)^2 - 9}$$

Contoh 4 :

Tentukan $L\{e^{6t} (t - 3)^2\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L\{e^{6t} (t - 3)^2\} = L\{e^{6t} (t^2 - 6t + 9)\}$$

$$= L\{e^{6t} t^2\} - 6 L\{e^{6t} t\} + 9 L\{e^{6t}\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(s-6)^3} - \frac{6}{(s-6)^2} + \frac{9}{s-6}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{e^{6t} (t - 3)^2\} = \frac{2}{(s-6)^3} - \frac{6}{(s-6)^2} + \frac{9}{s-6}$$

Contoh 5 :

Tentukan $L\{5e^{-4t} (t + 1)^2\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L\{5e^{-4t} (t + 1)^2\} = 5 L\{e^{-4t} (t^2 + 2t + 1)\}$$

$$= 5 L\{e^{-4t} t^2\} + 10 L\{e^{-4t} t\} + 5 L\{e^{-4t}\}$$

$$= 5 \frac{2}{(s-(-4))^3} + 10 \frac{1}{(s-(-4))^2} + 5 \frac{1}{s-(-4)}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{e^{-4t} (t + 1)^2\} = \frac{10}{(s+4)^3} + \frac{10}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{5}{s+4}$$

Soal Latihan 3

Tentukan :

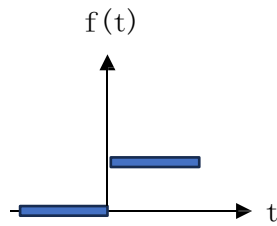
1. $L\{e^{3t} t\}$
2. $L\{6e^{4t} t^3\}$
3. $L\{e^{5t} (t + 8)^2\}$
4. $L\{3e^{-2t} (\sin 5t + \cos 5t)\}$
5. $L\{e^{-6t} (\sinh 2t + \cosh 2t)\}$

3.3 Sifat Pergeseran ke II (pergeseran t)

Sebelum pembahasan tentang sifat pergeseran II terlebih dulu dibahas tentang fungsi tangga satuan (*unit step function*) atau Heaviside function

Definisi :

Fungsi $f(t)$ disebut fungsi tangga satuan bila $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{bila } t < 0 \end{cases}$

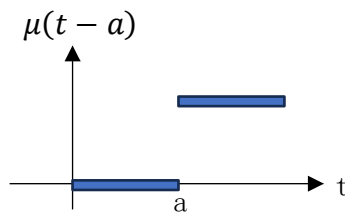


Gambar 2. Fungsi tangga

Fungsi tangga secara umum :

Definisi :

$$\mu(t - a) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t \geq a \\ 0, & \text{bila } t < a \end{cases}$$



Gambar 3. Fungsi tangga

Hasil Transformasi dari Fungsi Tangga :

$$L\{\mu(t - a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$, jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t \geq 6 \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 6 \end{cases}$

Penyelesaian : Persamaan fungsi dapat ditulis dengan simbol :

$$f(t) = \mu(t - 6)$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{f(t)\} = L\{\mu(t - 6)\} = \frac{e^{-6s}}{s}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$, jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t > 3 \\ 2, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 3 \end{cases}$

Penyelesaian :

Tulis $f(t)$ dalam fungsi tangga,

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t > 3 \\ 2, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 3 \end{cases} = 2 - \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t > 3 \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 3 \end{cases} \text{ atau}$$

$$f(t) = 2 - \mu(t - 3)$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{f(t)\} = L\{2 - \mu(t - 3)\} = L\{2\} - L\{\mu(t - 3)\} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

Pergeseran II (pergeseran t)

$$\text{Jika } L\{f(t)\} = F(s) \text{ maka } L\{f(t - a) \mu(t - a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$$

Contoh 3 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L\{f(t)\}, \text{ jika } f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{bila } t > 2 \\ 4t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 2 \end{cases}$$

Penyelesaian :

Tulis $f(t)$ dalam fungsi tangga,

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{bila } t > 2 \\ 4t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 2 \end{cases} = 4t - 3t \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t \geq 2 \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = 4t - 3t \mu(t - 2)$$

$$L\{f(t)\} = L\{4t - 3t \mu(t - 2)\} = L\{4t\} - L\{3t \mu(t - 2)\}$$

$$L\{4t\} = \frac{4}{s^2}, \text{ untuk mencari } L\{3t \mu(t - 2)\} \text{ gunakan sifat pergeseran II}$$

$L\{3t \mu(t - 2)\} = 3 L\{t \mu(t - 2)\} = 3 L\{(t - 2 + 2) \mu(t - 2)\}$, setelah mengeluarkan angka 3 lalu ubah t menjadi $(t - 2 + 2)$ supaya mendapat bentuk $t - 2$ sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} L\{3t \mu(t - 2)\} &= 3 L\{(t - 2 + 2) \mu(t - 2)\} \\ &= 3 L\{(t - 2)\mu(t - 2) + 2 \mu(t - 2)\} \\ &= 3 L\{(t - 2)\mu(t - 2)\} + 3 L\{2 \mu(t - 2)\} \\ &= 3 L\{(t - 2)\mu(t - 2)\} + 6 L\{\mu(t - 2)\} \\ &= 3e^{-2s} \frac{1}{s^2} + 6 \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi

$$L\{f(t)\} = L\{4t - 3t\mu(t-2)\} = L\{4t\} - L\{3t\mu(t-2)\} = \frac{4}{s^2} - \frac{3e^{-2s}}{s^2} - \frac{6e^{-2s}}{s}$$

Contoh 4 :

Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$, jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ \sin t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases}$

Penyelesaian :

Tulis $f(t)$ dalam fungsi tangga,

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ \sin t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases} = \sin t - \sin t \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases}$$

Atau $f(t) = \sin t - \sin t \mu(t - \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{f(t)\} &= L\{\sin t - \sin t \mu(t - \pi)\}, \\ &= L\{\sin t\} - L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2+1} - L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\}, \text{ ubah } \sin t \text{ menjadi } \sin(t - \pi) \text{ selanjutnya} \end{aligned}$$

gunakan sifat pergeseran II.

$$L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} = L\{-\sin(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\}, \sin t = -\sin(t - \pi)$$

$$L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} = -L\{\sin(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\},$$

$$f(t - \pi) = \sin(t - \pi) \text{ maka } f(t) = \sin t \text{ dan } F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

Menurut sifat pergeseran II ,

Jika $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ maka $L\{f(t - a)\mu(t - a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$ atau

$$L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} = -L\{\sin(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\} = -e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

Jadi $L\{f(t)\} = L\{\sin t - \sin t \mu(t - \pi)\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &= L\{\sin t\} - L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2+1} - (-e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}) = \frac{1+e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 5 :

