

**Aula passada**

- aplicação da transformada de Laplace para resolver EDO's
- função degrau

**Aula Hoje**

- aplicação EDO's com termo não homogêneo descontínuo

## 6.4 Forçamento descontínuo

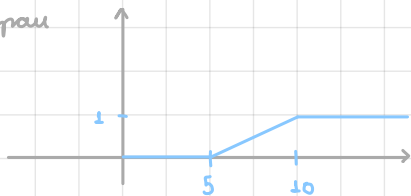
termo não homogêneo

**Exemplo** Resolva  $\begin{cases} y'' + 4y = g(t) \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

onde  $g(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < 5 \\ \frac{(t-5)}{5}, & 5 \leq t < 10 \\ 1, & t \geq 10 \end{cases}$

Solução:

**Passo 1:** Escrever  $g(t)$  em termos de funções degrau



$$g(t) = u_5(t) \cdot \frac{(t-5)}{5} - u_{10}(t) \frac{(t-5)}{5} + u_{10}(t)$$

**Recorde:**

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t) \cdot f(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

fazendo aparecer a translação:

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= \frac{1}{5} u_5(t) \cdot (t-5) - \frac{1}{5} u_{10}(t) \cdot (t-5-5+5) + u_{10}(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} u_5(t) \cdot (t-5) - \frac{1}{5} u_{10}(t) \cdot (t-10) - \frac{1}{5} u_{10}(t) \cdot 5 + u_{10}(t) \end{aligned}$$

**Passo 2:** Aplicando a transformada

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'' + 4y\} = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{L}\{u_5(t) \cdot (t-5)\} - \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{L}\{u_{10}(t) \cdot (t-10)\}$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - s y(0) - y'(0) + 4 \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-5s} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-10s} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{(s^2+4) \cdot s^2} \cdot (e^{-5s} - e^{-10s})$$

**Passo 3:** Calcular a transformada inversa

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s^2+4) \cdot s^2} \cdot (e^{-5s} - e^{-10s}) \right\}$$

(\*)  
frações parciais

porque  $s^2+4$  não tem raízes reais

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad \frac{1}{(s^2+4)s^2} &= \frac{As+B}{s^2+4} + \frac{C}{s^2} \\ &= \frac{As^3 + Bs^2 + Cs^2 + 4C}{(s^2+4)s^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=0 \\ B+C=0 \\ 4C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=\frac{1}{4} \\ B=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s^2+4)s^2} \cdot (e^{-5s} - e^{-10s}) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{-1}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) (e^{-5s} - e^{-10s}) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ -\frac{1}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-5s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-5s} + \frac{1}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-10s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{20} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} + \frac{1}{20} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} + \frac{1}{20} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-5s} \} = 2 \sin(2t-5) \cdot e^{-5s}$   
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-5s} \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \} \cdot e^{-5s} = t \cdot e^{-5s}$   
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot e^{-10s} \} = 2 \sin(2t-10) \cdot e^{-10s}$

$$- \frac{1}{20} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot e^{-10s} \} = t \cdot e^{-10s}$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= -\frac{1}{40} u_5(t) \sin(2(t-5)) + \frac{1}{20} u_5(t) (t-5) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{40} u_{10}(t) \sin(2(t-10)) - \frac{1}{20} u_{10}(t) (t-10) \end{aligned}$$

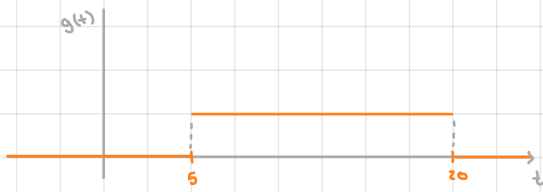
Exemplo Resolva  $2y'' + y' + 2y = g(t)$  onde

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 5 \leq t < 20 \\ 0 & 0 \leq t < 5 \text{ e } t \geq 20 \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

Solução:

Escreva  $g(t)$  em termos de função de Heaviside



$$g(t) = u_5(t) - u_{20}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{2y'' + y' + 2y\} = \mathcal{L}\{u_5(t) - u_{20}(t)\}$$

$$2s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - 2sy(0) - 2y'(0) + s \mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0) + 2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{e^{-5s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-20s}}{s}$$

$$(2s^2 + s + 2) \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{e^{-5s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-20s}}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{(2s^2 + s + 2)s} (e^{-5s} - e^{-20s})$$

Lo frações parciais  
sem xâns xais

$$\frac{1}{(2s^2 + s + 2)s} = \frac{As + B}{2s^2 + s + 2} + \frac{C}{s} = \frac{As^2 + Bs + 2Cs^2 + Cs + 2C}{(2s^2 + s + 2)s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A + 2C &= 0 \\ B + C &= 0 \\ 2C &= 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ A &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \left( -\frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{2s^2 + s + 2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right) (e^{-5s} - e^{-20s})$$

$$y(t) = -\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{2s^2 + s + 2} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{2s^2 + s + 2} \cdot e^{-20s} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \cdot e^{-20s} \right\}$$

$$(*) \quad 2s^2 + s + 2 = 2 \left( s^2 + \frac{1}{2}s + 1 \right) = 2 \left[ \left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16} \right]$$

$$(*) \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{2s^2 + s + 2} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\}$$

$$F(s - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot e^{-5s}$$

$$\text{onde } F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{\cos(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \cdot t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s-c)\} = e^{ct} f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s) \cdot e^{-cs}\} = u_c(t) \cdot f(t-c)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-5s} \right\} = u_5(t) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}(t-5)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}(t-5)\right)$$

$$(**) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s + \frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} \cdot e^{-10s} \right\}$$

os outros três termos ficam similares usando as duas propriedades de translação

Assim

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} u_5(t) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}(t-5)} \cdot \cos\left[\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}(t-5)\right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}} u_5(t) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}(t-5)} \cdot \sin\left[\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}(t-5)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} u_{10}(t) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}(t-10)} \cdot \cos\left[\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}(t-10)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}} u_{10}(t) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{4}(t-10)} \cdot \sin\left[\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}(t-10)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} u_5(t)(t-5) - \frac{1}{2} u_{10}(t)(t-10)$$