

# **PROYECTO ALEPHSUBO**

## **ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES ORDINARIAS**

FORMULARIO: TRANSFORMADA DE LAPLACE Andrés Merino • Junio 2024

### 1. DEFINICIONES

A lo largo de todo el documento se considera  $a,t_0\in\mathbb{R}$  y  $f\colon [0,+\infty[\,\to\mathbb{R}$  al menos continua.

Función	Definición		
Transformada de Laplace	$\mathscr{L}[f(t)](s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt.$		
Función Gamma	$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt, \operatorname{con} x > 0.$		
Función Beta	$\beta(x,y) = \int_0^1 u^{x-1} (1-u)^{y-1} du, \cos x, y > 0.$		
Función de Heaviside	$\mathfrak{u}(t-\mathfrak{a}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t > a, \\ 0 & \text{si } t < a. \end{cases}$		
Convolución	$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du.$		
Delta de Dirac*	$\delta(t-\alpha) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{si } t = \alpha, \\ 0 & \text{si } t \neq \alpha. \end{cases}$		

<sup>\*</sup> De manera formal, esta no es una función, y lo presentado sería solo la idea intuitiva.

## 2. PRINCIPALES TRANSFORMADAS

Función f(t)	Transformada de Laplace $\mathscr{L}\left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{t})\right](\mathbf{s})$	Función f(t)	Transformada de Laplace $\mathscr{L}\left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{t})\right]\left(\mathbf{s}\right)$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$ , $s > 0$ .	cosh(at)	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2},  s >  a .$
t	$\frac{1}{s^2},  s > 0.$	senh(at)	$\frac{\alpha}{s^2 - \alpha^2},  s >  \alpha .$
$t^n$	$\frac{\mathfrak{n}!}{s^{\mathfrak{n}+1}}$ , $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathbb{N}$ , $s > 0$ .	$\delta(t-a)$	$e^{-as}$ , para todo s.
$t^{\alpha}$	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}, \alpha>-1,\ s>0.$	u(t-a)	$\frac{e^{-as}}{s},  s > 0.$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$ , $s>a$ .	$rac{1}{a}\left(1-e^{-a ext{t}} ight)$	$\frac{1}{s(s+a)},  s>0.$
sen(at)	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2},  s > 0.$	$\frac{1}{b-a}\left(e^{-at}-e^{-bt}\right)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)},  s>0.$
cos(at)	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2},  s > 0.$	$\frac{1}{b-a}\left(be^{-bt}-ae^{-at}\right)$	$\frac{s}{(s+a)(s+b)},  s>0.$

### 3. PROPIEDADES DE LA TRANSFORMADA DE LAPLACE

• Linealidad:

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{L}\left[af(t)+bg(t)\right](s) &= a\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s)+b\mathscr{L}\left[g(t)\right](s),\\ \\ \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[a\phi(s)+b\psi(s)\right](t) &= a\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\right](t)+b\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\psi(s)\right](t). \end{split}$$

- Transformada de la derivada:
  - $\mathscr{L}\left[f'(t)\right](s) = s\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s) f(O^+),$
  - $\bullet \ \mathscr{L}\left[f''(t)\right](s) = s^2 \mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s) s f(O^+) f'(O^+),$
  - $\bullet \ \mathscr{L}\left[f^{(n)}(t)\right](s) = s^{n} \mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s) \sum_{i=1}^{n} s^{n-i} f^{(i-1)}(O^{+}).$
- Transformada de la integral:

$$\mathscr{L}\left[\int_{0}^{t}f(\tau)\;d\tau\right](s)=\frac{1}{s}\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s), \qquad \qquad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\phi(s)\right](t)=\int_{0}^{t}\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\right](t)\;dt.$$

• Traslación en la base:

$$\mathscr{L}\left[e^{\alpha t}f(t)\right](s)=\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s-\alpha), \qquad \qquad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s-\alpha)\right](t)=e^{\alpha t}\,\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\right](t).$$

• Derivada de la transformada:

$$\mathscr{L}\left[t^{n}f(t)\right](s) = (-1)^{n} \frac{d^{n}}{ds^{n}} \left(\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s)\right), \qquad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi^{(n)}(s)\right](t) = (-1)^{n} t^{n} \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\right](t).$$

• Traslación:

$$\mathscr{L}\left[\mathfrak{u}(\mathsf{t}-\mathsf{a})\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{t}-\mathsf{a})\right](\mathsf{s}) = e^{-\mathsf{a}\mathsf{s}}\,\mathscr{L}\left[\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{t})\right](\mathsf{s}), \quad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[e^{-\mathsf{a}\mathsf{s}}\phi(\mathsf{s})\right](\mathsf{t}) = \mathfrak{u}(\mathsf{t}-\mathsf{a})\,\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(\mathsf{s})\right](\mathsf{t}-\mathsf{a}).$$

• Función periódica: (con periodo p)

$$\mathscr{L}[f(t)](s) = \frac{\int_0^p e^{-st} f(t) dt}{1 - e^{-ps}}.$$

• Convolución:

$$\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)*g(t)\right](s)=\mathscr{L}\left[f(t)\right](s)\mathscr{L}\left[g(t)\right](s),\quad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\psi(s)\right](t)=\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\phi(s)\right](t)*\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\psi(s)\right](t).$$

### 4. OTRAS PROPIEDADES

#### 4.1 Función Gamma

- $\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$ ,
- $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$ ,
- $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$ , para todo  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

### 4.2 Función Beta

•  $\beta(x,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$ .

### 4.3 Función de Heaviside o función de salto unitario

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$$f(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} f_1(t) & \text{si} & t < t_1, \\ f_2(t) & \text{si} & t_1 \leqslant t < t_2, \\ f_3(t) & \text{si} & t_2 \leqslant t < t_3, \\ \vdots & \vdots & \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) + u(t-t_1)[f_2(t) - f_1(t)] + u(t-t_2)[f_3(t) - f_2(t)] + \cdots.$$

### 4.4 Convolución

- [f(t) \* g(t)] \* h(t) = f(t) \* [g(t) \* h(t)],
- $\bullet \ f(t) * g(t) = g(t) * f(t).$

### 4.5 Delta de Dirac

- $u'(t-a) = \delta(t-a)$ ,
- $\bullet \int_{\mathfrak{a}}^{\mathfrak{b}} f(t) \delta^{(\mathfrak{n})}(t-t_0) \; dt = \begin{cases} f^{(\mathfrak{n})}(t_0) & \text{si } t_0 \in (\mathfrak{a},\mathfrak{b}), \\ 0 & \text{si } t_0 \not\in (\mathfrak{a},\mathfrak{b}). \end{cases}$