Tentukan $L\{f(t)\}$, jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ \cos t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases}$

Penyelesaian :

Tulis $f(t)$ dalam fungsi tangga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \begin{cases} \sin t, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ \cos t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases} = \cos t - (\cos t + \sin t) \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t > \pi \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases} \\
 &= \cos t - (\cos t + \sin t) \mu(t - \pi) \\
 &= \cos t - \cos t \mu(t - \pi) - \sin t \mu(t - \pi), \\
 L\{f(t)\} &= L\{\cos t - \cos t \mu(t - \pi) - \sin t \mu(t - \pi)\}. \\
 &= L\{\cos t\} - L\{\cos t \mu(t - \pi)\} - L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} \\
 L\{\cos t \mu(t - \pi)\} &= L\{\cos(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\}, \cos t = -\cos(t - \pi) \\
 f(t - \pi) &= \cos(t - \pi) \text{ maka } f(t) = \cos t \text{ dan } F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut sifat pergeseran II ,

Jika $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ maka $L\{f(t - a)\mu(t - a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$ atau

$$\begin{aligned}
 L\{\cos t \mu(t - \pi)\} &= -L\{\cos(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\} = -e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\
 L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} &= -L\{\sin(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)\} = -e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}, \text{ lihat jawaban}
 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 4:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi } L\{f(t)\} &= L\{\cos t - \cos t \mu(t - \pi) - \sin t \mu(t - \pi)\}. \\
 &= L\{\cos t\} - L\{\cos t \mu(t - \pi)\} - L\{\sin t \mu(t - \pi)\} \\
 &= \frac{s}{s^2+1} - (-e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1}) - (-e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}) = \frac{s + e^{-\pi s}s + e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Soal Latihan 4

Tentukan :

1. $L\{f(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{bila } t \geq 3 \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 3 \end{cases}$
2. $L\{f(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{bila } t \geq 5 \\ 4, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 5 \end{cases}$
3. $L\{f(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{bila } t \geq 2 \\ 3t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 2 \end{cases}$

4. $L\{f(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} (t-1)^2, & \text{bila } t \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t < 1 \end{cases}$
5. $L\{f(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 2t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t, & \text{bila } t > 1 \end{cases}$

3.4 Sifat Transformasi Laplace dari Turunan

Teorema 1 : (Transformasi Laplace dari turunan $f(t)$)

Jika $f(t)$ kontinu untuk semua $t \geq 0$ dan mempunyai turunan $f'(t)$ yang kontinu sepotong-potong pada setiap interval berhingga pada jangkauan $t \geq 0$ maka transformasi Laplace dari derivatif/turunan $f'(t)$ ada dan $L(f') = sL(f) - f(0)$

Teorema 1 dapat dikembangkan untuk turunan kedua dan ketiga sebagai berikut :

$$L(f'') = sL(f') - f'(0) = s\{sL(f) - f(0)\} - f'(0) = s^2L(f) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

Dengan cara yang sama diperoleh :

$$L(f''') = s^3L(f) - s^2f(0) - sf'(0) - f''(0)$$

Teorema 2 : (Transformasi Laplace dari turunan $f(t)$ ke-n)

Jika $f(t)$ dan turunannya $f'(t)$, $f''(t)$, ..., $f^{(n-1)}(t)$ kontinu untuk semua $t \geq 0$ dan misal turunan $f^{(n)}(t)$ kontinyu sepotong-potong pada setiap interval berhingga dalam jangkauan $t \geq 0$ maka transformasi Laplace dari $f^{(n)}(t)$ ada dan

$$L(f^{(n)}) = s^n L(f) - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0) \quad (7)$$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L\{\sin^2 t\}$ dengan menggunakan transformasi Laplace turunan.

Penyelesaian :

$$f(t) = \sin^2 t \text{ maka } f'(t) = 2 \sin t \cos t = \sin 2t$$

$$f(0) = \sin^2 0 = 0 \text{ dan } f'(0) = 2 \sin 0 \cos 0 = 0$$

$$L\{f'(t)\} = sL\{f\} - f(0) \text{ jika dan hanya jika } L\{\sin 2t\} = sL\{\sin^2 t\} - 0 \text{ atau}$$

$$L\{\sin^2 t\} = \frac{L\{\sin 2t\}}{s} = \frac{\frac{2}{s^2 + 4}}{s} = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan transformasi Laplace dari $f(t) = \cos \omega t$ menggunakan sifat turunan.

Penyelesaian :

Jika $f(t) = \cos \omega t$ maka $f'(t) = -\omega \sin \omega t$ dan $f''(t) = -\omega^2 \cos \omega t = -\omega^2 f(t)$. Untuk $t = 0$ maka $f(0) = \cos 0 = 1$ dan $f'(0) = -\omega \sin 0 = 0$, dengan () diperoleh $L(f'') = s^2 L(f) - s \cdot 1 - 0$ atau $L\{-\omega^2 f(t)\} = s^2 L\{f(t)\} - s$ atau $-\omega^2 L\{f(t)\} = s^2 L\{f(t)\} - s$ atau $(-\omega^2 - s^2)L\{f(t)\} = -s$ atau $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{-s}{-(s^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

$$\text{Jadi } L(\cos \omega t) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

Soal Latihan 5

- 1.
2. $L\{f'(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} 2t, & \text{bila } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t, & \text{bila } t > 1 \end{cases}$
3. $L\{f''(t)\}$ jika $f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & \text{bila } 0 < t \leq 1 \\ t, & \text{bila } t > 1 \end{cases}$

3.5 Sifat Transformasi Laplace dari Integral

Teorema :

Misal $F(s)$ adalah transformasi Laplace dari $f(t)$, jika $f(t)$ kontinu sepotong-potong pada setiap interval berhingga dalam jangkauan $t \geq 0$ maka

$$L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s} F(s), \quad s > 0, s > k$$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(\tau) = \sin \tau \text{ maka } f(t) = \sin t \text{ dan } F(s) = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s} F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L \left\{ \int_0^t (e^{a\tau} - e^{-b\tau}) d\tau \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(\tau) = e^{a\tau} - e^{-b\tau} \text{ maka } f(t) = e^{at} - e^{-bt} \text{ dan } F(s) = \frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s+b}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L \left\{ \int_0^t (e^{a\tau} - e^{-b\tau}) d\tau \right\} = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s+b} \right)$$

