Universidad de Guadalajara Centro Universitario de los Valles



Ingeniería en Electrónica y Computación

Reporte del proyecto:

Tarea 2

Presentado por:

Ignacio Andrade Salazar

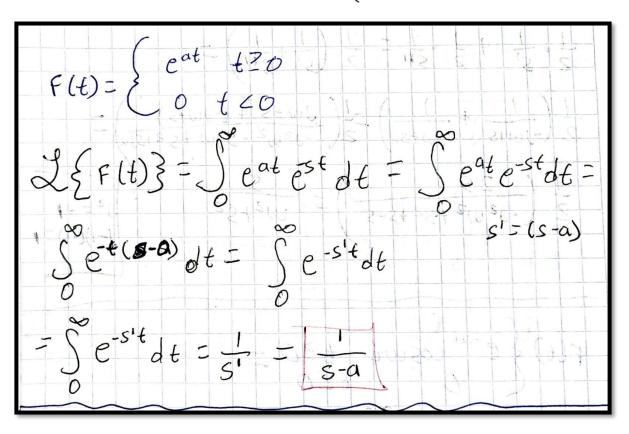
Profesor

Dr. Gerardo Ortiz Torres

Ameca, Jalisco, 17 de septiembre del 2023

1. Encuentre la transformada de Laplace de las siguientes funciones

$$f(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} e^{at} & t \ge 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos \omega t & t \ge 0\\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\cos w \epsilon + 20 & \cos w \epsilon - 1 \\
0 & \epsilon = 0
\end{cases}$$

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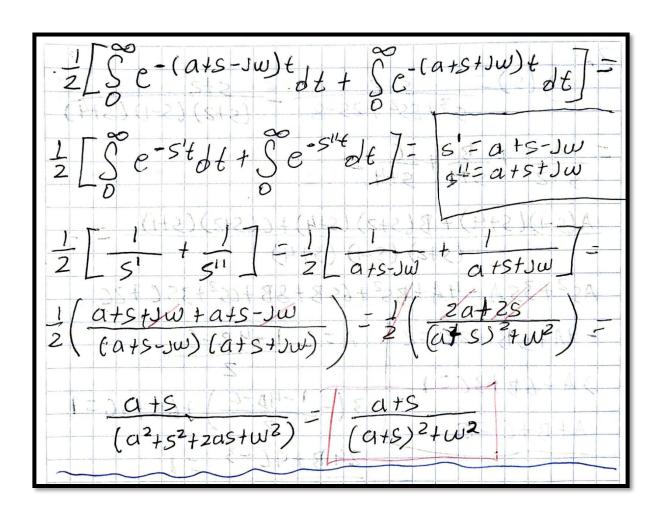
$$\begin{cases}
\cos w \epsilon + 20 & \cos w \epsilon -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} \cos \omega t & t \ge 0\\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) \begin{cases} e^{-at} \cos wt & t \ge 0 = 1 \\ 0 & t \le 0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} F(t) \begin{cases} f(t) \end{cases} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cos wt \cdot e^{-st} dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \left(\frac{e^{swt}}{2} + e^{-swt} \right) dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \left(e^{swt} + e^{-swt} \right) dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt = 1 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot e^{-swt} dt = 1$$



2. Hallar la trasnformada inversa de Laplace de las siguientes funciones de transferencia

$$y(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 2s - 8} \tag{4}$$

2.
$$y(s) = \frac{s+z}{s^3+5s^2+2s-8} - \frac{s+z}{(s+z)(s-1)(s+4)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s+z} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+4} = \frac{A(s-1)(s+4) + B(s+z)(s+4) + C(s+z)(s+1)}{(s+z)(s-1)(s+4)} - \frac{A(s-1)(s+4) + B(s+z)(s+4) + C(s+z)(s+1)}{(s+z)(s-1)(s+4)}$$

$$As^2 + 3sA - 4A + Bs^2 + 6sB + 8B + cs^2 + 3sC + 2C$$

$$-4A + 8B + 2C = 2 \qquad A = -1 - 4B - C$$

$$3A + 6B + 3C = 1 \qquad 3(-1 - 4B - C) + 6B + 3C = 1$$

$$A + B + C = 0 \qquad 24B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

$$24B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

$$2 + B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

$$2 + B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

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$$4 + B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

$$4 + B + 9C - 3 = 1$$

$$4 + B + 9$$

$$B = -9(-\frac{1}{3}) + 5 = 2$$

$$2 + 4$$

$$A = -1 - 4 - \frac{1}{3} - (-\frac{1}{3}) = 2$$

$$A = 0$$

A=0; B=
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
; C=- $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{0}{3+2}$ + $\frac{1}{5-1}$ + $\frac{1}{5+4}$
 $\frac{1}{5+2}$ + $\frac{1}{5+2}$ + $\frac{1}{5+4}$ + $\frac{1}{5+4}$

