Universidade de Aveiro Departamento de Matemática

Cálculo II - Agrupamento 4

2020/21

Folha 5: Soluções

1. (a)
$$\frac{6}{s^2+9} + \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{5}{s+1}$$
, $s > 0$;

(b)
$$\frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+25}$$
, $s>2$;

(c)
$$\frac{1}{(s-3)^2}$$
, $s > 3$;

(d)
$$\frac{\pi}{s} - \frac{5 \cdot 10!}{(s+1)^{11}}, \quad s > 0;$$

(e)
$$\frac{6s}{(s^2+1)^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$
, $s > 0$;

(f)
$$\frac{1}{s^2+1} + \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1}$$
, $s > 0$;

(g)
$$e^{-2s} \frac{2!}{(s-2)^3}$$
, $s > 2$.

2. (a)
$$2\cosh(3t) = e^{3t} + e^{-3t}, t \ge 0;$$

(b)
$$\frac{t^6}{180}$$
, $t \ge 0$;

(c)
$$t e^{-3t}$$
, $t \ge 0$;

(d)
$$\frac{1}{3}e^t - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t}$$
, $t \ge 0$;

(e)
$$\frac{e^{-2t}}{\sqrt{2}}\operatorname{sen}(\sqrt{2}t), \quad t \ge 0;$$

(f)
$$e^{2t} \left(3\cos(3t) + \frac{5}{3}\sin(3t) \right), \quad t \ge 0.$$

(g)
$$\frac{4}{3}e^t + \frac{8}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}H_1(t)e^{t-1} - \frac{1}{3}H_1(t)e^{-2t+2}$$
;

(h)
$$\frac{1}{4} t \operatorname{sen}(2t)$$
.

3. (a)
$$\frac{10!}{2^{11}}$$
; (b) $\frac{3}{50}$.

4.
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{5}{3}e^{-2t}$$
.

5. (a)
$$\frac{s^2 - 16}{(s^2 + 16)^2} - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 16} + \frac{s + 2}{(s + 2)^2 + 16}, \quad s > 0;$$

(b)
$$e^{2t} \left(2\cos(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(\sqrt{2}t) \right), \ t \ge 0.$$

(c)
$$\frac{1}{4}e^t - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t}\cos(2t) + \frac{3}{4}e^{-t}\sin(2t), t \ge 0.$$

7.
$$\left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen} t$$
.

8. (a)
$$x(t) = \frac{3}{10} \operatorname{sen} t - \frac{1}{10} \cos t - \frac{9}{10} e^{\frac{t}{3}};$$

(b)
$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sen}(6t) - \cos(6t);$$

(c)
$$y(t) = t - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} e^{-t} \operatorname{sen}(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{2}{3} e^{-t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t);$$

(d)
$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 4x + 8) - 2e^{-x}(x + 2);$$

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

9.
$$y(t) = (t - \pi)^2 + 2\pi(t - \pi) + \pi^2 - 1 + \cos(t - \pi) = t^2 - 1 - \cos t$$
.

10.
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 2e^{-t} + 3e^{4t} \\ y(t) = 3e^{-t} - 3e^{4t} \end{cases}$$