Soal latihan 6

$$1. \text{ Buktikan bahwa } L \left\{ \int_0^t (u^2 - u + e^{-u}) du \right\} = \frac{1}{s} L \{t^2 - t + e^{-t}\}$$

$$2. \text{ Buktikan bahwa } L \left\{ \int_0^t \left(\frac{1-e^{-u}}{u} \right) du \right\} = \frac{1}{s} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

3.6 Sifat Turunan dari Transformasi Laplace

Dari definisi : $F(s) = L(f) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt, t \geq 0$ maka

$$F'(s) = - \int_0^\infty e^{-st} [tf(t)] dt, t \geq 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad L\{tf(t)\} = -F'(s) \quad \text{dan}$$

$$L\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$$

Contoh 1:

Tentukan $L\{t \sin 2t\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(t) = \sin 2t \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \text{ dan } F'(s) = \frac{0-2s(2)}{(s^2+2^2)^2} = \frac{-4s}{(s^2+4)^2}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{t \sin 2t\} = - \left(\frac{-4s}{(s^2+4)^2} \right) = \frac{4s}{(s^2+4)^2}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L\{t^2 \cos 3t\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$f(t) = \cos 3t \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+3^2} \text{ dan } F'(s) = \frac{1(s^2+3^2)-2s(s)}{(s^2+3^2)^2} = \frac{3^2-s^2}{(s^2+3^2)^2}$$

$$F''(s) = \frac{-2s((s^2+3^2)^2) - (3^2-s^2)2(s^2+3^2)2s}{(s^2+3^2)^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (s^2 + 3^2) \frac{[(-2s(s^2 + 3^2)) - 4s(3^2 - s^2)]}{(s^2 + 3^2)^4} = \\
&= \frac{(s^2 + 3^2)(2s^2 - 18s - 36)}{(s^2 + 3^2)^3} \\
&= \frac{(2s^2 - 18s - 36)}{(s^2 + 3^2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L\{t^2 \cos 3t\} = \frac{(2s^2 - 18s - 36)}{(s^2 + 3^2)^2}$$

Soal Latihan 7

Tentukan :

1. $L\{3t \sinh 2t\}$

2. $L\{1/2 t e^{-3t}\}$

3. $L\{t \cos \omega t\}$

4. $L\{t^2 \sin 2t\}$

5. $L\{t e^{-t} \cos t\}$

$$f(t) = \sinh t = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} \quad \text{maka } F(s) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) \quad \text{dan } F(u) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L\left\{\frac{\sinh t}{t}\right\} &= L\left\{\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2t}\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_s^\infty F(u) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_s^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1|]^\alpha_s \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|(u+1)/(u-1)|] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

Soal latihan 8

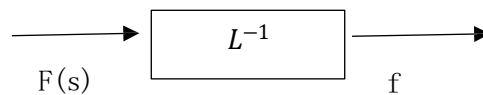
1. Tunjukkan bahwa $L\left\{\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right\} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{s^2+4}{s^2}\right)$

2.

4. Transformasi Laplace Invers

Jika transformasi Laplace dari suatu fungsi $f(t)$

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$$



Gambar 2, Ilustrasi Transformasi Laplace

Contoh 1:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+3^2}\right\} = \cos 3t \text{ (langsung lihat tabel , baca dari kanan ke kiri)}$$

Contoh 2:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4}{s^2-16}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-4}{s^2-16}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4}{s^2-4^2}\right\} = \sinh 4t \text{ (langsung lihat tabel , baca dari kanan ke kiri)}$$

Contoh 3:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} = t \text{ (langsung lihat tabel , baca dari kanan ke kiri)}$$

Contoh 4:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-7}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-7}\right\} = e^{7t} \text{ (langsung lihat tabel , baca dari kanan ke kiri)}$$

Contoh 5:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+10}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+10}\right\} = e^{-10t} \text{ (langsung lihat tabel , baca dari kanan ke kiri)}$$

Soal latihan 9

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2-9}\right\}$

2. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{5}{s^2+25}\right\}$

3. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+20}\right\}$

5. Sifat-sifat Transformasi Laplace Invers

5.1 Sifat Linier

Jika $L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$ dan $L^{-1}\{G(s)\} = g(t)$ maka $L^{-1}\{a F(s) \pm b G(s)\} = a L^{-1}\{F(s)\} \pm b L^{-1}\{G(s)\} = a f(t) \pm b g(t)$

Contoh 1:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s-9}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s-9}\right\} = 2 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} + 4 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-9}\right\} = 2 + 4 e^{9t}$$

Contoh 2:

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/2}{s} - \frac{6}{s-9} + \frac{3}{s^2-16} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/2}{s} - \frac{6}{s-9} + \frac{3}{s^2-16} \right\} &= 1/2 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \right\} - 6 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-9} \right\} + \frac{3}{4} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s^2-4^2} \right\} \\ &= 1/2 - 6 e^{9t} + \frac{3}{4} \sinh 4t \end{aligned}$$

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{s^4} + \frac{2}{s+8} - \frac{6s}{s^2+9} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{s^4} + \frac{2}{s+8} - \frac{6s}{s^2+9} \right\} &= \frac{7}{3!} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3!}{s^4} \right\} + 2 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-(-8)} \right\} - 6 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+3^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{7}{6} t^3 + 2 e^{-8t} - 6 \cos 3t \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 4 :

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2+8s}{s^2+9} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2+8s}{s^2+9} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+9} + \frac{8s}{s^2+9} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{s^2+9} + \frac{8s}{s^2+9} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3}{s^2+9} \right\} + 8 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+9} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sin 3t + 8 \cos 3t \end{aligned}$$

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5-7s}{s^2+9} - \frac{9s-4}{s^2-25} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5-7s}{s^2+9} - \frac{9s-4}{s^2-25} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5-7s}{s^2+9} \right\} - L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{9s-4}{s^2-25} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5}{s^2+9} \right\} - L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7s}{s^2+9} \right\} - L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{9s}{s^2-25} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s^2-25} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{s^2+3^2} \right\} - 7 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+3^2} \right\} - 9 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2-5^2} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{s^2-5^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{5}{3} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3}{s^2 + 3^2} \right\} - 7 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + 3^2} \right\} - 9 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 - 5^2} \right\} + \frac{4}{5} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5}{s^2 - 5^2} \right\} \\
&= \frac{5}{3} \sin 3t - 7 \cos 3t - 9 \cosh 5t + \frac{4}{5} \sinh 5t
\end{aligned}$$

Soal Latihan 10

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s} - \frac{2}{s-8} \right\}$
2. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6}{s} + \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^3} \right\}$
3. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{8+4s}{s^2-9} \right\}$
4. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4+2s}{s^2+9} - \frac{2s-9}{s^2-25} \right\}$

