

One-dimensional Laplace transforms are given for some step functions.

The possibility of using operational calculus methods to obtain an exact analytical solution in a number of applied problems often depends upon finding appropriate operational formulas for step functions in handbook tables. As is well known, a function $f(t)$, $0 \leq t < \infty$ is said to be a step function if the interval $(0, \infty)$ can be decomposed into a finite or denumerable number of nonintersecting intervals in each of which the function $f(t)$ maintains a constant value [1]. Extending the existing tables of operational formulas for step functions continues to be an important task in operational calculus.

TABLE 1. Laplace Transforms of Some Step Functions

No.	$f(t)$	$F(p)$
1	$x^{[t]}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} (1 - xe^{-p})^{-1}, xe^{-p} < 1$
2	$[t] x^{[t]}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} xe^{-p} (1 - xe^{-p})^{-2}, xe^{-p} < 1$
3	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{([t] + a)^s}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} \Phi(xe^{-p}, s, a), xe^{-p} < 1, \text{Re } a, \text{Res} > 0$
4	$\frac{x^{[t]+1}}{([t] + 1)^n}$	$\frac{e^p - 1}{p} \text{Li}_n(xe^{-p}), xe^{-p} < 1, n > 2$
5	$\frac{x^{[t]+1}}{[t] + 1}$	$\frac{e^p - 1}{p} \ln(1 - xe^{-p}), xe^{-p} < 1$
6	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} \exp(xe^{-p})$
7	$\frac{x^{2[t]}}{(2[t])!}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} \text{ch}(xe^{-p/2})$
8	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{(2[t] + 1)!}$	$\frac{2}{p} \text{sh} \frac{p}{2} \text{sh}(xe^{-p/2})$
9	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{\Gamma([t] + 3/2)}$	$\frac{2}{p} \text{sh} \frac{p}{2} \exp(x^2e^{-p}) \text{erfi}(xe^{-p/2})$
10	$\frac{(-1)^{[t]} x^{[t]+a}}{[t]! ([t] + a)}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{ap} \gamma(a, xe^{-p})$
11	$\frac{(\pm x)^{[t]+1}}{([t] + 1)! ([t] + 1)}$	$\frac{1 - e^p}{p} [\text{C} + \ln x - p - \text{Ei}(\pm xe^{-p})]$
12	$\frac{x^{[t]+1}}{[t]! ([t] + 1)}$	$\frac{e^p - 1}{p} [\exp(xe^{-p}) - 1]$
13	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{[t]! (2[t] + 1)}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{p} \text{sh} \frac{p}{2} \text{erfi}(xe^{-p/2})$
14	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{(2[t] + 1)! (2[t] + 1)}$	$\frac{2}{p} \text{sh} \frac{p}{2} \text{shi}(xe^{-p/2})$
15	$\frac{(-1)^{[t]} x^{4[t]+1}}{(2[t])! (4[t] + 1)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{p/4} - e^{-3p/4}}{p} C(x^2e^{-p/2})$

Computing Center, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow. Translated from Inzhenerno-Fizicheskii Zhurnal, Vol. 52, No. 6, pp. 999-1003, June, 1987. Original article submitted April 22, 1986.

TABLE 1 (Continued).

