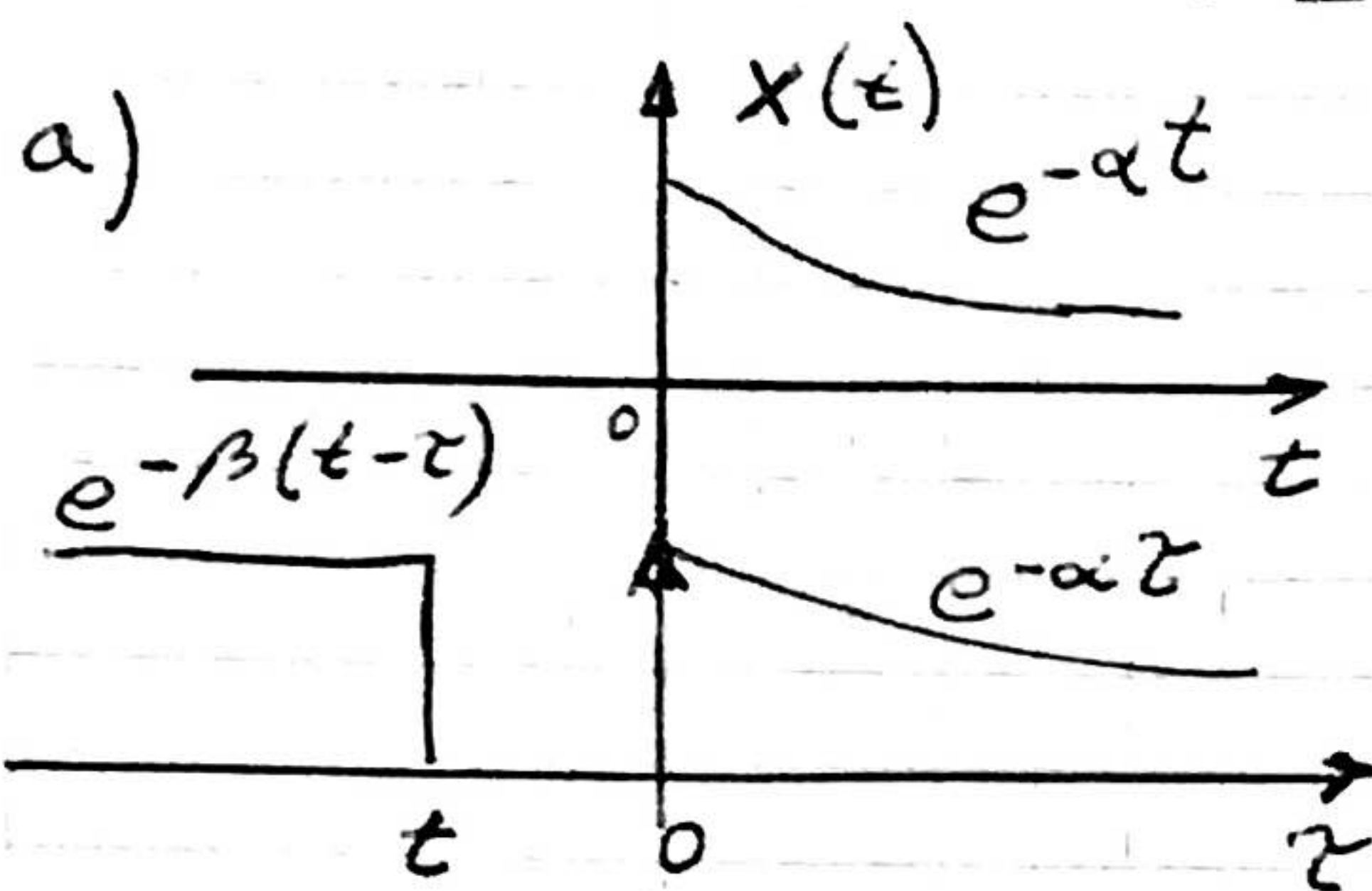
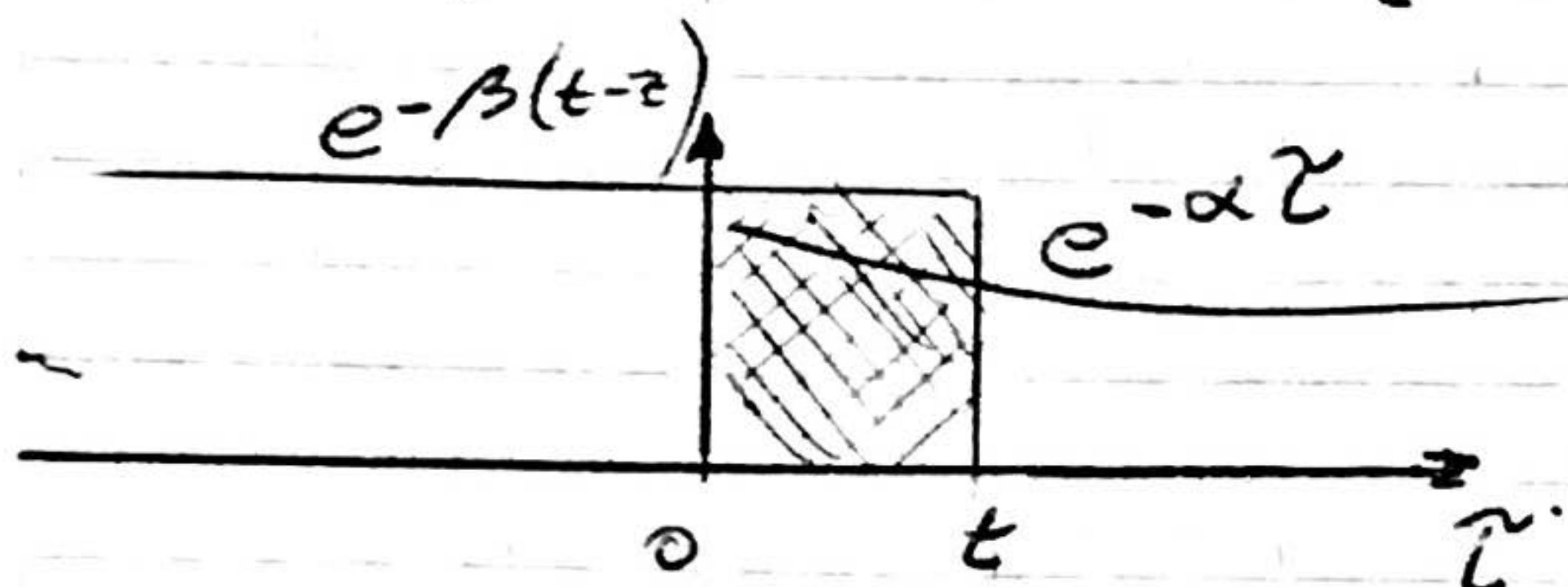


