

Demostrar las transformada de Laplace.

- 1)  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{bt}u(t)\} = ?$       4)  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{bt}\cos(\omega t)u(t)\}$   
2)  $\mathcal{L}\{\cos(\omega t)u(t)\} = ?$       5)  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{bt}\sin(\omega t)u(t)\}$   
3)  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(\omega t)u(t)\} = ?$

1.)  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{bt}u(t)\}$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{bt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{t(b-s)} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s-b)} dt$$

$$u = -t(s-b)$$

$$du = -(s-b) dt$$

$$dt = \frac{-1}{s-b} du$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^u \cdot \frac{1}{s-b} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-b} [e^u]_0^{\infty} = \frac{-1}{s-b} [e^{-\infty} - e^0]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-b} [0 - 1] = \frac{1}{s-b}$$

Region de convergencia

$$\chi(s) = \frac{1}{s-b} \quad ; \quad e^{-t(s-b)}$$

$$e^{-(\sigma-b)t} \cdot e^{-t\omega} e^{-t} (\sigma + j\omega - s)$$

$$\bullet \quad \sigma - b > 0 \rightarrow \sigma > b$$

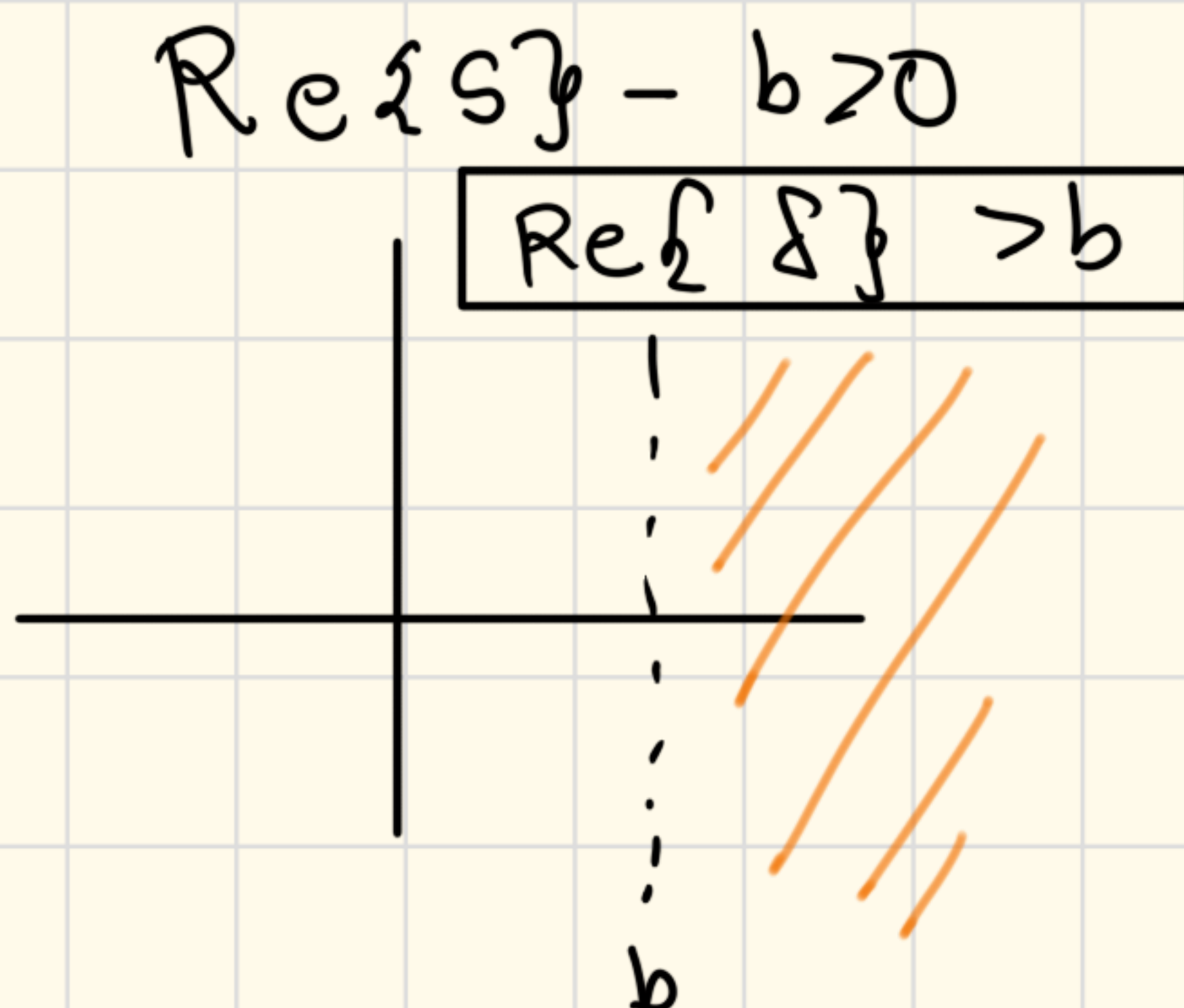
$$e^{-\infty (+N)} \rightarrow 0$$

seno y cos  
complejo  $\in [-1, 1]$

$$\bullet \quad \sigma - b < 0 \rightarrow \sigma < b$$

$$e^{-\infty (-N)} = e^{\infty} \rightarrow \infty$$

ROC debe estar en  $\sigma - b > 0$   
parte real



$$* \quad 2 \mathcal{L} \{ \cos(\omega_0 t) \cdot u(t) \}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \cos(\omega_0 t) \cdot e^{-\sigma t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-\sigma t} dt$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\omega_0 t - st} + e^{-\omega_0 t - st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s - j\omega_0)} + e^{-t(s + j\omega_0)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s - j\omega_0)} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s + j\omega_0)} dt \right]$$

