

EX: Find the Laplace transforms of the following waveform:

$$t \int_0^t te^{-at} dt$$

SOL'N: We work from the inside out. We start with the Laplace transform of  $te^{-at}$ , which is found in tables.

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

Next, we apply the integral identity:

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t v(t) dt\right\} = \frac{V(s)}{s}$$

Here, we have the following result:

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t te^{-at} dt\right\} = \frac{1}{s(s+a)^2}$$

Finally, we apply the identity for multiplication by  $t$ :

$$\mathcal{L}\{tv(t)\} = -\frac{dV(s)}{ds}$$

Here, applying this identity yields our final answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\left\{t \int_0^t te^{-at} dt\right\} &= -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{s(s+a)^2} = -\frac{d}{ds} \left[ s^{-1}(s+a)^{-2} \right] \\ &= -[(-1)s^{-2}(s+a)^{-2} + s^{-1}(-2)(s+a)^{-3}] \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2(s+a)^2} + \frac{2}{s(s+a)^3} \\ &= \frac{s+a}{s^2(s+a)^3} + \frac{2s}{s^2(s+a)^3} \\ &= \frac{3s+a}{s^2(s+a)^3}\end{aligned}$$