# Resolución Ejercicios 3.2.



$P/ t < 0$

$y(t) = 0$



$P/ t > 0$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha \tau} \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha \tau} \cdot e^{-\beta t + \beta \tau} d\tau$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\beta t} \int_0^t e^{(-\alpha + \beta) \tau} d\tau$$

$P/ \alpha = \beta$

$$y(t) = e^{-\beta t} \tau \Big|_0^t = e^{-\beta t} (t - 0)$$

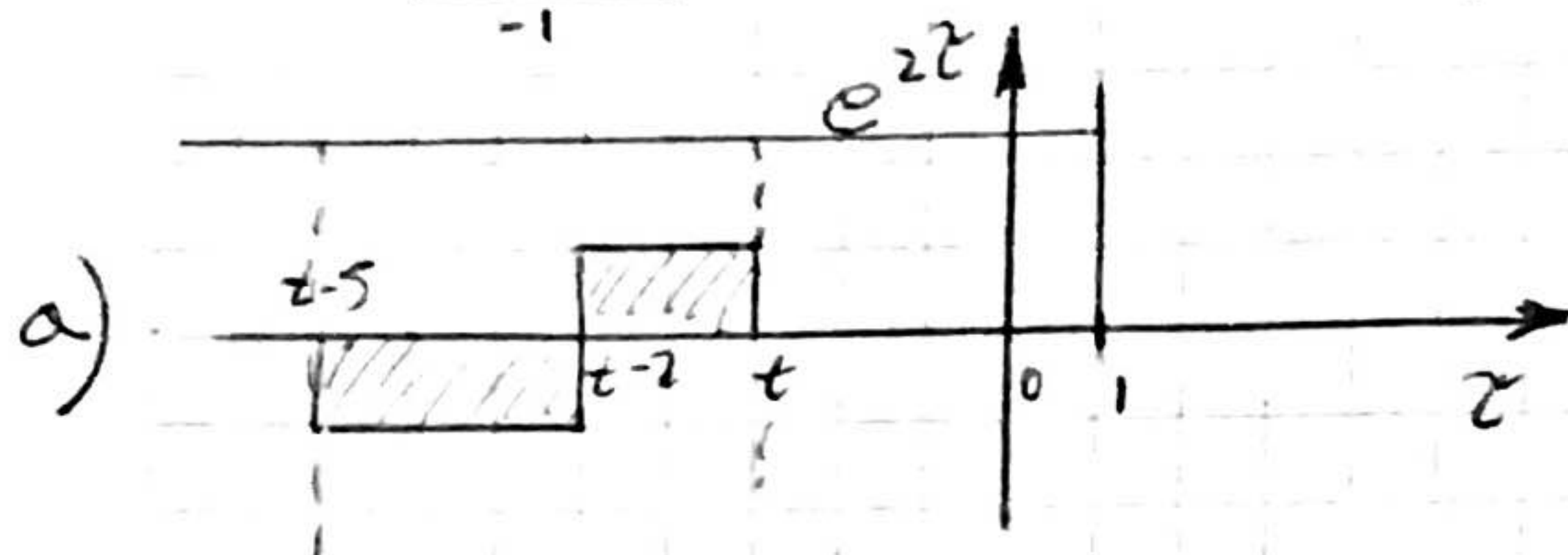
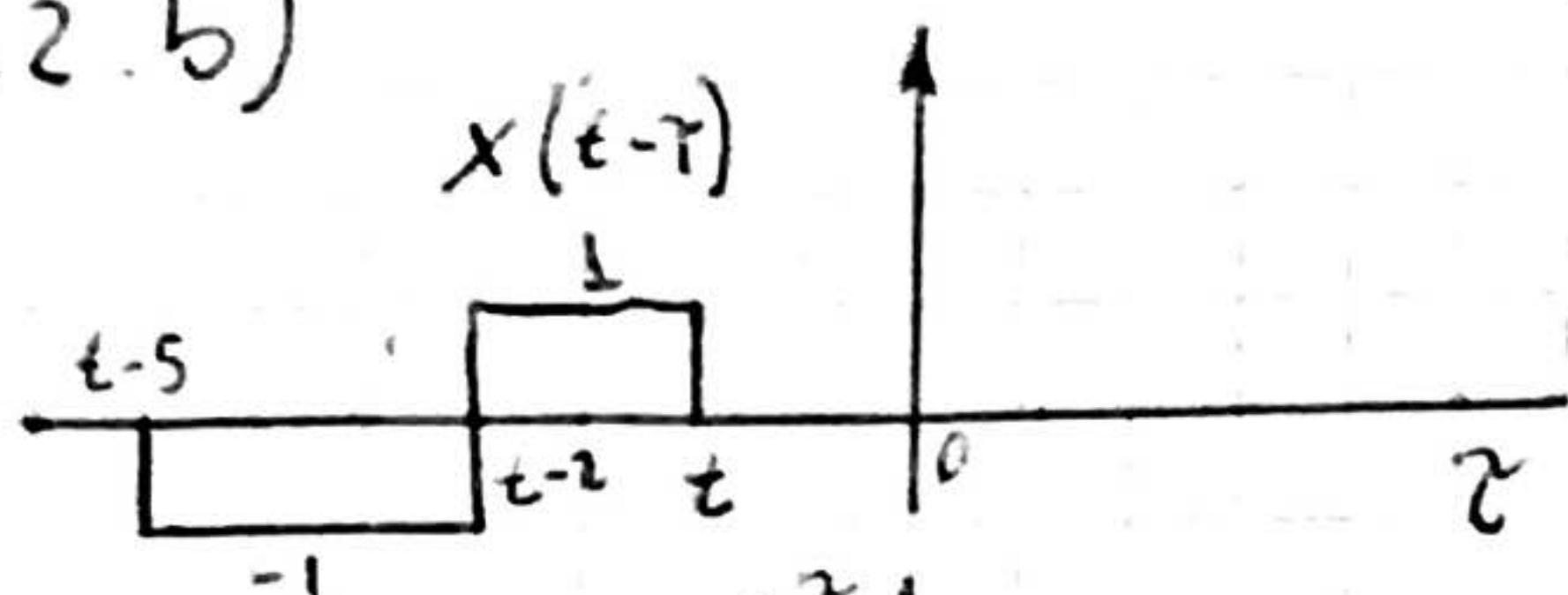
$$y(t) = e^{-\beta t} \cdot t$$

