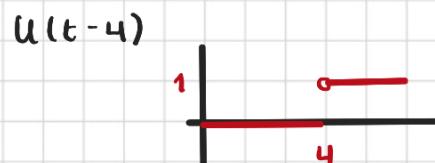
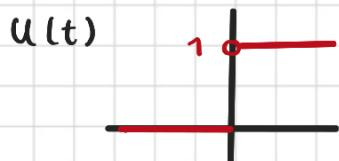
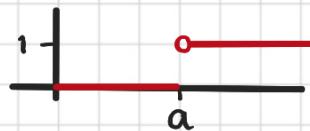


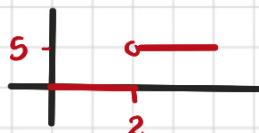
Función escalar unitario

Sea $a \geq 0$, definamos la función escalón unitario como

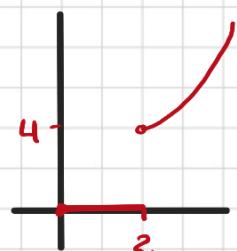
$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } 0 \leq t < a \\ 1 & \text{si } t \geq a \end{cases}$$



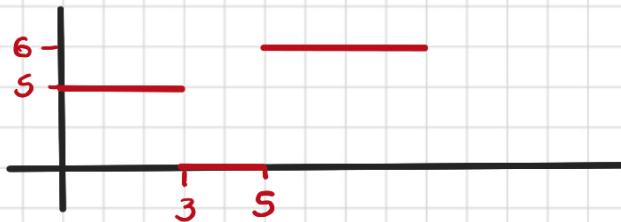
$$5u(t-2)$$



$$t^2 u(t-2)$$



$$5 - 5u(t-3) + 6u(t-5)$$



→ La idea es calcular la TL para este tipo de funciones

Función definida a trozos

La fun. escalón unitario me sirve para describir las funciones a trozos como una sola formula

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} g(t) & \text{si } 0 \leq t < a \\ h(t) & \text{si } a \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = g(t) - g(t)u(t-a) + h(t)u(t-a)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{si } 0 \leq t < a \\ g(t), & \text{si } a \leq t < b \\ 0, & \text{si } b \leq t \end{cases}$$

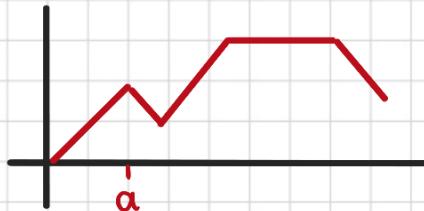
$$f(t) = g(t)u(t-a) - g(t)u(t-b)$$

Ejercicios:

1. Utilice la función escalón unitario para expresar la función definida a trozos:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} g(t) & \text{si } 0 \leq t < a \\ h(t) & \text{si } a \leq t < b \\ K(t) & \text{si } b \leq t \end{cases}$$

2. ¿Cuál es la gráfica de $f(t-a)U(t-a)$ si la gráfica de $f(t)$ es:



TEOREMA: de traslación 2

i) $\mathcal{L}(f(t-a)U(t-a)) = e^{-as} \cdot \mathcal{L}(f(t))$

ii) $\mathcal{L}(g(t)U(t-a)) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}(g(t-a))$

Ejemplos:

* $\mathcal{L}(\sin(3(t-\pi))U(t-\pi)) = e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}(\sin(3t)) = \frac{e^{-\pi s} 3}{s^2 + 9}$ caso i)

* $\mathcal{L}((t-s)^3 U(t-s)) = e^{-5s} \mathcal{L}(t^3) = e^{-5s} \frac{3!}{s^4}$ caso ii)

Demonstración Teorema 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(f(t-a)U(t-a)) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t-a) U(t-a) dt \\ &= \cancel{\int_0^a} + \int_a^\infty e^{-st} f(t-a) dt \quad \text{sustitución } v = t-a \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-s(v+a)} f(v) dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(g(t)) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} g(t) dt = e^{-sa} \int_0^\infty e^{-sv} f(v) dv = e^{-sa} \mathcal{L}(f)$$