$$u = -t(s - j\omega_0)$$

$$du = -(s - j\omega_0) dt$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} du$$

$$u = -t(s + j\omega_0)$$

$$du = -(s + j\omega_0) dt$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega_0 - s} \left[ e^{-t(s - j\omega_0)} \right]_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} \left[ e^{-t(s + j\omega_0)} \right]_0^{\infty} \right]$$

$$e^{-t\sigma} \cdot e^{-tj\omega} \cdot e^{+j\omega_0}$$

$$\in [-1, 1]$$

$$\bullet e^{-t\sigma} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$e^{-t\sigma} \cdot e^{-tj\omega} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0}$$

$$\in [-1, 1]$$

$$\bullet e^{-t\sigma} \quad -\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$



Entonces



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} [e^{-\infty} - e^0] - \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} [e^{-\infty} - e^0] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} + \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{s + j\omega_0 + s - j\omega_0}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2s}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2} \right] = \boxed{\frac{s}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2}}$$

$$3.) \mathcal{L} \{ \sin(\omega_0 t) \cdot u(t) \} = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}}{2j} \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s - j\omega_0)} - e^{-t(s + j\omega_0)} dt$$

$$u = -t(s - j\omega_0)$$

$$du = -(s - j\omega_0) dt$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} du$$

$$u = -t(s + j\omega_0)$$

$$du = -(s + j\omega_0) dt$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ -\frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} (e^{-t(s - j\omega_0)})_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} (e^{-t(s + j\omega_0)})_0^{\infty} \right]$$

Tenemos

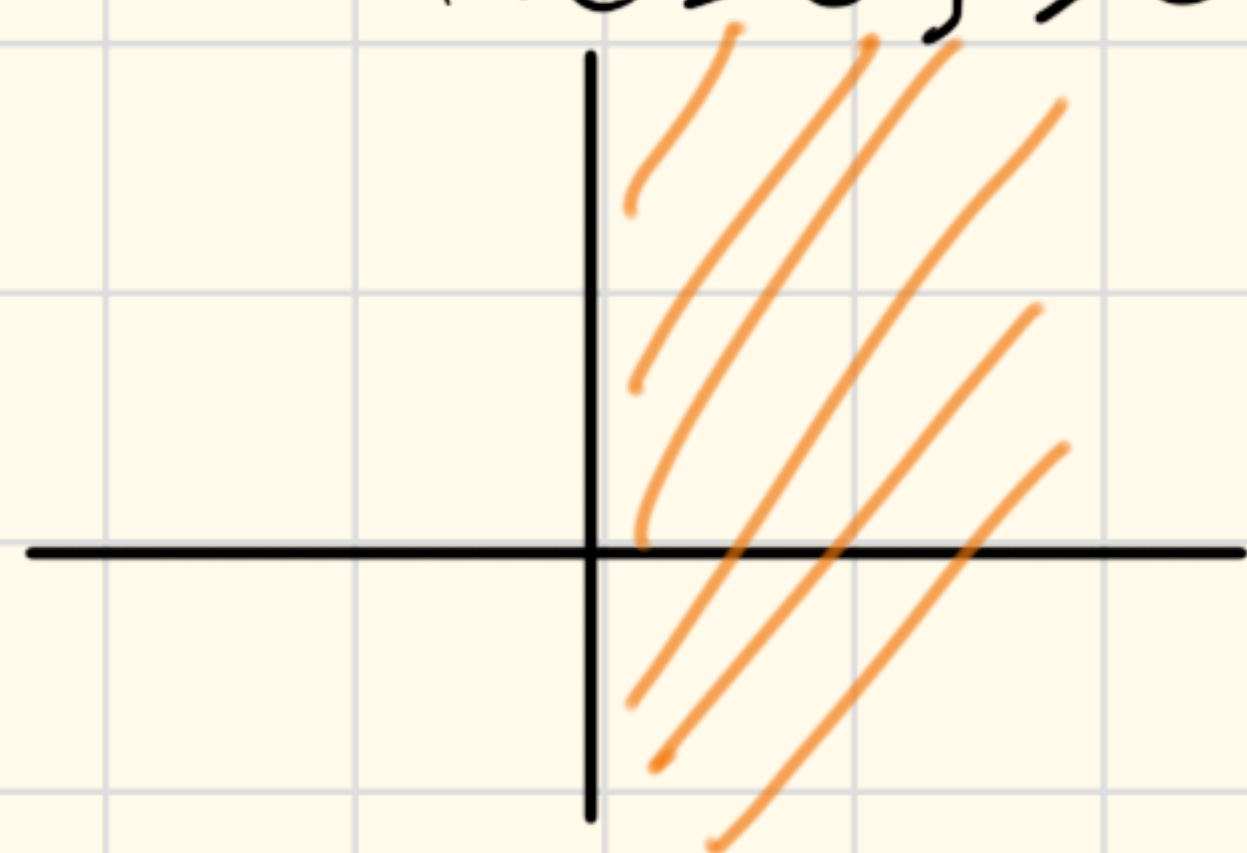
$$-t(s - j\omega_0) \quad \times \quad -t(s + j\omega_0)$$