$P/ \alpha \neq \beta$

$$y(t) = \frac{e^{-\beta t}}{-\alpha + \beta} [e^{(-\alpha + \beta)t} - 1]$$



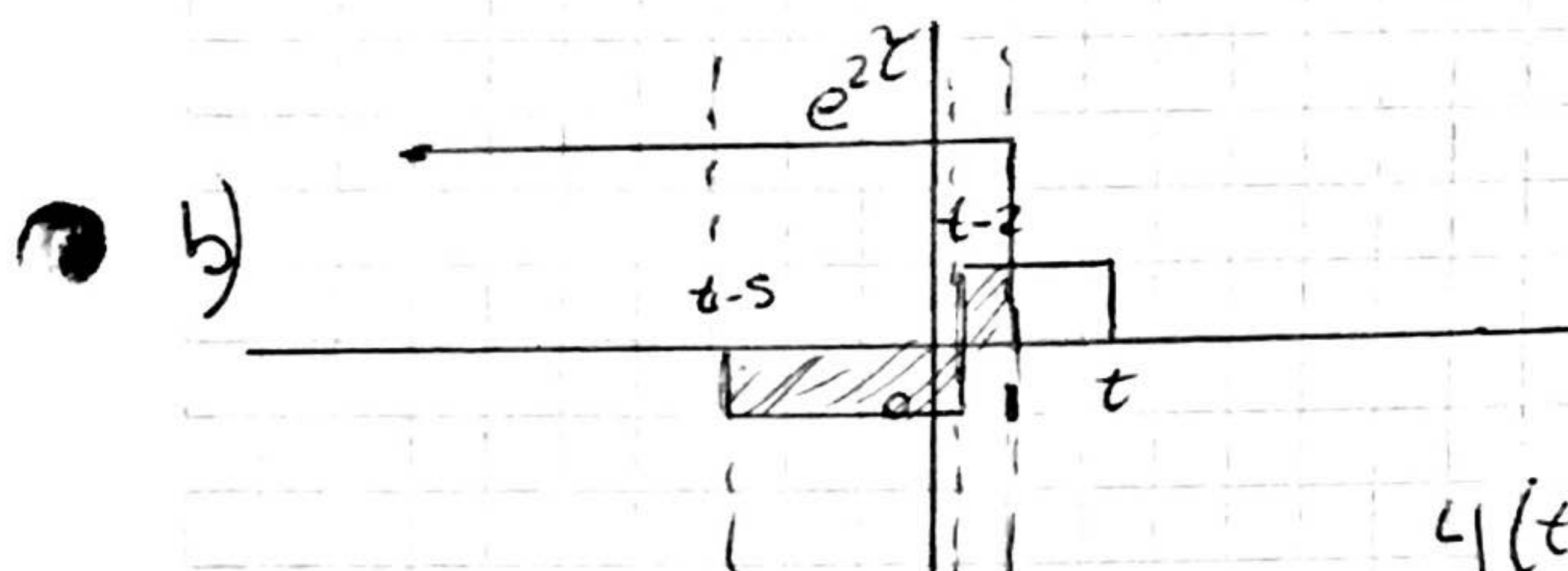
3.2.b)



a)  $P/ t < 1$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-5}^{t-2} (-1) e^{2\tau} d\tau + \int_{t-2}^t 1 \cdot e^{2\tau} d\tau$$

