ON CERTAIN THEOREMS IN OPERATIONAL CALCULUS.

By

S. C. MITRA and B. N. BOSE Lucknow, India.

The object of this paper is twofold: firstly to establish certain theorems in Operational Calculus and secondly to obtain the Laplace transforms of several functions.

I.

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}\left(\boldsymbol{p}\right) = p \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{t}} f\left(\boldsymbol{t}\right) d\boldsymbol{t} \tag{1}$$

where p is a positive number (or a number whose real part is positive) and the integral on the right converges. We shall then say that $\Phi(p)$ is operationally related to f(t) and symbolically

$$\Phi(p) \stackrel{\cdot}{=} f(t) \text{ or } f(t) \stackrel{\cdot}{=} \Phi(p).$$
 (2)

Many interesting relations involving $\Phi(p)$ and f(t) have been obtained. The following will be required in the sequel.

$$p \Phi(p) \div \frac{d}{dt} f(t), \text{ if } f(0) = 0$$
(3)

$$p \frac{d}{dp} \left[\Phi(p) \right] \doteq -t \frac{d}{dt} f(t) \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p)}{p} \stackrel{\cdot}{\div} \int_{0}^{t} f(t) \, dt \tag{5}$$

$$p\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi(p)}{p} dp \doteq \frac{f(t)}{t}$$
(6)

$$p \frac{d}{dp} \left[\frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(p)}{p} \right] \doteq -tf(t).$$
(7)

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