No.	$f(t)$	$F(p)$
16	$\frac{(-1)^{[t]} x^{4[t]+3}}{(2[t]+1)!(4[t]+3)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{3p/4} - e^{-p/4}}{p} S(x^2 e^{-p/2})$
17	$\frac{x^{4[t]+2}}{(2[t]+1)\Gamma(2[t]+3/2)}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{p} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p}{2} \operatorname{erf}(xe^{-p/4}) \operatorname{erfi}(xe^{-p/4})$
18	$\frac{x^{2[t]}}{[t]!\Gamma([t]+v+1)}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{x^v p} e^{vp/2} I_\nu(2xe^{-p/2})$
19	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!\Gamma(v-[t]+1)}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{\Gamma(v+1)p} (1+xe^{-p})^v$
20	$\frac{x^{2[t]}}{\Gamma([t]+3/2)\Gamma([t]+v+3/2)}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{x^{v+1}p} L_\nu(2xe^{-p/2})$
21	$\frac{\Gamma([t]/2+v)}{[t]!} x^{[t]}$	$\frac{\Gamma(2v)}{2^{v-1}} \frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \exp\left(\frac{x^2 e^{-2p}}{2}\right) D_{-2v}\left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-p}\right)$
22	$\frac{\Gamma([t]+v)}{[t]!} x^{[t]}$	$\frac{\Gamma(v)}{p} (1-e^{-p})(1-xe^{-p})^{-v}, xe^{-p} < 1$
23	$\frac{(2[t])!}{([t]!)^2} x^{[t]}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} (1-4xe^{-p})^{-1/2}, xe^{-p} < 1/4$
24	$\frac{(2[t]+1)!}{([t]!)^2} x^{[t]}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} (1-4xe^{-p})^{-3/2}, xe^{-p} < 1/4$
25	$\frac{(2[t])!}{([t]!)^2} x^{[t]}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \exp(2xe^{-p}) I_0(2xe^{-p})$
26	$\frac{(2[t])!}{([t]!)^4} x^{2[t]}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} I_0^2(2xe^{-p/2})$
27	$\frac{(2[t])! x^{2[t]}}{([t]!)^2 \Gamma([t]+v+1)\Gamma([t]-v+1)}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} I_\nu(2xe^{-p/2}) I_{-\nu}(2xe^{-p/2})$
28	$\frac{\{(2[t])!\}^2}{([t]!)^4} x^{2[t]}$	$\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} K(4xe^{-p/2}), xe^{-p/2} < 1/4$
29	$\frac{\{(2[t])!\}^2}{([t]!)^4} \frac{x^{2[t]}}{2[t]-1}$	$\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{e^{-p}-1}{p} E(4xe^{-p/2}), xe^{-p/2} < 1/4$
30	$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{[t]+1} \frac{1}{k}\right) x^{[t]+1}$	$\frac{e^p-1}{p(xe^{-p}-1)} \ln(1-xe^{-p}), xe^{-p} < 1$
31	$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{[t]+1} \frac{1}{k}\right) \frac{x^{[t]+2}}{[t]+2}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{2p} e^{2p} \ln^2(1-xe^{-p}), xe^{-p} < 1$
32	$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{2[t]+1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}\right) \frac{x^{2[t]+2}}{[t]+1}$	$\frac{e^p-1}{p} \ln(1+xe^{-p/2}) \ln(1-xe^{-p/2}), xe^{-p/2} < 1$
33	$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{[t]} \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) \frac{x^{2[t]+2}}{[t]+1}$	$\frac{e^p-1}{4p} \ln^2 \frac{1+xe^{-p/2}}{1-xe^{-p/2}}, xe^{-p/2} < 1$
34	$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{[t]} \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) \frac{(-1)^{[t]} x^{2[t]+2}}{[t]+1}$	$\frac{e^p-1}{p} \operatorname{arctg}(xe^{-p/2}), xe^{-p/2} < 1$
35	$x^{[t]} \sin a [t]$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \frac{xe^{-p} \sin a}{1-2xe^{-p} \cos a + x^2 e^{-2p}}$
36	$x^{[t]} \cos a [t]$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \frac{1-xe^{-p} \cos a}{1-2xe^{-p} \cos a + x^2 e^{-2p}}$
37	$\frac{x^{[t]+1}}{[t]+1} \sin a ([t]+1)$	$\frac{e^p-1}{p} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{xe^{-p} \sin a}{1-xe^{-p} \cos a}$
38	$\frac{x^{[t]+1}}{[t]+1} \cos a ([t]+1)$	$\frac{1-e^p}{2p} \ln(1-2xe^{-p} \cos a + x^2 e^{-2p})$
39	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!} \sin(a[t]+b)$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \exp(xe^{-p} \cos a) \sin(xe^{-p} \sin a + b)$

TABLE 1 (Continued).