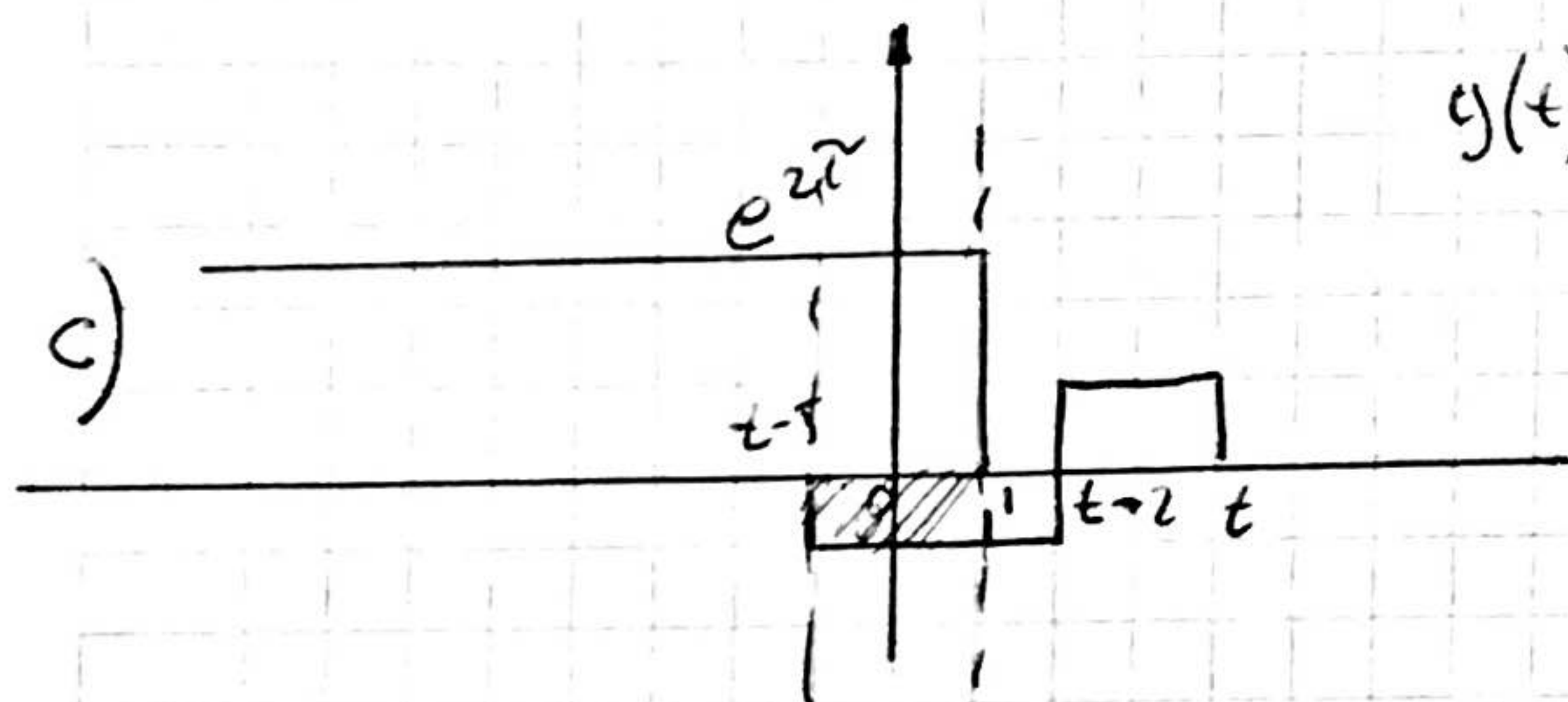
$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{2(t-2)} - e^{2(t-5)}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{2t} - e^{2(t-2)})$$



b)  $P/ 1 < t < 3$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-5}^{t-2} (-1) e^{2\tau} d\tau + \int_{t-2}^t 1 \cdot e^{2\tau} d\tau$$

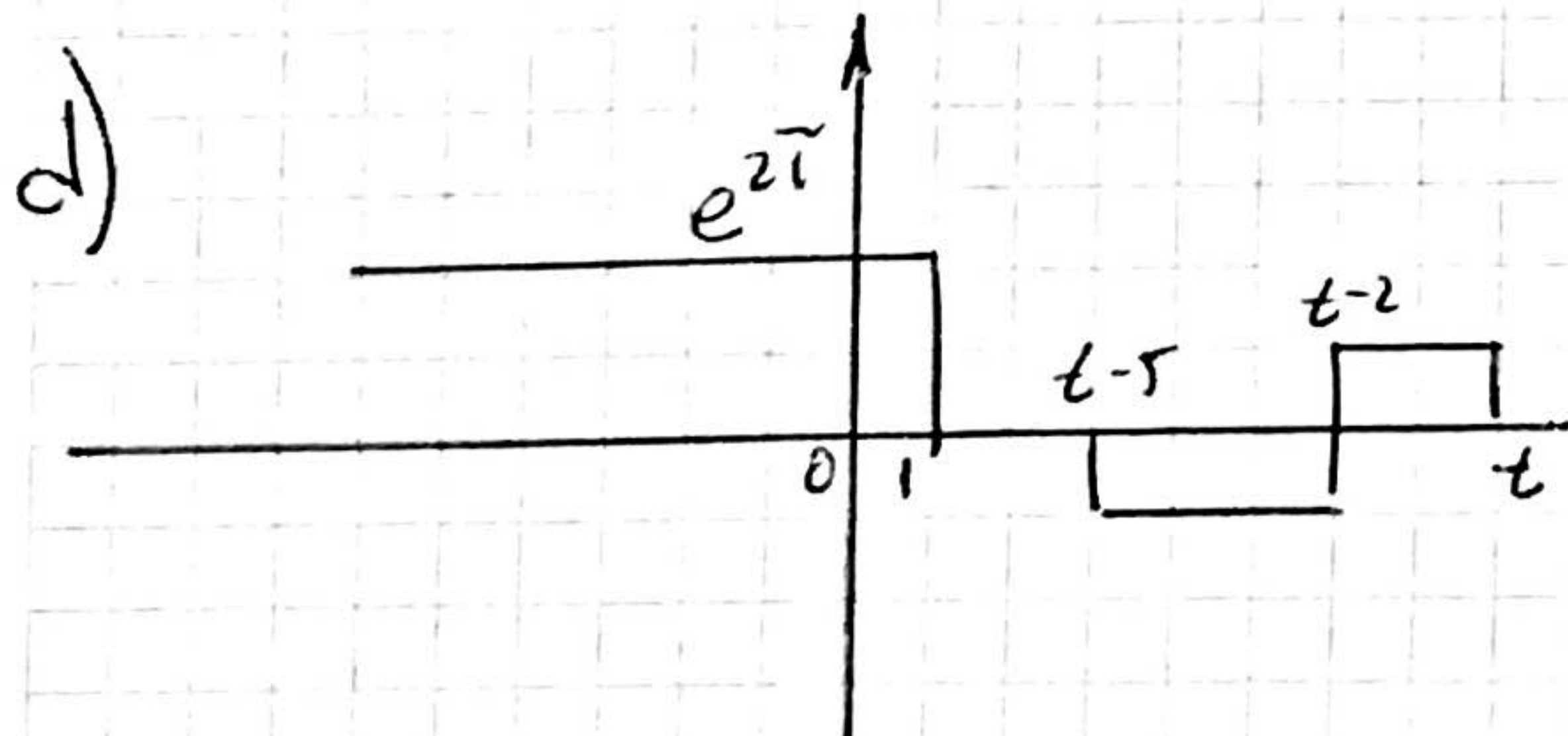
$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{2(t-2)} - e^{2(t-5)}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{2t} - e^{2(t-2)})$$



c)  $P/ 3 < t < 6$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-5}^t e^{2\tau} (-1) d\tau$$

