The mathematical manipulations and procedures are as follows.

By taking Laplace inverse transform on $Q_i(\xi_l, n, s)$, we have

$$q_{i}(\xi_{l}, n, T) = L^{-1} \left[Q_{i}(\xi_{l}, n, s) \right]$$

$$= L^{-1} \left[\sum_{k=i-2}^{j_{1}=k} \frac{\prod_{j_{1}=0}^{j_{1}=k} \sigma_{i-j_{1}}}{\prod_{j_{2}=k+1}^{j_{2}=k+1} \left(s + \alpha_{i-j_{2}} \right)} F_{i-k-1}(s) \right]$$

$$=\sum_{k=0}^{k=i-2} \beta_{i-k-1} \prod_{j_1=0}^{j_1=k} \sigma_{i-j_1} L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\prod_{\substack{j_2=k+1\\j_2=0}} (s+\alpha_{i-j_2})} F_{i-k-1}(s) \right]$$
 (1)

Expressing $\frac{1}{\prod\limits_{\substack{j_2=k+1\\j_2=0}} \left(s+\alpha_{i-j_2}\right)}$ as the summation of partial fractions and applying

the inverse Laplace transform formula, one gets

$$L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{j_2 = k + 1} \\ \prod\limits_{j_2 = 0}^{\prod} \left(s + \alpha_{i - j_2} \right) \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} j_2 = k + 1 \\ \sum\limits_{j_2 = 0}^{\sum} \frac{1}{\prod\limits_{j_3 = i - k - 1, \, j_3 \neq i - j_2}^{j_3 = i}} (\alpha_{j_3} - \alpha_{i - j_2}) \left(s + \alpha_{i - j_2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j_2=0\\j_2=0}}^{j_2=k+1} \frac{e^{-\alpha_{i-j_1}T}}{\prod\limits_{\substack{j_3=i\\j_3=i-k-1, j_3\neq i-j_1}} (\alpha_{j_3}-\alpha_{i-j_1})}$$
(2)

The inverse Laplace transform of $F_{i-k-1}(s)$ is $f_{i-k-1}(T)$.

The Laplace inverse transform of
$$\frac{1}{j_2=k+1} F_{i-k-1}(s)$$
 in Eq. (1) can be
$$\prod_{j_2=0}^{n-1} \left(s+\alpha_{i-j_2}\right)$$

achieved using the convolution integral equation as

$$L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{j_2 = k+1} & e^{-\alpha_{i-j_1} T} \int_{e}^{T} e^{\alpha_{i-j_1} \tau} f_{i-k-1}(\tau) d\tau \\ \prod_{j_2 = 0}^{T} (s + \alpha_{i-j_2}) & \prod_{j_2 = 0}^{T} \frac{0}{\prod_{j_3 = i-k-1, j_3 \neq i-j_2}^{T} (\alpha_{j_3} - \alpha_{i-j_2})} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

Putting Eq. (3) into Eq. (1), we can obtain the Eq. (34) in our manuscript as the following form:

$$q_{i}(\xi_{l}, n, T) = \sum_{k=0}^{k=i-2} \beta_{i-k-1} \prod_{j_{1}=0}^{j_{1}=k} \sigma_{i-j_{1}} \sum_{j_{2}=0}^{j_{2}=k+1} \frac{e^{-\alpha_{i-j_{1}}T} \int_{0}^{T} e^{\alpha_{i-j_{1}}\tau} f_{i-k-1}(\tau) d\tau}{\prod_{j_{3}=i-k-1, j_{3}\neq i-j_{2}} (\alpha_{j_{3}} - \alpha_{i-j_{2}})}$$

$$(4)$$