5.2 Sifat Pergeseran I

Jika $L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$ maka $L^{-1}\{F(s-a)\} = e^{at} f(t)$

Contoh 1:

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10}{(s-3)^2} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}
L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10}{(s-3)^2} \right\} &= 10 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} \right\} \\
F(s-3) &= \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \text{ dan } f(t) = t \text{ (dari table)} \\
L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10}{(s-3)^2} \right\} &= 10 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} \right\} = 10 e^{3t} t
\end{aligned}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{20}{(s-6)^5} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}
L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{20}{(s-6)^5} \right\} &= 20 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-6)^5} \right\} \\
F(s-6) &= \frac{1}{(s-6)^5} \text{ maka } F(s) = \frac{1}{s^5} = \frac{1}{4!} \frac{4!}{s^5} \text{ dan } f(t) = \frac{1}{4!} t^4 \\
L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{20}{(s-6)^5} \right\} &= 20 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-6)^5} \right\} = 20 e^{6t} \frac{1}{4!} t^4 = \frac{20}{24} e^{6t} t^4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{20}{(s-6)^5} \right\} = \frac{5}{6} e^{6t} t^4$$

Contoh 3 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s-4}{s^2-4s+20} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s-4}{s^2-4s+20} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s-4}{(s-2)^2+16} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6(s-2)+8}{(s-2)^2+16} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6(s-2)}{(s-2)^2+16} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{8}{(s-2)^2+16} \right\} \\ &= 6 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s-2)}{(s-2)^2+4^2} \right\} + 2 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{(s-2)^2+4^2} \right\} \\ &= 6 e^{2t} \cos 4t + 2 e^{2t} \sin 4t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s-4}{s^2-4s+20} \right\} = 6 e^{2t} \cos 4t + 2 e^{2t} \sin 4t$$

Contoh 4 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4s+6}{s^2-2s-3} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4s+6}{s^2-2s-3} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4s+6}{(s-1)^2-4} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4(s-1)+10}{(s-1)^2-4} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4(s-1)}{(s-1)^2-4} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10}{(s-1)^2-4} \right\} \\ &= 4 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s-1)}{(s-1)^2-2^2} \right\} + 5 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(s-1)^2-2^2} \right\} \\ &= 4 e^t \cosh 2t + 5 e^t \sinh 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4s+6}{s^2-2s-3} \right\} = 4 e^t \cosh 2t + 5 e^t \sinh 2t$$

Contoh 5 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+5}{s^2+4s+5} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+5}{s^2+4s+5} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+5}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 10 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1/2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} \\
&= 10 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+2-2+1/2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} \\
&= 10 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+2-3/2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} \\
&= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+1} - \frac{3/2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} \\
&= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-s+2}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} - 3/2 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2+1} \right\} \\
&\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+5}{s^2+4s+5} \right\} = e^{-2t} \cos t - 3/2 e^{-2t} \sin t
\end{aligned}$$

Soal Latihan 11

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{8}{(s+5)^2} \right\}$
2. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(s-9)^3} + \frac{3}{(s-6)^4} \right\}$
3. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s-4}{s^2-4s+20} \right\}$
4. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{8s+6}{s^2+8s+20} \right\}$
5. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3s-4}{s^2-4s-20} \right\}$

5.3 Sifat Pergeseran II

Jika $L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$ maka $L^{-1}\{e^{-as} F(s)\} = f(t-a)\mu(t-a)$

Contoh 1:

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-8s}}{s-5} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-8s}}{s-5} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-8s} \cdot \frac{1}{s-5} \right\}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s-5} \text{ maka } f(t) = e^{5t} \text{ dan } f(t-8) = e^{5(t-8)}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-8s}}{s-5} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-8s} \cdot \frac{1}{s-5} \right\} = f(t-8)\mu(t-8) = e^{5(t-8)}\mu(t-8)$$

Contoh 2:

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\pi/2 s}}{s^2+16} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\pi/2 s}}{s^2 + 16} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\pi/2 s} \frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\pi/2 s} \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{s^2 + 4^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\pi/2 s} \frac{4}{s^2 + 4^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$F(s) = \frac{4}{s^2+4^2}$ maka $f(t) = \sin 4t$ dan $f(t - \pi/2) = \sin 4(t - \pi/2)$

Jadi $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\pi/2 s}}{s^2+16} \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4(t - \pi/2) \mu(t - \pi/2)$

Contoh 3 :

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 9} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\pi s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 9} \right\} \\ &= L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\pi s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 3^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+3^2}$ maka $f(t) = \cos 3t$ dan $f(t - \pi) = \cos 3(t - \pi)$

Jadi $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} \right\} = \cos 3(t - \pi) \mu(t - \pi)$

Contoh 4 :

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-3)^2} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

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

$F(s-3) = \frac{1}{(s-3)^2}$ maka $f(t) = e^{3t} t$ (gunakan sifat pergeseran pertama

(pergeseran s) dan $f(t-2) = e^{3(t-2)}(t-2)$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{s-3} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2s} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} \right\} = f(t-2)\mu(t-2)$$

Jadi $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-3)^2} \right\} = e^{3(t-2)}(t-2)\mu(t-2)$

Contoh 5 :

Tentukan $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3e^{-6s}}{s-5} - \frac{5e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^2} \right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3e^{-6s}}{s+5} - \frac{5e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} = 3L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-6s}}{s+5} \right\} - 5L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\}$$

Cari dulu :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-6s}}{s+5} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-6s} \frac{1}{s+5} \right\}$$

$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+5}$ maka $f(t) = e^{-5t}$ dan $f(t-6) = e^{-5(t-6)}$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-6s}}{s+5} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-6s} \frac{1}{s+5} \right\} = e^{-5(t-6)} \mu(t-6)$$

Cari lagi :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} = L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2s} \frac{\frac{1}{3!} \cdot 3!}{(s-9)^4} \right\} = \frac{1}{3!} L^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2s} \frac{3!}{(s-9)^4} \right\}$$

$F(s) = \frac{3!}{(s-9)^4}$ maka $f(t) = e^{-9t} t^3$, gunakan sifat pergeseran I

dan $f(t-2) = e^{-9(t-2)} (t-2)^3$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} = \frac{1}{3!} e^{-9(t-2)} (t-2)^3 \mu(t-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3e^{-6s}}{s+5} - \frac{5e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} &= 3L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-6s}}{s+5} \right\} - 5L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} \\ &= 3e^{-5(t-6)} \mu(t-6) - 5 \frac{1}{3!} e^{-9(t-2)} (t-2)^3 \mu(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3e^{-6s}}{s+5} - \frac{5e^{-2s}}{(s-9)^4} \right\} = 3e^{-5(t-6)} \mu(t-6) - \frac{5}{6} e^{-9(t-2)} (t-2)^3 \mu(t-2)$$