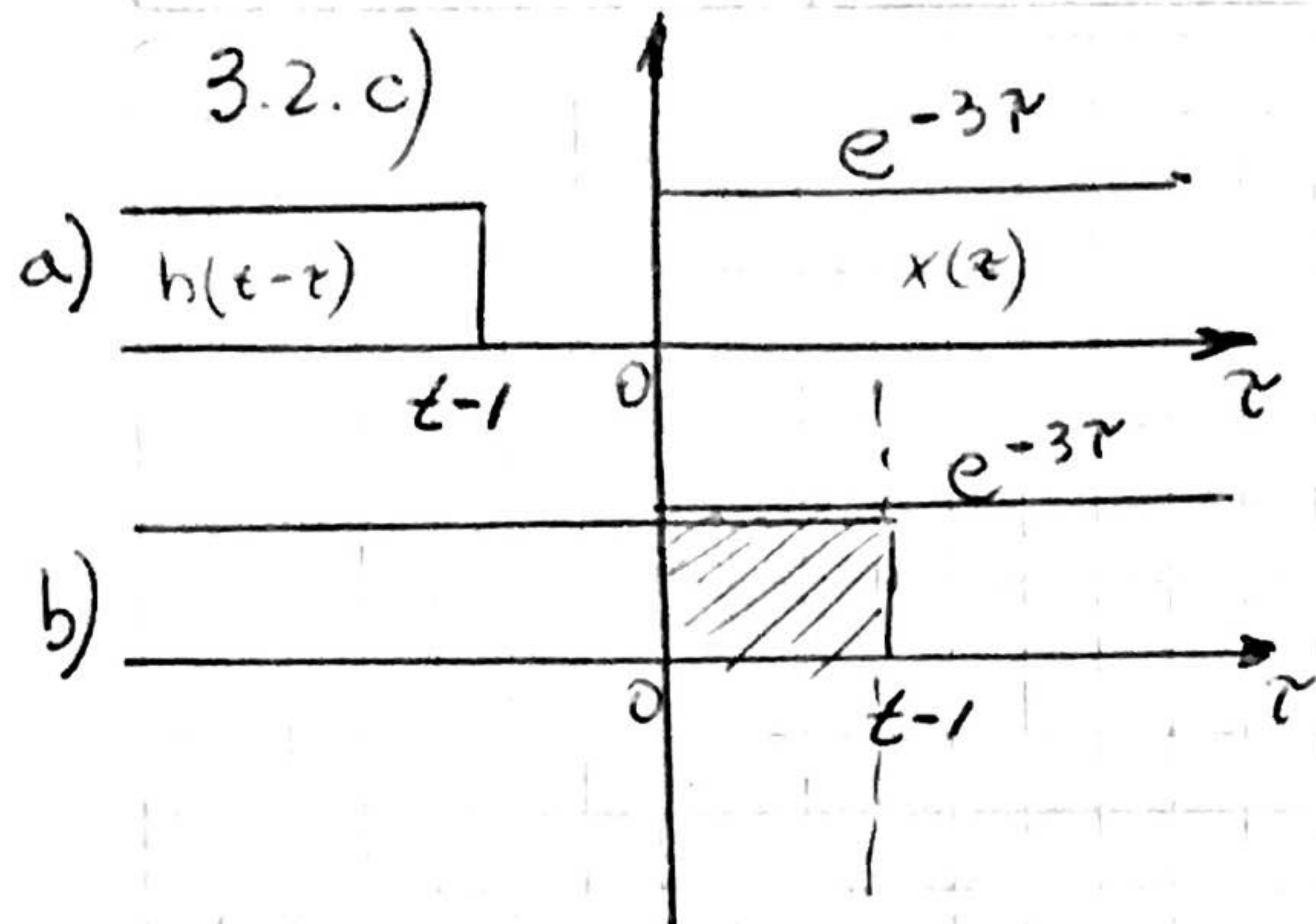
$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{2t} - e^{2(t-5)})$$