$$y(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 11s + 5}$$

$$y(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 11s + s} = \frac{s-1}{(s+1)^2 (s+s)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{C}{s+s} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{C}{s+s} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{C}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+1} = \frac{A}{s^2 + 6s + 5} + \frac{B}{s + 5} + \frac{C}{s^2 + 2s + 6} = \frac{A}{s^2 + 6s + 5} + \frac{B}{s + 5} + \frac{C}{s^2 + 2s + 6} = \frac{A}{s^2 + 6s + 5} + \frac{B}{s + 6s +$$

A+C=D =7 A=-C

$$5(-c)+sB+c=-1=$$
 -4c+sB=-1
 $6(-c)+B+2c=1=$ -7 -4c+B=1
 $C=-\frac{-1-5B}{4}=$ -7 -4 (- $\frac{-1-5B}{4}$)+B=1)=7
 $C=-\frac{-1-5}{4}=$ -1-4B=1 =7 |B=-1/2|
 $C=-\frac{-1-5}{4}=$ -1-4B=1 =7 |B=-1/2|
 $C=-\frac{-1-5}{4}=$ -1-4B=1 =7 |A=-1/2|
 $C=-\frac{-1-5}{4}=$ -1-3/8 = C

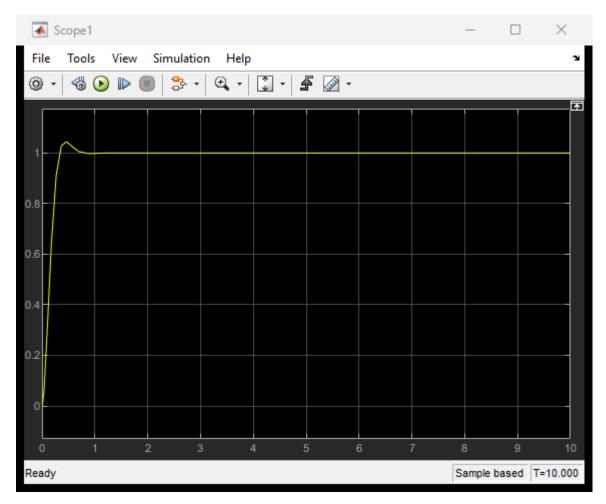
3. Hallar la solución de las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 14\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 100y(t) = 100\tag{6}$$

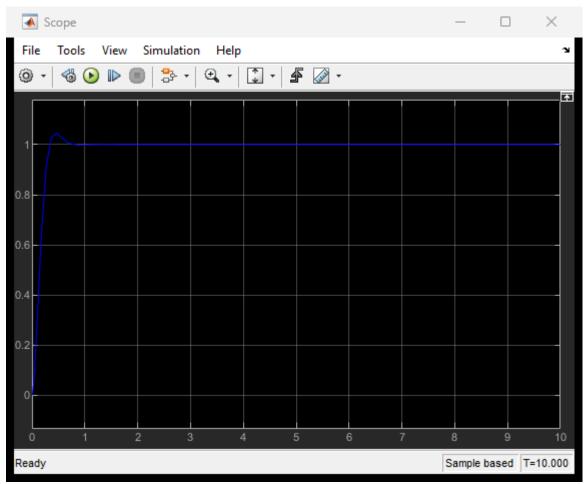
3.
$$\frac{1}{9} + 14\frac{1}{9} + 100\frac{1}{9} = 100 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{100}{5(5^2 + 145 + 100)}$$

Tiene raices compleyas conjugados

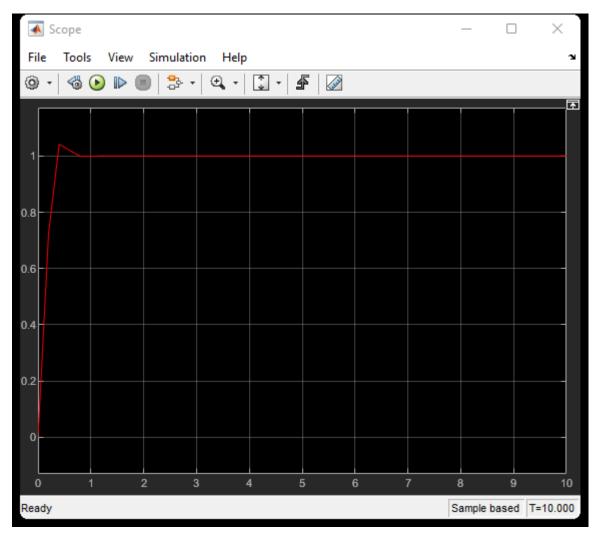
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{$



