

Guía 8: Ecuaciones Diferenciales, Transformada de Laplace.

La transformada de Laplace (TL) de una función f se define mediante:

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t))(s) = F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

Algunas Tranformaciones Conocidas:

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| 1. $\mathcal{L}(1)(s) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \forall s > 0$ | 5. $\mathcal{L}(\sin(kt))(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}, \quad \forall s > 0$ |
| 2. $\mathcal{L}(t^n)(s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad \forall s > 0$ | 6. $\mathcal{L}(\cosh(kt))(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$ |
| 3. $\mathcal{L}(e^{at})(s) = \frac{1}{s-a}, \quad \forall s > a$ | 7. $\mathcal{L}(\sinh(kt))(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$ |
| 4. $\mathcal{L}(\cos(kt))(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}, \quad \forall s > 0$ | |

Propiedades de la TL:

1. **Linealidad:** Sea $\mathcal{L}(f(t))(s) = F(s)$ y $\mathcal{L}(g(t))(s) = G(s)$

$$\mathcal{L}(af(t) + bg(t))(s) = aF(s) + bG(s), \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2. **Cambio de escala**

$$\mathcal{L}(f(at))(s) = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right).$$

3. **Primera propiedad de traslación**

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{at}f(t))(s) = F(s - a).$$

4. **Segunda propiedad de traslación**

$$\mathcal{L}(u(t - a)f(t - a))(s) = e^{-as}F(s).$$

5. **Transformada de una derivada**

$$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t))(s) = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0).$$

6. **Derivadas de transformadas**

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

7. **Transformada de una integral**

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t f(u) du\right)(s) = \frac{F(s)}{s}.$$

8. **Transformada de la convolución**

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

I. Demuestre que:

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{L}(e^t \cos 3t)(s) = \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+9}.$$

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{L}[t^2 \sin t] = \frac{6s^2 - 2}{(s^2 + 1)^3}.$$

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{L}(t \cos a)(s) = -\frac{s^2+a^2}{(s^2+a)^2}$$

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{L}[t \cosh(at)] = \frac{s^2 + a^2}{(s^2 - a^2)^2}$$

II. Descomponer las siguientes funciones en fracciones parciales y calcular $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)](t) = f(t)$:

$$(2.1) \quad F(s) = \frac{3s - 7}{(s - 1)(s - 3)}$$

$$\text{Sol: } f(t) = 2e^t + e^{3t}$$

$$(2.2) \quad F(s) = \frac{2s - 8}{(s^2 - 5s + 6)}$$

$$\text{Sol: } f(t) = 4e^{2t} - 2e^{3t}$$

$$(2.3) \quad F(s) = \frac{8s^2 - 7s + 6}{s^2(s - 2)}$$

$$\text{Sol: } f(t) = 2 - 3t + 6e^{2t}$$

III. Encuentre $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)](t)$ para cada $F(s)$:

$$(3.1) \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 3}$$

$$\text{Sol: } f(t) = e^{2t} \sin(t)$$

$$(3.2) \quad F(s) = \frac{e^{-5s}}{(s - 3)^2}$$

$$(3.3) \quad F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s(s+1)}$$

$$\text{Sol: } u(t - 1) - e^{-(t-1)}u(t - 1)$$

IV. Utilice la TL para resolver el problema de valores iniciales.

$$(4.1) \quad y'' + 6y' + 2y = 1 ; y(0) = 1 ; y'(0) = -6$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{28}e^{-3t}[(\sqrt{7} - 9)e^{\sqrt{7}t} + (\sqrt{7} + 9)e^{-\sqrt{7}t}]$$

$$(4.2) \quad y'' + 8y' + 15y = 2 ; y(0) = 1 ; y'(0) = -4$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{10}e^{-5t}$$

$$(4.3) \quad y'' - 10y' + 26y = 4 ; y(0) = 3 ; y'(0) = 15$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{2}{13} + \frac{37}{13}e^{5t} \cos(t) + \frac{10}{13}e^{5t} \sin(t)$$

$$(4.4) \quad y'' - 6y' + 8y = e^t ; y(0) = 3 ; y'(0) = 9$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^t + 2e^t + \frac{5}{3}e^{4t}$$

$$(4.5) \quad y'' + 4y' + 3y = t ; y(0) = 9 ; y'(0) = -18$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = -\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{3}t + 5e^{-t} + \frac{40}{9}e^{-3t}$$

$$(4.6) \quad y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{-t} ; y(0) = 0 ; y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{1}{10}e^t - \frac{1}{6}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{15}e^{-4t}$$

$$(4.7) \quad y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3t} ; y(0) = 0 ; y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{1}{16}e^t - \frac{1}{16}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4}te^{-3t}$$

$$(4.8) \quad y'' + 6y' + 8y = 0 ; y(0) = 1 ; y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-4t}$$

$$(4.9) \quad y'' - y' - 6y = \cos(2t) ; y(0) = 0 ; y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{3}{65}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{20}e^{-2t} - \frac{5}{52} \cos(2t) - \frac{1}{52} \sin(2t)$$

V. Escriba la función $f(t)$ en forma de la función salto y resuelva utilizando la TL en cada problema de valores iniciales.

$$(5.1) \quad y'' + 4y = f(t) ; y(0) = 1 ; y'(0) = 0 , f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } 0 \leq t < 4 \\ 3 & \text{si } t \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\textbf{Sol: } y(t) = \cos(2t) + \frac{3}{4}[1 - \cos(2(t-4))]u(t-4)$$

$$(5.2) \quad y'' + 4y' + 4y = f(t) ; y(0) = 1 ; y'(0) = 2 , f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 0 & \text{si } t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textbf{Sol: } y(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{2}te^{-2t} + \left[-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2(t-2)} + \frac{1}{2}(t-2)e^{-2(t-2)}\right]u(t-2)$$

$$(5.3) \quad y'' + 2y' - 7y = f(t) ; y(0) = -2 ; y'(0) = 0 , f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } 0 \leq t < 5 \\ 2 & \text{si } t \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

(5.4) Use la Transformada de Laplace para encontrar la solución de las ecuaciones integrales:

$$5.4.1. \quad y(t) + \int_0^t y(\tau)d\tau = 1$$

$$5.4.3. \quad y(t) = \cos t \int_0^t e^{-\tau}y(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$5.4.2. \quad y(t) = \cos t + \int_0^t e^{-s}y(t-s)ds$$

$$5.4.4. \quad y(t) = 2t - 4 \int_0^t \sin(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau$$