$$e^{-t\delta} \cdot e^{-tj\omega} \cdot e^{tj\omega_0}$$

$\in [-1, 1]$

$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$



$$e^{-t(\delta + j\omega + j\omega_0)}$$

$\in [-1, 1]$

$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$



ROC.

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ -\frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) + \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} - \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{s + j\omega_0 - s + j\omega_0}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{2j\omega_0}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 - (j\omega_0)^2} = \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 - (-1)\omega_0^2} = \boxed{\frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}}$$

$$* \mathcal{L} \{ e^{bt} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t) \cdot u(t) \}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{bt} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega_0 t} + e^{j\omega_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-t(s-b-j\omega_0)} + e^{-t(s-b+j\omega_0)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s-(b+j\omega_0))} + e^{-t(s-(b-j\omega_0))} dt$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= -t (s - (b + j\omega_0)) & u &= -t (s - (b - j\omega_0)) \\
 du &= -(s - (b + j\omega_0)) & du &= -(s - (b - j\omega_0)) dt \\
 dt &= -1/(s - (b + j\omega_0)) du & dt &= -1/(s - (b - j\omega_0)) du \\
 &= 1/2 \left[ -\frac{1}{s - (b + j\omega_0)} \left( e^{-t(s - (b + j\omega_0))} \right)_0^\infty \dots \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{s - (b - j\omega_0)} \left( e^{-t(s - (b - j\omega_0))} \right)_0^\infty \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

ROC

$$\begin{aligned}
 &e^{-t(s - (b + j\omega_0))} \\
 &e^{-t(s - (b - j\omega_0))} \\
 &e^{-t(b - b)} \quad e^{tj(\omega - \omega_0)} \in [-1, 1] \\
 &e^{-t(s - (b - j\omega_0))} \quad e^{-t(b - b)} \\
 &e^{-t(s - (b + j\omega_0))} \quad e^{-tj(\omega + \omega_0)} \in [-1, 1] \\
 &0 < -b > 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/2 \left[ -\frac{1}{s - (b + j\omega_0)} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) - \frac{1}{s - (b - j\omega_0)} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) \right] \\
 &= 1/2 \left[ \frac{1}{s - (b + j\omega_0)} + \frac{1}{s - (b - j\omega_0)} \right] \\
 &= 1/2 \left[ \frac{s - (b - j\omega_0) + s - (b + j\omega_0)}{s^2 - s(b - j\omega_0) - s(b + j\omega_0) + (b^2 + \omega_0^2)} \right] \\
 &= 1/2 \left[ \frac{2s - 2b}{s^2 - 2sb + b^2 + \omega_0^2} \right] \\
 &= 1/2 \left[ \frac{2(s - b)}{s^2 - 2sb + b^2 + \omega_0^2} \right] \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{s - b}{(s - b)^2 + \omega_0^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{F} \{ e^{bt} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(t) \}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{bt} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \left[ e^{-t(s-b-j\omega_0)} - e^{-t(s-b+j\omega_0)} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s-(b+j\omega_0))} - e^{-t(s-(b-j\omega_0))} dt$$

$$u = -t(s-(b+j\omega_0))$$

$$v = -t(s-(b-j\omega_0))$$

$$du = -(s-(b+j\omega_0)) dt$$

$$dv = -(s-(b-j\omega_0)) dt$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s-(b+j\omega_0)} du$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{s-(b-j\omega_0)} dv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{s-(b+j\omega_0)} \left( e^{-t(s-(b+j\omega_0))} \right)_0^{\infty} + \dots \right]$$

$$\dots + \frac{1}{s-(b-j\omega_0)} \left( e^{-t(s-(b-j\omega_0))} \right)_0^{\infty} \Big]$$

ROC

zero

$$\begin{aligned} & * e^{-t(s-(b+j\omega_0))} \\ & e^{-t(s+j\omega-b-j\omega)} \\ & e^{-t(s-b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$-t(j\omega-\omega_0)$$

$$\in [-1, 1]$$



$$s-b > 0 \rightarrow \text{Re}\{s\} > b$$