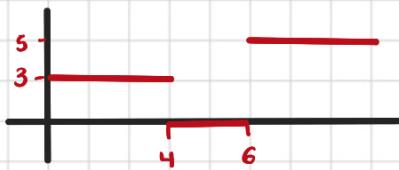
Ejemplo:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\cos t \cdot V(t-\pi)) &= e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}(\cos(t+\pi)), \text{ como } \cos(t+\pi) = \cos t \cos \pi - \sin t \sin \pi = -\cos t \\ &= e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}(-\cos t) = -\frac{e^{-\pi s} s}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Caso especial:

$$\mathcal{L}(U(t-a)) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}(1) = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Ejemplo: $f(t) = 3 - 3u(t-4) + 5u(t-6)$



$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \mathcal{L}(3 - 3u(t-4) + 5u(t-6))$$

$$= \frac{3}{s} - \frac{3e^{-4s}}{s} + \frac{5e^{-6s}}{s}$$

Forma inversa del teorema de traslación 2

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(e^{-as} F(s)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))|_{t \leftrightarrow t-a} u(t-a)$$

Ejemplo directos:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{6e^{-4s}}{s}\right) = 6u(t-4)$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-3s}}{s}\right) = u(t-3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-6s}}{s}\right) = u(t-6)$$

Ejemplos:

* $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-3s}+2}{s^2+3s+2}\right)$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+3s+2}\right) \text{ utilizamos fracciones parciales}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s}{s^2+3s+2} &= \frac{s}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+1} \\ &= \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+1} \end{aligned}$$

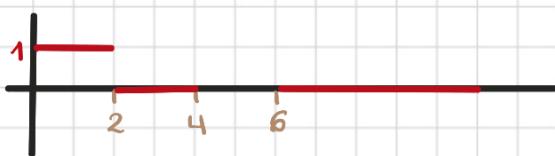
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+3s+2}\right) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-3s}+2}{s^2+3s+2}\right) = [2e^{-2(t-3)} - e^{-(t-3)}]u(t-3)$$

Ejemplo: Resolver el problema de valores iniciales

$$y'' + 4y' + 3y = 1 - u(t-2) - u(t-4) + u(t-6) \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 0$$

Solución:



1) Aplicar la TL en ambos lados de la ED

$$\mathcal{L}(y'') + 4\mathcal{L}(y') + 3\mathcal{L}(y) = \mathcal{L}(1) - \mathcal{L}(u(t-2)) - \mathcal{L}(u(t-4)) + \mathcal{L}(u(t-6))$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}(y) - s y(0) - y'(0) + 4[s \mathcal{L}(y) - y(0)] + 3\mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-4s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-6s}}{s}$$

Sea $y = \mathcal{L}(y)$

$$s^2 y + 4sy + 3y = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-4s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-6s}}{s}$$

Debemos despejar y en términos de s

$$y(s^2 + 4s + 3) =$$

para invertir se necesita el teo.
de transformación 2

$$y(s+3)(s+1) =$$

$$y = \frac{1}{s(s+3)(s+1)} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s(s+3)(s+1)} - \frac{e^{-4s}}{s(s+3)(s+1)} + \frac{e^{-6s}}{s(s+3)(s+1)}$$

$$\text{Calculemos F.P. de } \frac{1}{s(s+3)(s+1)} = \frac{1/3}{s} + \frac{1/6}{s+3} + \frac{-1/2}{s+1}$$

Empezamos a invertir

$$y = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-3(t-2)} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-2)} \right] u(t-2)$$
$$- \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-3(t-4)} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-4)} \right] u(t-2) + \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-3(t-6)} \right.$$
$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-6)} \right] u(t-6)$$

RTA