

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

Some formulas you may use:

$$y_p(x) = - \left[ \int \frac{y_2(x) f(x)}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx \right] y_1(x) + \left[ \int \frac{y_1(x) f(x)}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx \right] y_2(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt.$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin(kt)\} = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{\cos(kt)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'(t)\} = sF(s) - f(0), \quad \mathcal{L}\{f''(t)\} = s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\mathcal{U}(t-a) f(t-a)\} = e^{-sa} F(s), \quad \mathcal{L}\{\mathcal{U}(t-a) f(t)\} = e^{-sa} \mathcal{L}\{f(t+a)\},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f * g\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{ \int_0^t f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d\tau \right\} = F(s) G(s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{ \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-t_0)\} = e^{-st_0}.$$

$$2 \sin(A) \sin(B) = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B),$$

$$2 \sin(A) \cos(B) = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B),$$

$$2 \cos(A) \cos(B) = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B),$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin(A) \cos(B) + \cos(A) \sin(B),$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos(A) \cos(B) - \sin(A) \sin(B).$$