

Clase 28

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^2\} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t\} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

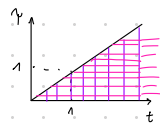
$$\mathcal{L}\{t^2\} \neq \mathcal{L}\{t\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{t\}$$

$$\frac{2}{s^3} \neq \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}$$

Teorema *convolución*

$$\mathcal{L}\{f * g\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau\right\}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \left( \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau \right) dt = \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-st} f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau dt$$



substitution  $t \rightarrow u$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(\tau) g(t-\tau) dt d\tau = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-s(u+\tau)} f(\tau) g(u) du d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-su} e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) g(u) du d\tau = \int_0^\infty e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau \int_0^\infty e^{-su} g(u) du = \mathcal{L}\{f\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{g\}$$

Ejercicio 2

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{(s^2+4)(s+1)}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2+4}\right\} * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+1}\right\}$$

$$= \sin(2t) * e^{-t}$$

$$= \int_0^t \sin(3\tau) e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \int_0^t \sin(3\tau) e^{\tau} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \left[ A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t) \right] e^t \Big|_{\tau=0}^t$$

Encontrar constantes  $A, B$

$$(A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t)) e^t + (3A \cos(3\tau) - 3B \sin(3\tau)) e^{\tau} = \sin(3\tau) e^{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sen: } A - 3B = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1/10$$

$$\text{cos: } B + 3A = 0 \Rightarrow B = -3A = -3/10$$

Teoría

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

$$g(t) = -f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{-f(t)\}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{t^2 f(t)\}$$

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

Ejemplo 3

$$\mathcal{L}\{t \cos(2t)\}$$

$$f(t) = \cos(2t)$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

$$= -\frac{d}{ds} F(s)$$

$$= -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$$= -\frac{(s^2+4) - s(2s)}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2}$$

Ejemplo 4:

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) + a \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau = \sin(2t) \\ x(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{L}\{x'(t) + a \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau\} = \mathcal{L}\{\sin(2t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x'(t)\} + a \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \mathcal{L}\{\sin(2t)\}$$

$$sX(s) - x(0) + a \frac{X(s)}{s} = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$\left(s - \frac{a}{s}\right) X(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+4} + 1 \quad \text{ecuación algebraica}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{3}{s^2+4} = \frac{2s}{\boxed{(s^2+4)(s^2+4)}} + \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

simplificar: con  
factores

Fracciones parciales

$$\frac{2s}{(s^2+4)(s^2+4)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2+4} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+4}$$

$$= \frac{As+B}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{s^2+4}{s^2+4} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{s^2+4}{s^2+4}$$

$$2s = As^3 + 4As^2 + Bs^2 + 4B + Cs^3 + 4Cs + Ds^2 + 4D$$

$$B=0$$

$$D=0$$

$$C=-A \Rightarrow 2 = 4A - 4A = 5A$$

$$s^3: 0 = A + C \quad s: 2 = 4A + 4C$$

$$s^2: 0 = B + D$$

$$0 = 4B + 4D$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{5}s}{s^2+4} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}s}{s^2+4} + \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ X(s) \right\} = \frac{2}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right\} + \frac{3}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \cos(2t) + \frac{3}{5} \cos(2t)$$

La solución de la ecuación diferencial