

## CHAPTER 25 - REMINDER SHEET

The subject of Chapter 25 is the inverse of the *Laplace transform*. Recall that for a real-valued function  $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  the Laplace transform is defined as

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

Then we have the following theorem:

**Theorem:** Suppose that  $f$  and  $g$  are functions such that  $F(s) = G(s)$ . Then  $f(t) = g(t)$ .

This assures that the Laplace transform is invertible, i.e. the function defined by the assignment  $F(s) \mapsto f(t)$  is actually a well-defined map. It is called the *inverse Laplace transform*.

**Example:** We had computed that  $\mathcal{L}\{t^n\}(s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ . Thus the inverse Laplace transform of the function  $\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$  is  $t^n$ .

As the Laplace transform is a linear map, the inverse Laplace transform is also a linear map.