

Laplace transforms

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$$F(s) \mapsto \int_0^{\infty} F(x) e^{-tx} dx \equiv \mathcal{L}(F)$$

$$1 \mapsto \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{t} e^{-tx} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$x \mapsto \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-tx} dx = + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} e^{-tx} dx = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

In general, $\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{L}(F) = \mathcal{L}(-xF)$

(seems irrelevant...)