Soal latihan 12

Tentukan :

$$1. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-3s}}{s-8} \right\}$$

$$2. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-3\pi s/4}}{s^2 + 25} \right\}$$

$$3. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-5s}}{(s-4)^4} \right\}$$

$$4. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+3)^4} - \frac{e^{-5s}}{(s-3)^5} \right\}$$

$$5. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s+1) e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \right\}$$

5.4 Sifat Transformasi Laplace Invers dari Integral

Jika $L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$ maka $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} F(s)\right\} = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-8)}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-8)}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{(s-8)}\right\}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-8)} \text{ maka } f(t) = e^{8t} \text{ dan } f(\tau) = e^{8\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-8)}\right\} &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{(s-8)}\right\} = \int_0^t e^{8\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{8} e^{8\tau} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{8} (e^{8\tau} - e^0) = \frac{e^{8t} - 1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-8)}\right\} = \frac{e^{8t} - 1}{8}$$

Contoh 2 :

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2-9)}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2-9)}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{(s^2-9)}\right\}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2-9)} \text{ maka } f(t) = \frac{1}{3} \sinh 3t \text{ dan } f(\tau) = \frac{1}{3} \sinh 3\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2-9)}\right\} &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{3} \sinh 3\tau d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^t \sinh 3\tau d\tau = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \cosh 3\tau \Big|_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (\cosh 3t - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s(s^2-9)} \right\} = \frac{1}{9} \cosh 3t - \frac{1}{9} \quad , \quad (\cosh 3t = \frac{e^{3t}+e^{-3t}}{2} \quad , \quad \cosh 0 = \frac{e^0+e^0}{2} =$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1)$$

Soal Latihan 13

Tentukan :

$$1. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s(s^2+16)} \right\}$$

$$2. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2(s^2+4)} \right\} \quad , \quad \text{cari terlebih dahulu } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s(s^2+4)} \right\}$$

$$3. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2} \right\} \quad , \quad \text{bila diketahui } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} t \sin t$$

5.5 Sifat Turunan dari Transformasi Laplace Invers

$$\text{Jika } L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) \text{ maka } L^{-1}\{F^{(n)}(s)\} = (-1)^n t^n f(t)$$

Contoh 1 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+4} \right) = \frac{-2s}{(s^2+4)^2} \text{ atau } \frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+4} \right)$$

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

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right\} = \sin 2t \text{ atau } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right\} = \frac{\sin 2t}{2}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+4} \right) \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-t \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) = \frac{t \sin 2t}{4}$$

Contoh 2 :

$$\text{Tentukan } L^{-1} \left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$F(s) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2} \right) \text{ maka } F'(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s^2+1}{s^2}} \left(\frac{2s \cdot s^2 - (s^2+1) \cdot 2s}{s^2} \right)$$

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

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

$$L^{-1}\{F'(s)\} = -2(1 - \cos t)$$

$$L^{-1}\{F'(s)\} = (-t f(t))$$

$$-2(1 - \cos t) = (-t f(t)) \text{ atau } 2(1 - \cos t) = t f(t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2(1 - \cos t)}{t}$$

$$F(s) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \text{ maka } f(t) = \frac{2(1 - \cos t)}{t}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \right\} = \frac{2(1 - \cos t)}{t}$$

Soal Latihan 14

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-3)^3} \right\}$
2. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^2 - \pi^2}{(s^2 - \pi^2)^2} \right\}$

5.6 Sifat Integral dari transformasi Laplace Invers

$$\text{Jika } L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) \text{ maka } L^{-1}\left\{ \int_s^\infty F(u) du \right\} = \frac{f(t)}{t}$$

Contoh :

Tentukan :

$$1. L^{-1} \left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \right) \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

Dengan turunan :

$$-\frac{d}{ds} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \right) \right] = - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}} \frac{d}{ds} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}} (-2 \omega^2 s^{-3}) = - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}} \frac{-2 \omega^2}{s^3} \\
&= \frac{2 \omega^2}{s^3 + s \omega^2} = \frac{2 \omega^2}{s(s^2 + \omega^2)} \\
&= \frac{2}{s} - 2 \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) = L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s} - 2 \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}\right\} = 2 - 2 \cos \omega t$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right)\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\int_s^\infty F(u) du\right\} = \frac{f(t)}{t}$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right)\right\} = \frac{f(t)}{t} = \frac{2 - 2 \cos \omega t}{t} = \frac{2}{t} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

Jadi

$$L^{-1}\left\{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2}\right)\right\} = \frac{2}{t} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

Soal latihan 15

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1}\left\{\ln\left(1 - \frac{a^2}{s^2}\right)\right\}$
2. $L^{-1}\left\{\ln\frac{s^2+1}{(s-1)^2}\right\}$

6. Mencari Transformasi Invers dengan Pecahan Parsial

Pecahan Parsial dapat digunakan untuk menentukan / mencari transformasi Laplace Invers.

1. Jika faktor penyebut berbentuk $(s - a)$ tak berulang maka pecahan parsialnya berbentuk $\frac{A}{s-a}$

Contoh 1 :

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3} = \frac{3s+7}{(s-3)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

Kalikan dengan $(s-3)(s+1)$ diperoleh :

$$3s+7 = A(s+1) + B(s-3)$$

Pilih nilai s yang akan membuat suku disebelah kanan tanda sama dengan akan nol atau pilih nilai s bilangan kecil.

Untuk $s = -1$ diperoleh $3(-1)+7 = A(-1+1) + B(-1-3)$ atau $4 = -4B$ atau $B = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$

Untuk $s = 3$ diperoleh $3(3)+7 = A(3+1) + B(3-3)$ atau $A = \frac{16}{4} = 4$

$$\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3} = \frac{3s+7}{(s-3)(s+1)} = \frac{4}{s-3} + \frac{-1}{s+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3}\right\} &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4}{s-3} + \frac{-1}{s+1}\right\} \\ &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{4}{s-3}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1}{s+1}\right\} \\ &= 4 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-3}\right\} - L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+1}\right\} \\ &= 4 e^{3t} - e^{-t}, \text{ lihat tabel} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3}\right\} = 4 e^{3t} - e^{-t}$$

Contoh 2 :