d)  $P/ 6 < t$

$$y(t) = 0$$



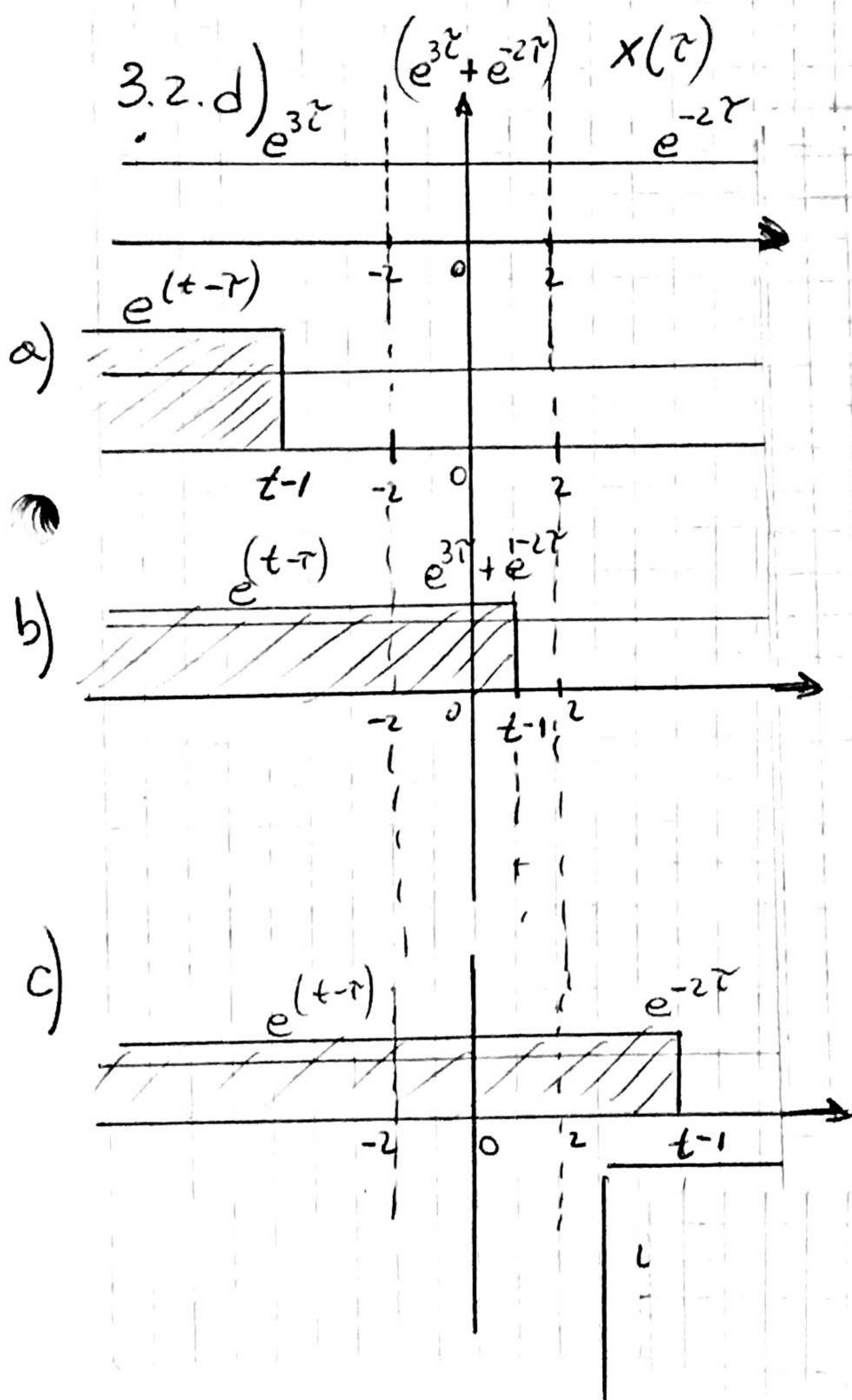


$$y(t) = 0 \quad \text{P/ } \boxed{t < 1}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-3t+3} + \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{P/ } \boxed{1 < t}$$

Otra forma de expresarlo.

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; t < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3t+3} + \frac{1}{3} & ; 1 < t \end{cases}$$