No.	$f(t)$	$F(p)$
40	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!} \cos(a[t] + b)$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} \exp(xe^{-p} \cos a) \cos(xe^{-p} \sin a + b)$
41	$x^{[t]}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} \frac{1 - x^n e^{-np}}{1 - xe^{-p}}$
42	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{([t] + a)^s}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} [\Phi(xe^{-p}, s, a) - x^n e^{-np} \Phi(xe^{-p}, s, n+a)]$
43	$\frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{(n-1)! p} \exp(xe^{-p}) \Gamma(n, xe^{-p})$
44	$\frac{x^{2[t]}}{[t]! (2n-2[t]-2)!}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{(2n-2)! p} (ix)^{2n-2} e^{-(n-1)p} H_{2n-2} \left(\frac{e^{p/2}}{2ix} \right)$
45	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{[t]! (2n-2[t]-1)!}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{(2n-1)! p} (ix)^{2n-1} e^{-(n-1)p} H_{2n-1} \left(\frac{e^{p/2}}{2ix} \right)$
46	$\frac{x^{2[t]+1}}{(2[t]+1)!(n-[t]-1)!}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)! ip} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p}{2} H_{2n-1} \left(\frac{ix}{2} e^{-p/2} \right)$
47	$\frac{x^{2[t]}}{(2[t]!(n-[t]-1)!}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-2)!} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} H_{2n-2} \left(\frac{ix}{2} e^{-p/2} \right)$
48	$\frac{(2n-[t]-3)!}{[t]!} x^{2[t]}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{2x^{2n-1}}{n-1} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-(n-1/2)p} O_{2n-2}(2xe^{-p/2})$
49	$\frac{(2n-[t]-2)!}{[t]!} x^{2[t]}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{4x^2}{2n-1} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-np} O_{2n-1}(2xe^{-p/2})$
50	$\frac{(n+[t]-2)!}{(2[t]!(n-[t]-1)!} x^{[t]}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{(n-1)p} T_{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} e^{-p} \right)$
51	$\frac{(n+[t]-1)!}{(2[t]+1)!(n-[t]-1)!} x^{[t]}, t < n,$ $0, t > n$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{np} U_{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} e^{-p} \right)$
52	$\binom{n}{[t]} x^{[t]}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} (1 + xe^{-p})^n$
53	$\binom{2n-[t]}{[t]} x^{2[t]}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$(ix)^{2n} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-np} U_{2n} \left(\frac{e^{p/2}}{2ix} \right)$
54	$\binom{2n-[t]+1}{[t]} x^{2[t]}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$(ix)^{2n+1} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-(n+1/2)p} U_{2n+1} \left(\frac{e^{p/2}}{2ix} \right)$
55	$\binom{n+v}{n-[t]} \frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} L_n^v(-xe^{-p})$
56	$\binom{2n-[t]}{n} \frac{x^{[t]}}{[t]!}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$\frac{x^{n+1/2}}{n! \sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-(n+1/2)p} K_{n+1/2} \left(\frac{x}{2} e^{-p} \right)$
57	$\binom{n}{[t]}^2 x^{[t]}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} (1 - xe^{-p})^n P_n \left(\frac{e^p + x}{e^p - x} \right)$
58	$\binom{n}{[t]} \binom{[t]}{m} x^{[t]}, t < n+1,$ $0, t > n+1$	$\binom{n}{m} x^m \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p} e^{-mp} (1 + xe^{-p})^{n-m}$

TABLE 1 (Continued).

No.	$f([t])$	$F(p)$
59	$\begin{cases} \binom{n}{[t]} \binom{n+[t]}{n} x^{[t]}, & t < n+1, \\ 0, & t > n+1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} P_n (1+2xe^{-p})$
60	$\begin{cases} \binom{n}{[t]}^2 \binom{2n}{[t]}^{-1} x^{[t]}, & t < n+1, \\ 0, & t > n+1 \end{cases}$	$\binom{2n}{n}^{-1} (xe^{-p})^n \frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} P_n \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} e^p\right)$

Table 1 presents the relation for step functions in two columns. The left-hand column exhibits functions $f([t])$, where $[t]$ is the largest integer not exceeding t ; the right-hand column shows the corresponding Laplace transform $F(p)$, where

$$F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} f([t]) \exp(-pt) dt = \frac{1-e^{-p}}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) e^{-kp}.$$

Here $f([t]) = f(k)$ for $k \leq t < k+1$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$; $\text{Re } p > 0$ unless otherwise indicated. The notation employed here is that commonly appearing in the mathematical literature [3, 4].

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