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

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s-2} + \frac{C}{s-3}$$

Kalikan ke dua ruas dengan $(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)$

$$2s^2 - 4 = A(s-2)(s-3) + B(s+1)(s-3) + C(s+1)(s-2)$$

untuk $s = 3$ diperoleh $18 - 4 = 4C$ atau $C = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$

untuk $s = 2$ diperoleh $8 - 4 = -3B$ atau $B = \frac{-4}{3}$

untuk $s = -1$ diperoleh $2 - 4 = 12A$ atau $A = \frac{12}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)} = \frac{1/6}{s+1} + \frac{-4/3}{s-2} + \frac{7/2}{s-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)}\right\} &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1/6}{s+1} + \frac{-4/3}{s-2} + \frac{7/2}{s-3}\right\} \\ &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1/6}{s+1}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-4/3}{s-2}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{7/2}{s-3}\right\} \\ &= -1/6 e^{-t} - 4/3 e^{2t} + 7/2 e^{3t} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s^2-4}{(s+1)(s-2)(s-3)}\right\} = -1/6 e^{-t} - 4/3 e^{2t} + 7/2 e^{3t}$

2. Jika faktor penyebut berbentuk $(s-a)$ berulang sebanyak n kali maka pecahan parsialnya berbentuk $\frac{A_1}{s-a} + \frac{A_2}{(s-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{(s-a)^n}$

Contoh 3:

Tentukan $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s^2+5s-1}{(s+1)^2(s-3)}\right\}$

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{s^2 + 5s}{(s+1)^2(s-3)} = \frac{A_1}{s+1} + \frac{A_2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{B}{s-3}$$

Kalikan dengan $(s+1)^2(s-3)$ diperoleh :

$$s^2 + 5s = A_1(s+1)(s-3) + A_2(s-3) + B(s+1)^2$$

untuk $s = -1$ diperoleh : $1 - 5 = -4A_2$ atau $A_2 = 1$

untuk $s = 3$ diperoleh : $9 + 15 = 16B$ atau $B = 24/16 = 3/2$

untuk $s = 0$ diperoleh : $0 = -3A_1 - 3A_2 + B$ atau $A_1 = \frac{3A_2 - B}{-3} = \frac{3 - \frac{3}{2}}{-3} = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{s^2 + 5s}{(s+1)^2 (s-3)} = \frac{-1/2}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{3/2}{s-3}$$

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

3. Jika faktor penyebut berbentuk bilangan kompleks tak berulang berbentuk $(s - a)$ dan $(s - \bar{a})$ maka pecahan parsialnya berbentuk $\frac{As+B}{(s-a)(s-\bar{a})}$ atau $\frac{As+B}{(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$

Contoh 4 :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^3 - 8s^2 - 1}{(s^2 + 1)(s-2)} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$(s^2 + 1) = (s - i)(s + i), \text{ (karena } a = -\sqrt{-1} = -i, \bar{a} = \sqrt{-1} = i \text{) ,}$$

$$\frac{s^3 - 8s^2 - 1}{(s^2 + 1)(s-2)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{C}{s-2}$$

Kedua ruas kalikan dengan $(s^2 + 1)(s-2)$ diperoleh :

$$s^3 - 8s^2 - 1 = (As + B)(s-2) + C(s^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{untuk } s = 2 \text{ diperoleh : } 8 - 8 \cdot 2 - 1 = C(4 + 1) \text{ atau } C = \frac{-25}{5} = -5$$

$$\text{untuk } s = 0 \text{ diperoleh : } 0 - 8 \cdot 0 - 1 = (0 + B)(0 - 2) + C(0 + 1) \text{ atau}$$

$$-1 = -2B + C \text{ atau } 2B = -5 + 1 = -4, B = -2$$

$$\text{untuk } s = 1 \text{ diperoleh : } 1 - 8 \cdot 1 - 1 = (A \cdot 1 + B)(1 - 2) + C(1 + 1) \text{ atau}$$

$$-8 = -A - B + 2C \text{ atau } A = 8 - B + 2C = 8 + 2 -$$

$$10 = 0$$

Atau selesaikan sistem persamaan berikut :

$$C = \frac{-25}{5} = -5$$

$$-1 = -2B + C$$

$$-8 = -A - B + 2C$$

Dengan substitusi diperoleh :

$$-1 = -2B + (-5) \text{ atau } B = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

$$-8 = -A - (-2) + 2(-5) \text{ atau } -A = -8 - 2 + 10 \text{ atau } A = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s^3 - 8s^2 - 1}{(s^2 + 1)(s - 2)} &= \frac{0 \cdot s + (-2)}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{(-5)}{s - 2} \\ &= \frac{-2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{-5}{s - 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^3 - 8s^2 - 1}{(s^2 + 1)(s - 2)}\right\} &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{-5}{s - 2}\right\} \\ &= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-2}{s^2 + 1}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-5}{s - 2}\right\} \\ &= -2 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right\} - 5 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s - 2}\right\} \\ &= -2 \sin t - 5 e^{2t} \end{aligned}$$

4. Jika faktor penyebut berbentuk bilangan kompleks berulang berbentuk

$[(s - a)(s - \bar{a})]^2$ maka pecahan parsialnya berbentuk $\frac{As+B}{(s-a)(s-\bar{a})} + \frac{As+B}{[(s-a)(s-\bar{a})]^2}$

Contoh 5:

Tentukan :

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s^2 - 15s + 22}{(s^2 + 2)^2 (s + 3)} \right\}$$

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{6s^2 - 15s + 22}{(s^2 + 2)^2 (s + 3)} = \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 2)} + \frac{Cs + D}{(s^2 + 2)^2} + \frac{E}{s + 3}$$

Kalikan setiap ruas dengan $(s^2 + 2)^2 (s + 3)$ diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} 6s^2 - 15s + 22 \\ = (As + B)(s^2 + 2)(s + 3) + (Cs + D)(s + 3) + E(s^2 + 2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk mencari A, B, C dan D nya lebih mudah dengan cara identitas koefisien.

$$\begin{aligned} 6s^2 - 15s + 22 &= (As + B)(s^2 + 2)(s + 3) + (Cs + D)(s + 3) + E(s^4 + 4s^2 + 4) \\ &= (As + B)(s^3 + 2s + 3s^2 + 6) + Cs^2 + Ds + 3Cs + 3D + Es^4 + 4Es^2 + 4E \\ &= As^4 + 2As^2 + 3As^3 + 6As + Bs^3 + 2Bs + 3Bs^2 + 6B + Cs^2 + Ds + 3Cs \\ &\quad + 3D + Es^4 + 4Es^2 + 4E \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6s^2 - 15s + 22 &= (A + E)s^4 + (3A + B)s^3 + (2A + 3B + C + 4E)s^2 + \\ &\quad (6A + 2B + 3C + D)s + (6B + 3D + 4E) \end{aligned}$$

Dengan identitas koefisien :