Gráfica de función de transferencia



Gráfica de ecuación diferencial



Gráfica del función del tiempo

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 16\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 64y(t) = 1\tag{7}$$

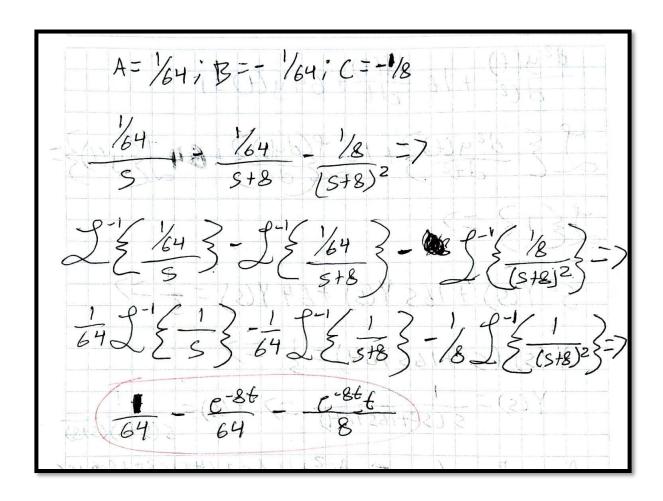
$$\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}} + 16 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 64y(t) = 1$$

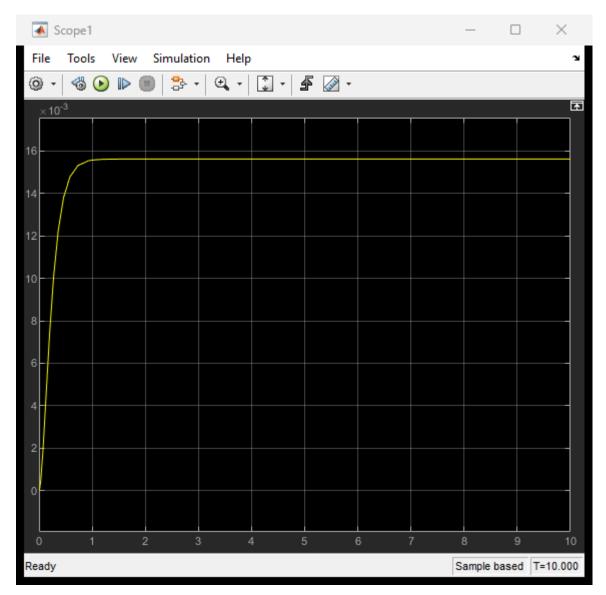
$$\int \underbrace{\begin{cases} d^{2}y(t) \\ dt^{2} \end{cases}} + 16 \int \underbrace{\begin{cases} dy(t) \\ dt \end{cases}} + \underbrace{64y(t)} = 1$$

$$\int \underbrace{\begin{cases} d^{2}y(t) \\ dt^{2} \end{cases}} + 16 \int \underbrace{\begin{cases} dy(t) \\ dt \end{cases}} + \underbrace{64y(t)} = 1$$

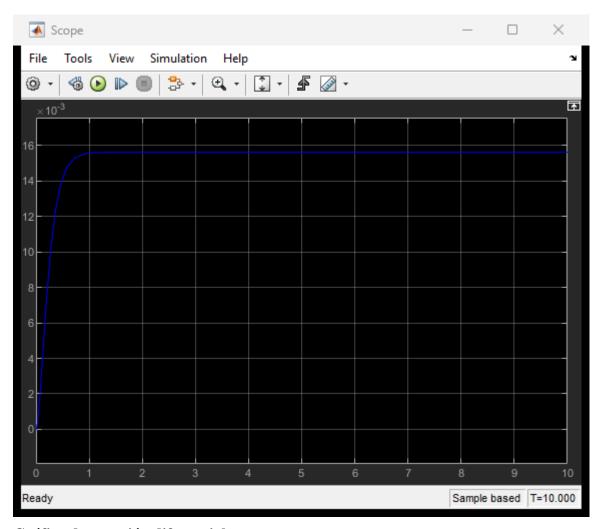
$$\int \underbrace{\begin{cases} d^{2}y(t) \\ dt^{2} \end{cases}} + 16 \int \underbrace{\begin{cases} dy(t) \\ dt \end{cases}} + \underbrace{64y(t)} = 1$$

$$\int \underbrace{\begin{cases} d^{2}y(t) \\ dt \end{cases}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} dy(t) \\$$