a) P/  $t < -1$

$$y(t) = \frac{e^{3t-2}}{2}$$

b) P/  $-1 < t < 3$

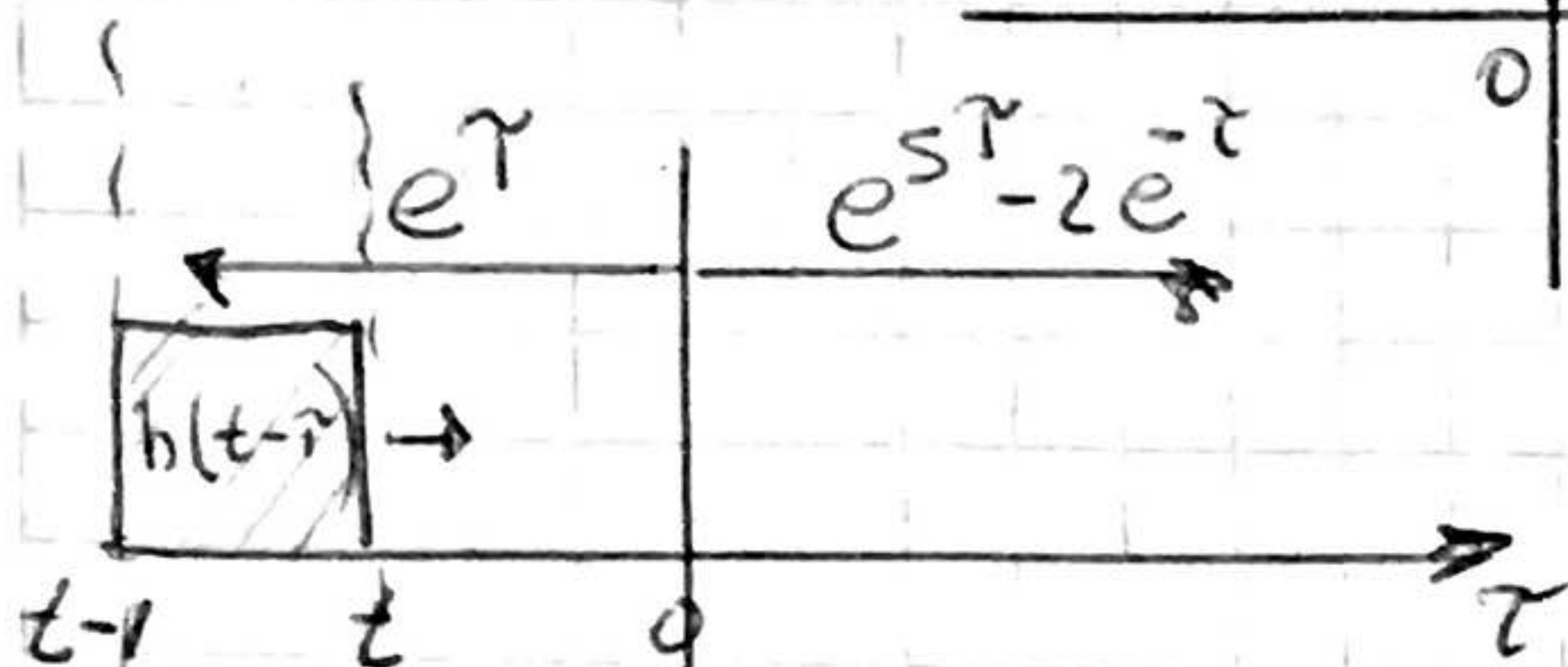
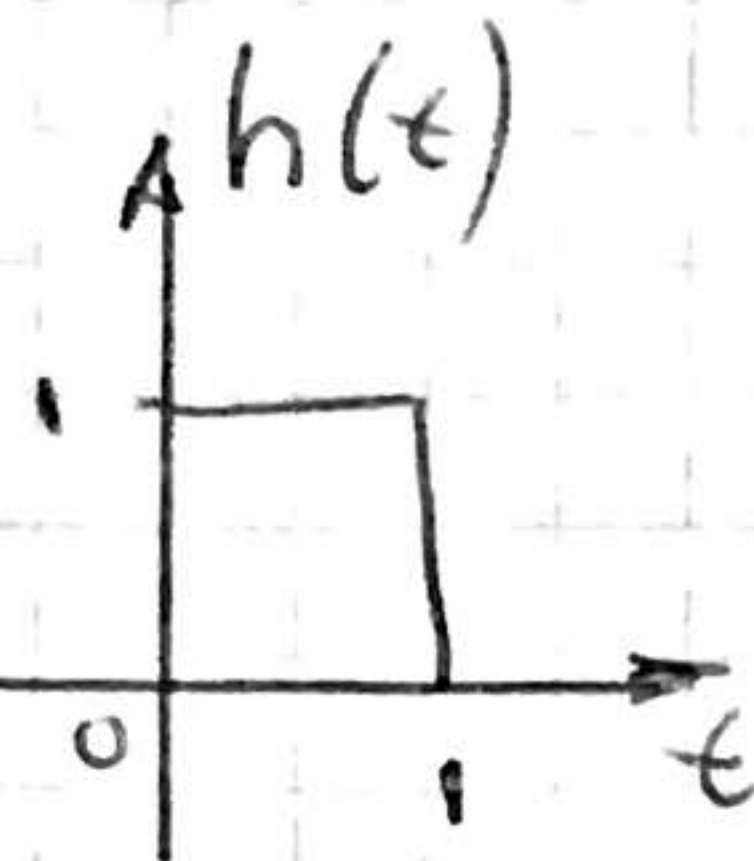
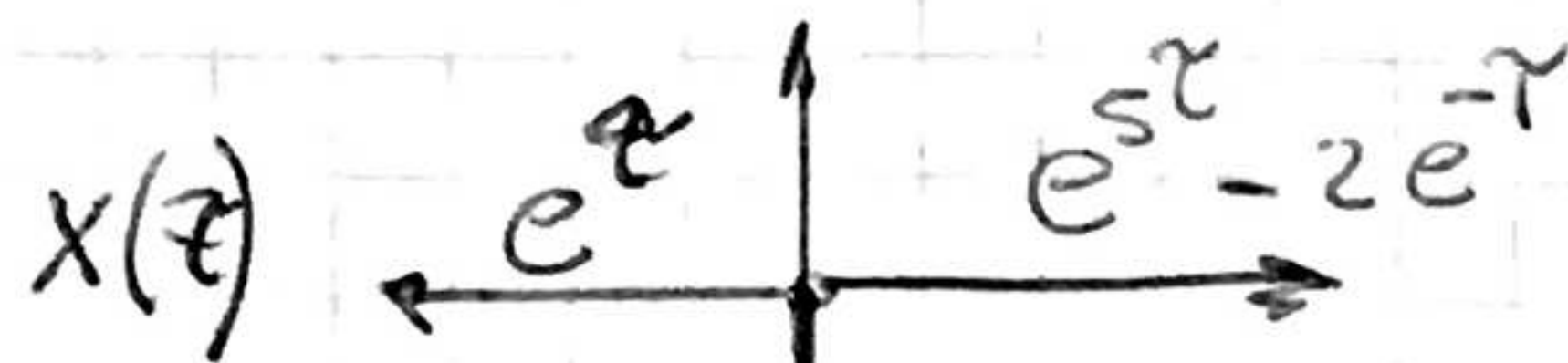
$$y(t) = \frac{e^{3t-2}}{2} + \frac{e^t}{-3} \left[ e^{-3(t-1)} - e^6 \right]$$