Koefisien dari :

$$s^4 : 0 = A + E, \dots, \dots, \dots, (i)$$

$$s^3 : 0 = 3A + B, \dots, \dots, \dots, (ii)$$

$$s^2 : 6 = 2A + 3B + C + 4E, \dots, \dots, (iii)$$

$$s : -15 = 6A + 2B + 3C + D, \dots, \dots, (iv)$$

$$s^0 : 22 = 6B + 3D + 4E, \dots, \dots, (v)$$

Dengan menyelesaikan kelima persamaan tersebut akan diperoleh :

$$A = -1, B = 3, C = -5, D = 0, E = 1$$

$$\text{Sehingga } \frac{6s^2 - 15s + 22}{(s^2 + 2)^2 (s + 3)} = \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 2)} + \frac{Cs + D}{(s^2 + 2)^2} + \frac{E}{s + 3} = \frac{-s + 3}{(s^2 + 2)} + \frac{-5s}{(s^2 + 2)^2} + \frac{1}{s + 3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s^2-15s+22}{(s^2+2)^2 (s+3)} \right\} &= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-s+3}{(s^2+2)} + \frac{-5s}{(s^2+2)^2} + \frac{1}{s+3} \right\} \\
&= L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-s+3}{s^2+2} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-5s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\} + L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+3} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Supaya lebih jelas akan dicari transformasi inversnya satu-satu .

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

$$2. \quad L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-5s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\} = -5 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+2} \right) = \frac{-2s}{(s^2+2)^2} \text{ atau } \frac{s}{(s^2+2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+2} \right)$$

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

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{s^2+2} \right\} = \sin \sqrt{2} t \text{ atau } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right\} = \frac{\sin 2t}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+2} \right) \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-t \frac{\sin 2t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{t \sin 2t}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-5s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\} = -5 L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+2)^2} \right\} = 5 \frac{t \sin 2t}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$3. \quad L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+3} \right\} = e^{-t}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s^2-15s+22}{(s^2+2)^2 (s+3)} \right\} =$$

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

$$= -\cos \sqrt{2} t + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2} t + \frac{t \sin 2t}{2\sqrt{2}} + e^{-t}$$

$$\text{Jadi } L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6s^2-15s+22}{(s^2+2)^2 (s+3)} \right\} = -\cos \sqrt{2} t + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2} t + \frac{t \sin 2t}{2\sqrt{2}} + e^{-t}$$

Soal latihan 16

Tentukan :

$$1. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{6}{(s+2)(s-4)} \right\}$$

$$2. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^2+9s-9}{s^3-9s} \right\}$$

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

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

$$5. L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s^3}{(s^4-81)} \right\}$$

6. Konvolusi

Teorema 1 (Teorema Konvolusi)

Jika $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$, $L\{g(t)\} = G(s)$, $L\{h(t)\} = H(s)$ dan $H(s) = F(s)G(s)$

maka $h(t)$ disebut konvolusi dari $f(t)$ dan $g(t)$ dinyatakan dengan $(f * g)(t)$

dan didefinisikan oleh $h(t) = (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$

Contoh 1:

Carilah $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^3} \right\}$ dengan menggunakan konvolusi.

Penyelesaian:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^3} = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \quad (F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \text{ dan } G(s) = \frac{1}{s}) \text{ maka } f(t) = t \text{ dan } g(t) = 1$$

$$h(t) = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_0^t \tau \cdot 1 d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \tau^2 \Big|_0^t \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} t^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 2:

Carilah $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-3)} \right\}$

Penyelesaian:

$$H(s) = F(s) G(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-3)}, \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)}, \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{(s-3)} \quad \text{maka}$$

$$f(t) = e^t \quad \text{dan} \quad g(t) = e^{3t}, \quad h(t) = ???$$

$$\text{Jadi } h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = e^t * e^{3t} = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^t e^\tau e^{3(t-\tau)} d\tau = \int_0^t e^\tau e^{3t} e^{-3\tau} d\tau = e^{3t} \int_0^t e^{-2\tau} d\tau = e^{3t} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2\tau} \right) \Big|_0^t \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{3t} (e^{-2t} - e^0) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{3t} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} e^0 = -\frac{1}{2} e^t + \frac{1}{2} e^{3t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 3 :

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

Penyelesaian:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad \left(F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \text{ dan } G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) \quad \text{maka}$$

$$f(t) = \sin t \quad \text{dan} \quad g(t) = \sin t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h(t) &= (f * g)(t) = \sin t * \sin t \\
&= \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau \\
&= \int_0^t \sin \tau \cdot \sin(t-\tau) d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \{\cos(2\tau - t) - \cos t\} d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos(2\tau - t) d\tau - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos t d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos(2\tau - t) d(2\tau - t) - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \int_0^t d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\tau - t) \Big|_0^t - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \cdot t \Big|_0^t \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \{\sin(2t - t) - \sin(0 - t)\} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \cdot (t - 0) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \{\sin(t) - \sin(-t)\} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \cdot (t) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \{\sin(t) + \sin(t)\} - \frac{1}{2} t \cdot \cos t \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t \cdot \cos t
\end{aligned}$$

Soal Latihan 17

Tentukan :

1. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right\}, \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$
2. $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)^2} \right\}, \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$

7. Aplikasi Transformasi Laplace pada Persamaan Diferensial

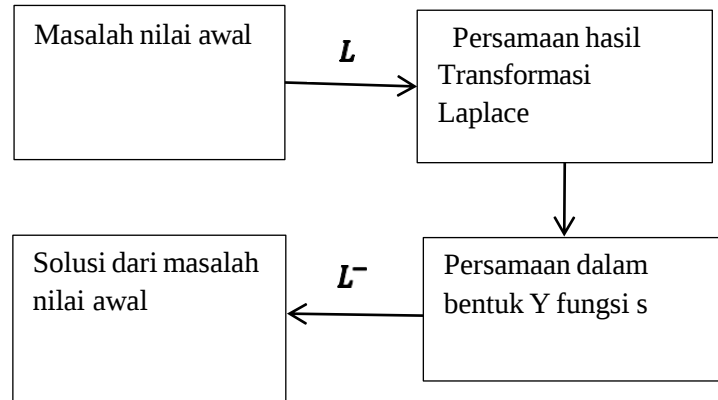
Contoh penggunaan Transformasi Laplace adalah untuk menyelesaikan persamaan diferensial :

Langkah-langkahnya :

1. Transformasikan kedua ruas kiri dan kanan tanda sama dengan
2. Gunakan sifat turunan dan sifat linier
3. Gabungkan semua fungsi s (F(s))

4. Cari transformasi Inversnya

Atau dapat dilihat pada skema berikut :



Gambar 3. Skema cara mengerjakan soal persamaan diferensial

Keuntungan menggunakan Transformasi Laplace untuk menyelesaikan Persamaan Diferensial Biasa dengan syarat awal adalah tidak memerlukan penyelesaian persamaan homogenya dan tidak perlu menghitung konstan sebarang pada penyelesaian umumnya.

