Derivada de la transformada de Laplace

Teorema

Si
$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))$$
 y $n = 1,2,3,...$, entonces
$$\mathcal{L}(t^n f(t)) = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$

$$L\left(\frac{t}{c},f(t)\right) = F(s-\alpha)$$

$$L\left(f(t)\right) = 5.F(s) - f(s)$$

$$L\left(\frac{t}{c},f(t)\right) = -\left(F(s)\right)^{\alpha}$$

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Derivada de la transformada de Laplace

Ejemplo

Halle la transformada de Laplace de:

$$\mathcal{L}(t^n f(t)) = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$

a.
$$g(t) = tsen(2t)$$

So Sabe que L | $sen2t$ | $= \frac{2}{s^2+4} \Rightarrow L$ | $t. sen2t$ | $= \frac{2}{s^2+4}$
 $L(t. sen2t) = -2((s^2+4)^{-1})' = -2(-1)(s^2+4)^{-2} 2s$
 $L(t. sen2t) = t + \frac{4s}{(s^2+4)^2}$

b. $g(t) = t^2e^{3t} + tu(t-2)$
 $L(g(t)) = L(t.^2e^{3t}) + L(t.^2u(t-2))$
 $t. L(u(t-2)) = e^{-2s} \Rightarrow L(t.^2u(t-2)) = e^{-2s} = -\frac{2s}{s^2} = -\frac{2s}{s^2} = -\frac{2s}{s^2}$
 $t. L(t.^2e^{3t}) = 2$
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Convolución

Convolución

Si f(t) y g(t) son funciones continuas por tramos para $t \ge 0$, entonces la convolución de f y g denotada por f * g, se define por:

Consolución
$$f * g = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)g(t-z)dz$$
 Z: nueva variable.

Teorema de convolución

Si f(t) y g(t) son funciones continuas por tramos para $t \ge 0$ y de orden exponencial, entonces

$$L(f * g) = F(s)G(s)$$

$$L(f_{(t)} \times g_{(t)}) = L(f_{(t)}) \cdot L(g_{(t)})$$

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Nota:
$$f * g = g * f$$

$$\Rightarrow L(t^3).L(senzt) = \frac{3!}{5^4} \cdot \frac{2}{5^2+4}.$$

Convolución

Ejemplo

a) Evalúe la conyolución de $t * \cos t$ con la definición.

$$t*Cost=\int_0^t z\cdot Cos(t-z) dz = \int_0^t cosz.(t-z) dz$$

$$f * g = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)g(t-z)dz$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f * g) = F(s)G(s)$$

$$u = t - 2$$
 $dv = \cos 2 dz$ $t + \cos t = ((t - 2) \sin 2 - (-1 dz))/6$
 $du = -1 dz$ $v = \int \cos 2 dz = \int \cos 2 dz$ $= ((t - 2) \sin 2 + (-\cos 2))/6$

$$t * Gst = ((t-2)Senz - Senz \cdot (-1dz))/o$$

= $((t-2)Senz + (-Cosz))/o$
= $(0-Gst) - (0-Gsg)) = 1-Gst$.

b) A partir de la convolución hallada en a), halle $\mathcal{L}(t * \cos t)$

$$L(t*Cost)=L(1-Cost)=\frac{1}{5}-\frac{5}{5^{2}+1}=\frac{5^{2}+1-5^{2}}{5(5^{2}+1)}=\frac{1}{5(5^{2}+1)}$$

c) Halle la transformada de Laplace con la propiedad

$$L(t+6st)=L(t)\times L(cost)=\frac{1}{s^2}\cdot\frac{s}{s^2+1}=\frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$$

☐ Transformada de una integral

Si:
$$f * g = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)g(t-z)dz$$
 y considerando que $g(t) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow f * 1 = \int_{0}^{t} f(z) 1 dz \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mathcal{L}(f * 1) = \mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z) dz\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(f) \cdot \mathcal{L}(1) = \mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(s)\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s} \quad o \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{F(s)}{s}\right\} = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(f(t))}{s}$$

$$5i' L(f(t)) = F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow L\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right) = \frac{L(f(t))}{s}$$

Ejemplo

a) Halle la transformada inversa de Laplace:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}$$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{S(S^{2}+1)}\right)=g(t) \implies \frac{1}{S(S^{2}+1)}=L(g(t))$$

$$L(g(t)) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} = L(sent) = L(sent)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{F(s)}{s}\right\} = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

$$\frac{L(f(x))}{S} = L\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right)$$

Ejercicios

b) Halle $L^{-1}(F(s))$ usando la transformada de una integral

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5(s+z)(s+3)}\right) = g(t) \Rightarrow L(g(t)) = \frac{1}{5(s+z)(s+3)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{F(s)}{s}\right\} = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

$$L(g(t)) = \frac{\frac{1}{(s+z)(s+3)}}{\frac{1}{s+z}} \xrightarrow{A} \frac{1}{s+z} \xrightarrow{A} \frac{1}{s+z} \Rightarrow 1 = A(s+3) + B(s+2)$$

$$L(g(t)) = \frac{\frac{1}{s+z} - \frac{1}{s+3}}{\frac{1}{s+z}} = \frac{L(e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})}{\frac{1}{s+z}} = \frac{L(e^{-2t} -$$

Ejemplo

c) Halle la transformada de Laplace de:

$$f(t) = \int_{0}^{t} z\cos(z) dz$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz\right) = F(s)$$

$$L\left(\int_{0}^{t} Z \cos Z dz\right) = \frac{L(\angle G st)}{S} \cdots (x)$$

$$L(Gost) = \frac{S}{S^{2}+4} \Rightarrow L(tGost) = \frac{(S)}{(S^{2}+4)}$$

Sabemos que
$$L(Gost) = \frac{S}{S^{2}+4} \Rightarrow L(tGost) = \frac{(S)}{(S^{2}+4)^{2}}$$

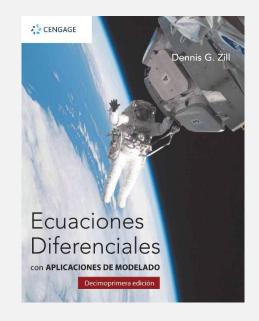
 $L(tGost) = \frac{1(S^{2}+4)-S(2S)}{(S^{2}+4)^{2}} \Rightarrow en(x)$: $\frac{S^{2}-4}{(S^{2}+4)^{2}}$

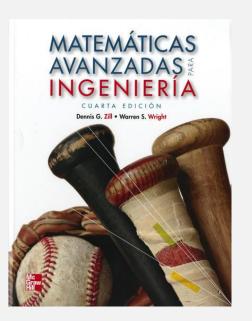
Transformada de una función periódica

Teorema

Si f(t) es una función por tramos tal que $t \ge 0$, de orden exponencial y periódica con periodo T, entonces

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_{0}^{T} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$





Transformada de una función periódica

Ejemplo

Encuentre la transformada de Laplace de la función periódica, onda cuadrada, que se muestra en la figura

$$f(t) = 2$$

$$f(t) = 1$$

$$f(t) = 0$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$3$$

$$4$$

$$L(f_{(ct)}) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2S}} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$L(f(t)) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_{0}^{T} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

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