

Use Laplace transforms to solve the IVP

$$y' + 2y = t, \quad (1)$$

$$y(0) = -1. \quad (2)$$

1. Take \mathcal{L} of ODE (1):

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{t\}, \quad (3)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = Y,$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'\} = sY - y(0) = sY - (-1) = sY + 1,$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t\} = \frac{1}{s^2}.$$

Substitute these into Eq. (3) to obtain

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

2. Solve for Y :

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

so

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{1}{s^2(s+2)} - \frac{1}{s+2} && \text{(p.f.d. the first term)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{s^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{s^2}\right) - \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

3. Apply \mathcal{L}^{-1} :

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} - \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+2}\right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{3}{4}e^{-2t}. \end{aligned}$$