c) P/  $3 < t$

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

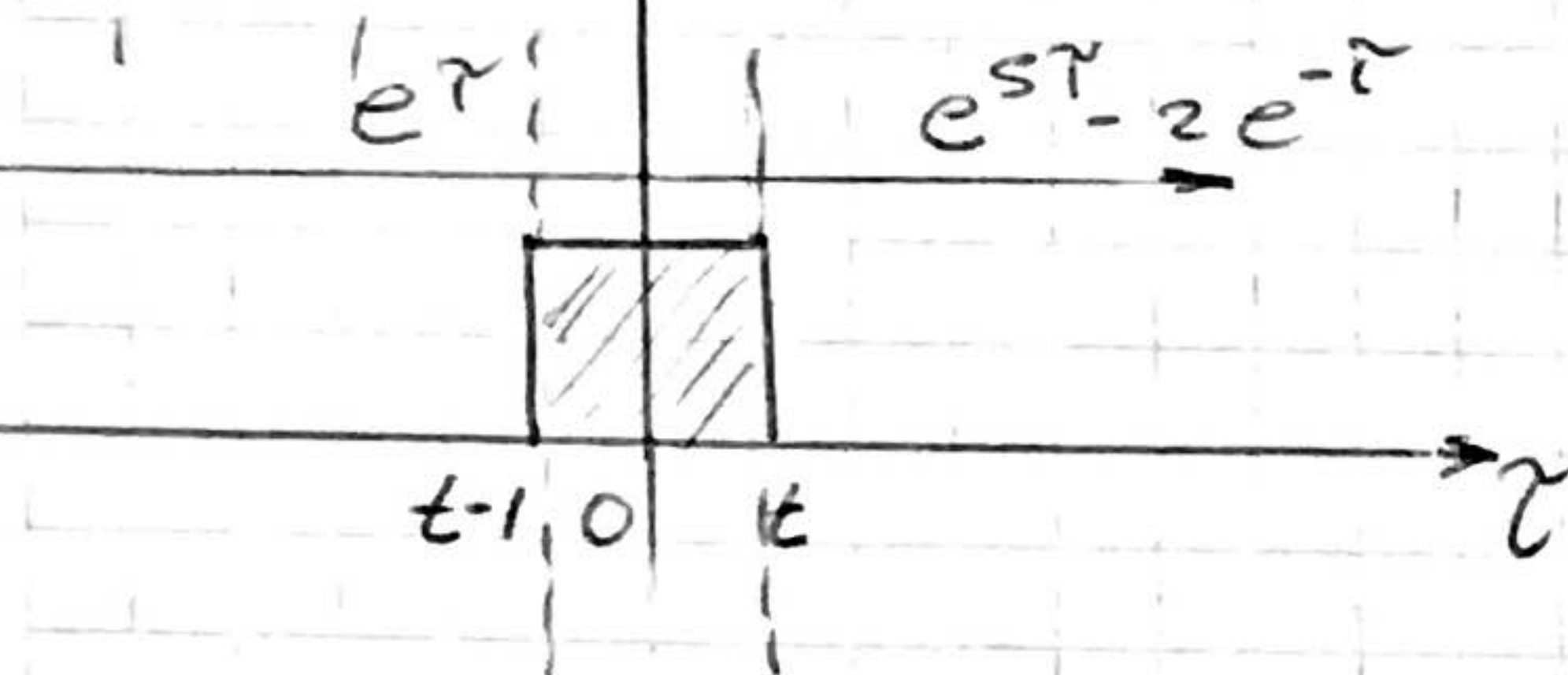


3.2.e)



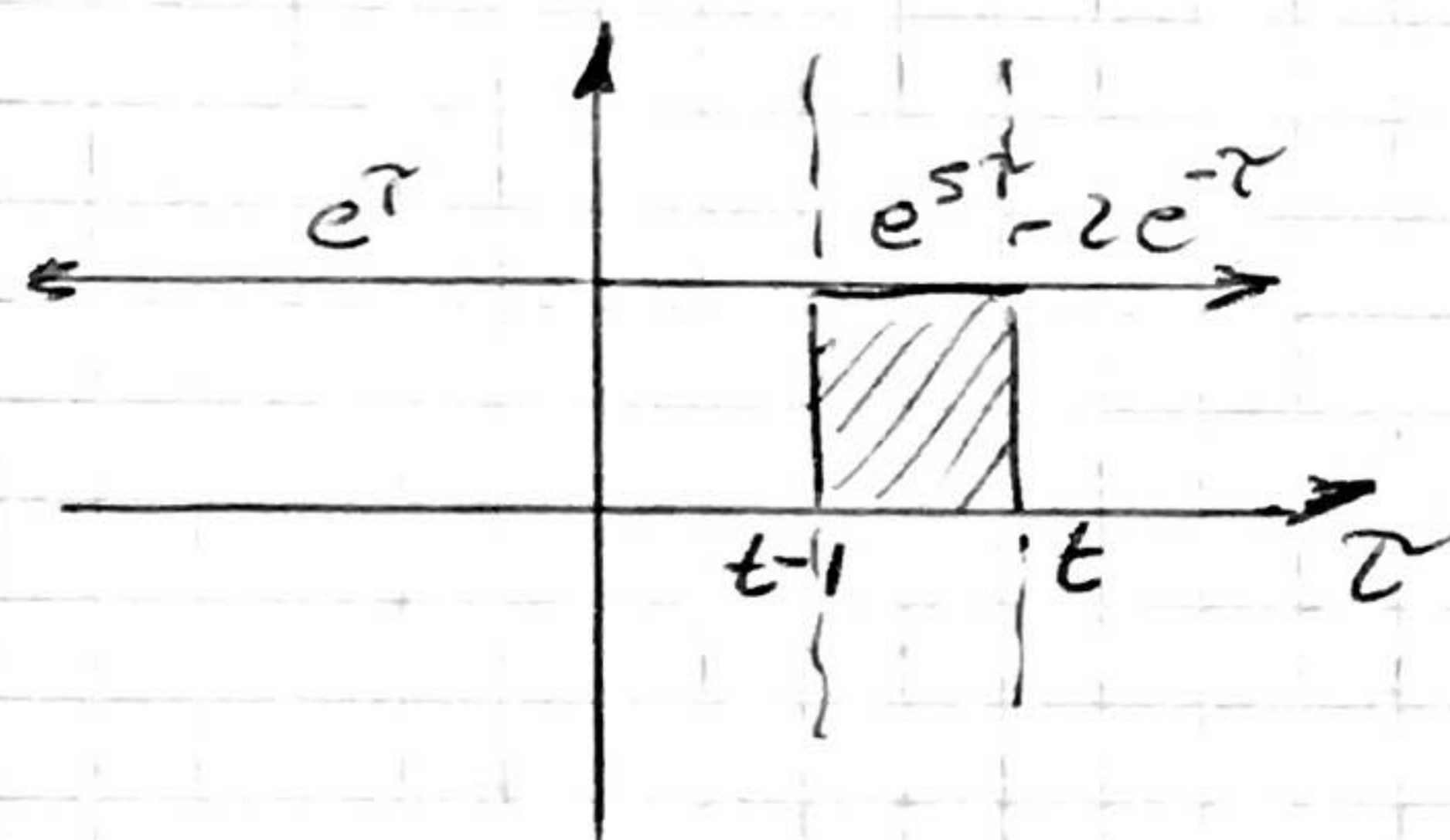
P/  $|t < 0|$

$$y(t) = e^t - e^{t-1}$$



P/  $0 < t < 1$

$$y(t) = 1 - e^{t-1} + \frac{1}{s} e^{st} - \frac{1}{s} + 2e^{-t} - 2$$



P/  $|1 < t|$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{s} [e^{st} - e^{s(t-1)}] - 2 [e^t - e^{-t+1}]$$