

$$1) Y(t) = t^3 + \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau) Y(\tau) d\tau$$

Observe que a integral é uma convolução de $\sin(t)$ e Y . Aplicando a transformada de Laplace temos:

$$Y(s) = \frac{6}{s^4} + \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) - \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) Y(s) = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

$$Y(s) \left(1 - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

$$Y(s) \left(\frac{s^2+1-1}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

$$Y(s) \left(\frac{s^2}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{6}{s^4} \bigg/ \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{6s^2 + 6}{s^6} \Rightarrow \frac{6s^2}{s^6} + \frac{6}{s^6}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{6}{s^4} + \left(\frac{6}{120} \cdot \frac{120}{s^6} \right)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{3!}{s^4} + \frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{5!}{s^6} \right)$$

Aplicando L^{-1} tenemos:

$$L^{-1}[Y(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{3!}{s^4}\right] + L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{5!}{s^6} \right)\right]$$

$$Y(t) = t^3 + \frac{t^5}{20}$$

$$2) \mathcal{L}[f](s) = F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+3)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{and} \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$f(t) = (H * G)(t) = \int_0^t e^{-3\tau} \cdot 1 \, d\tau$$

$$f(t) = (H * G)(t) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3\tau} \Big|_0^t$$

$$f(t) = (H * G)(t) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3t} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3 \cdot 0} \right)$$

$$f(t) = (H * G)(t) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-3t}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} x'(t) = x + y \\ y'(t) = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = x + y & (1) \\ y' = y & (2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x' - x & (3) \\ y'' = x'' - x' & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$x'' - x' = x' - x$$

$$x'' - 2x' + x = 0$$

Aplicando a equação auxiliar:

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -2$$

$$c = 1$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-(-2) \pm 0}{2} \quad r_1 = r_2 = 1$$

$$x_1(t) = e^t ; \quad x_2(t) = t e^t$$

$$x(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 t e^t$$

$$x'(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^t + C_2 t e^t$$

$$Y(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^t + C_2 t e^t - (C_1 e^t + C_2 t e^t)$$

$$Y(t) = C_2 e^t$$

Solução:

$X(t)$	$C_1 e^t + C_2 t e^t$
$Y(t)$	$C_2 e^t$