

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y' - 2y = 1 \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'\}(s) = sF(s) - f(0).$$

Take \mathcal{L} to get

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + \mathcal{L}\{y'\} - 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{1\}$$

$$\left[\overset{y(0)}{\cancel{s^2 Y(s)} - s(0) - 4} \right] + \left[\cancel{s Y(s)} - 0 \right] - 2Y(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s)(\cancel{s^2 + s} - 2) = \frac{1}{s} + 4$$

$$Y(s) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{s(s^2 + s - 2)} + \frac{4}{s^2 + s - 2} = \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s-1)} + \frac{4}{(s+2)(s-1)}$$

Partial fractions:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s-1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s-1}$$

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



$$1 = 3C \\ C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 = 6B \\ B = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1 = -2A \\ A = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{write as } s - (-2)$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{4}{(s+2)(s-1)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s-1} \Rightarrow 4 = A(s-1) + B(s+2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow s=1 & \searrow s=-2 \\ 4 = 3B & 4 = -3A \\ B = \frac{4}{3} & A = -\frac{4}{3} \end{matrix}$$

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

Returning to $(*)$ and using $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$, we see

$$\frac{1}{6} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{8}{6} = -\frac{7}{6}$$

$$Y(s) = \left[\frac{-1/2}{s} + \frac{1/6}{s+2} + \frac{1/3}{s-1} \right] + \left[\frac{-4/3}{s+2} + \frac{4/3}{s-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1/2}{s} + \frac{-7/6}{s+2} + \frac{5/3}{s-1}$$

Therefore, since by the table,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} = 1, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-(-2)}\right\} = e^{-2t}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-1}\right\} = e^t,$$

we now have shown that

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} - \frac{7}{6} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-(-2)}\right\} + \frac{5}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-1}\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{6} e^{-2t} + \frac{5}{3} e^{-t}$$

(this solution is correct!)

[https://www.wolframalpha.com/input?i=y''+2y=1,y\(0\)=0,y'\(0\)=4](https://www.wolframalpha.com/input?i=y''+2y=1,y(0)=0,y'(0)=4)

FROM THE MAKERS OF Wol



$y'' + y' - 2y = 1, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 4$

NATURAL LANGUAGE

MATH INPUT

Input:

$\{y''(x) + y'(x) - 2y(x) = 1, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 4\}$

Autonomous equation:

$y''(x) = 1 + 2y(x) - y'(x)$

ODE classification:

second-order linear ordinary differential equation

Alternate form:

$\{2y(x) + 1 = y''(x) + y'(x), y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 4\}$

$\{y''(x) = -y'(x) + 2y(x) + 1, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 4\}$

Differential equation solution:

$y(x) = \frac{1}{6}(-7e^{-2x} + 10e^x - 3)$

$$= -\frac{7}{6} e^{-2x} + \frac{10}{6} e^x - \frac{3}{6}$$

\uparrow $\frac{5}{3}$ \uparrow $\frac{1}{2}$