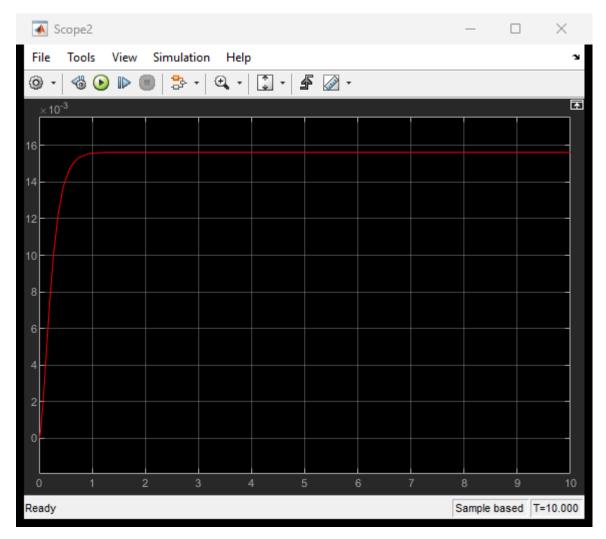




Gráfica de función de transferencia



Gráfica de ecuación diferencial



Gráfica del función del tiempo

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 7\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 12y(t) = 3\tag{8}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}} + 7 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 12y(t) = 3$$

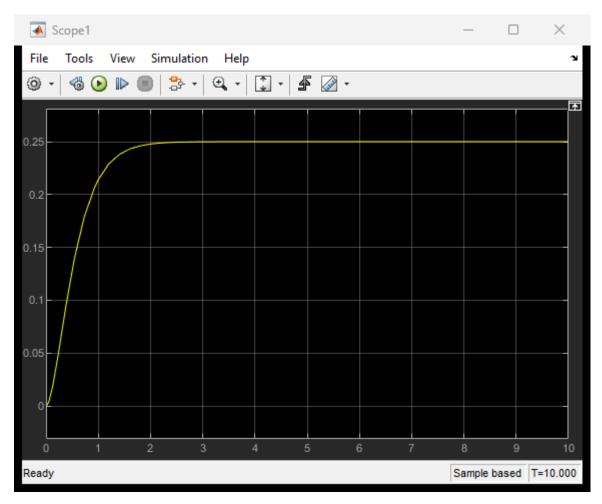
$$\int \left(\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}}\right) + 7 \int \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right) + 12 \int \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right) = 3$$

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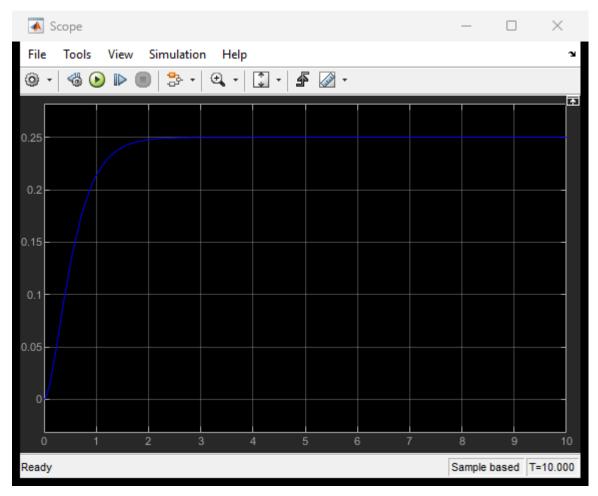
$$\int \left(\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}}\right) + 7 \int \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt^{2}}\right) = 3$$

$$\int \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt^{2}}\right) + 7 \int \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt^{2}}\right) = 3$$

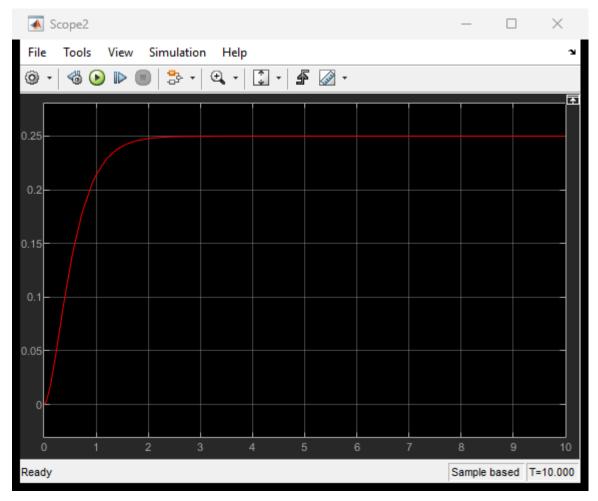
$$\int \left(\frac{d$$



Gráfica de función de transferencia



Gráfica de ecuación diferencial



Gráfica del función del tiempo