Contoh 1 :

Selesaikan masalah nilai awal berikut :

$$y'' + y = t, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$$

Penyelesaian :

1. Transformasi Laplace untuk kedua ruas tanda sama dengan

$$L\{y'' + y\} = L\{t\}$$

$$L\{y''\} + L\{y\} = L\{t\}$$

$$s^2 L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + L\{y\} = L\{t\}$$

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

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

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

Diuraikan dulu $\frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$ menjadi pecahan-pecahan parsial

$$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{As + B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs + D}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$1 = (As + B)(s^2 + 1) + (Cs + D)s^2$$

$$1 = As^3 + As + Bs^2 + B + Cs^3 + Ds^2$$

$$1 = (A + C)s^3 + (B + D)s^2 + As + B$$

Dengan identitas koefisien diperoleh :

Koefisien dari :

$$s^3 : 0 = A + C \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$s^2 : 0 = B + D \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

$$s : 0 = A \dots \dots \dots (iii)$$

$$s^0 : 1 = B \dots \dots \dots (iv)$$

Dari (i) dan (iii) diperoleh $C = 0$ dan dari (ii) dan (iv) diperoleh : $D = -1$

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

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

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

$$= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right\} = t + \cos t$$

Jadi Solusi dari masalah nilai awal tersebut adalah : $y(t) = t + \cos t$

Contoh 2 :

Selesaikan masalah nilai awal berikut :

$$(y'' + 2y' + y) = L(e^{-t})$$

$$y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-t}, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 1$$

Penyelesaian :

$$L(y'' + 2y' + y) = L(e^{-t})$$

$$L(y'') + L(2y') + L(y) = L(e^{-t})$$

$$s^2 L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + 2[L\{y\} - y(0)] + L\{y\} = L(e^{-t})$$

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

$$s^2 Y + s - 1 + 2sY + 2 + Y = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$Y(s^2 + 2s + 1) + s + 1 = \frac{1}{s+1} \text{ atau } Y(s^2 + 2s + 1) = \frac{1}{s+1} - 1 - s$$

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

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

$$Y = \frac{1}{(s+1)^3} - \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{(s+1)^3} - \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{(s+1)^3} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right\}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} - e^{-t}$$

Jadi Solusi dari masalah nilai awal tersebut adalah : $y(t) = \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} - e^{-t}$

Contoh 3 :

Selesaikan masalah nilai awal berikut :

$$y'' + y' + 9y = 0, y(0) = 0,16, y'(0) = 0$$

Penyelesaian :

$$L(y'' + y' + 9y) = L(0)$$

$$L(y'') + L(y') + L(9y) = 0$$

$$s^2 L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + [L\{y\} - y(0)] + L\{9y\} = 0$$

$$s^2 Y - s(0,16) - 0 + s Y - 0 + 9Y = 0$$

$$Y(s^2 + s + 9) - 0,16s = 0$$

$$Y(s^2 + s + 9) = 0,16s$$

$$Y = \frac{0,16s}{s^2 + s + 9} = \frac{0,16s}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{0,16s}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}}\right\}$$

$$= 0,16 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}}\right\}$$

$$= 0,16 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}}\right\} - 0,16 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}}\right\}$$

$$= 0,16 L^{-1} \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{35}{4}})^2} - \frac{0,08}{\sqrt{\frac{35}{4}}} L^{-1} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{35}}{4}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{35}{4}})^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,16 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \sqrt{\frac{35}{4}} t - \frac{0,08}{\sqrt{\frac{35}{4}}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{35}{4}} t \\
&= 0,16 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35} t - \frac{0,08}{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35}} \sin \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35} t
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Solusi dari masalah nilai awal tersebut adalah : $y(t) = 0,16 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35} t - \frac{0,08}{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35}} \sin \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35} t$

Contoh 4 :

Tentukan respon sistem pegas massa teredam di bawah gelombang persegi, yang dimodelkan oleh gambar

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = r(t), \text{ dengan } r(t) = \mu(t-1) - \mu(t-2), y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

Penyelesaian :

Soal dapat ditulis menjadi :

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = \mu(t-1) - \mu(t-2), y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

Penyelesaian :

$$L\{y'' + 3y' + 2y\} = L\{\mu(t-1) - \mu(t-2)\}$$

$$L\{y''\} + L\{3y'\} + L\{2y\} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$s^2 L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + 3[sL\{y\} - y(0)] + L\{2y\} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$s^2 L\{y\} + 3sL\{y\} + 2L\{y\} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$s^2 Y + 3s Y + 2 Y = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$Y(s^2 + 3s + 2) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y &= \frac{e^{-s}}{s(s^2 + 3s + 2)} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s(s^2 + 3s + 2)} \\
&= \frac{e^{-s}}{s(s + 2)(s + 1)} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s(s + 2)(s + 1)} \\
&= \frac{1}{s(s + 2)(s + 1)} (e^{-s} - e^{-2s}) \\
F(s) &= \frac{1}{s(s + 2)(s + 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s + 2}
\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan sifat pergeseran ke dua bahwa : Jika $L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$ maka $L^{-1}\{e^{-as} F(s)\} = f(t - a)\mu(t - a)$

Diperoleh : $y(t) = L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\{(e^{-s} - e^{-2s}) F(s)\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= f(t - 1)\mu(t - 1) - f(t - 2)\mu(t - 2) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} - e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)}, & 1 < t < 2 \\ -e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-(t-2)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-2)}, & t > 2 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Solusi dari masalah nilai awal adalah :

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} - e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)}, & 1 < t < 2 \\ -e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-(t-2)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-2)}, & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

Soal Latihan 13

Selesaikan masalah nilai awal berikut menggunakan Transformasi Laplace

1. $y' + 3y = 10 \sin t, y(0) = 0$
2. $y'' - y' - 2y = 0, y(0) = 8, y'(0) = 7$
3. $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 6t - 8, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$
4. $y'' + 6y' + 8y = e^{-3t} - e^{-5t}$

5. $y'' + 3y' + 2y = r(t), r(t) = \begin{cases} 4t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 8, & t > 1 \end{cases}, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$
6. $y'' + 9y = r(t), r(t) = \begin{cases} 8 \sin t, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0, & t > \pi \end{cases}, y(0) = 0, y'(\pi) = 4$

Daftar Pustaka

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