Proprietai della trasformata

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1}(t)\right] = 1 \quad \text{Impulso}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1}(t)\right] = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{Gradino}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[e^{-\lambda t}\right] = \frac{1}{S+2} \quad \text{EXP}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\lambda t} \\ e^{-\pi(t)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{S+L} = \frac{ExP}{S+L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \begin{bmatrix} f(t-t_0)\pi(t-t_0) \end{bmatrix} = e \qquad F(s)$$

Time Shift

Funzione RAMPA

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{A}{t_0} & t \neq > 0 \end{cases}$$

Ricordiano che la 2 e LINEARE

$$\angle \left[\angle f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t) \right] = \angle \angle \left[f_1 \right] + \beta \angle \left[f_2 \right]$$

$$f_2(s)$$

-D Dalla proprieta

A e un coefficiente - D
$$\frac{A}{to} = \mathcal{L}$$
 - D Galcolo solo \mathcal{L} del resto della funzione ∞

- D \mathcal{L} $\left[t\cdot 1(t)\right] = \int_{0}^{t} 1(t) e dt = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{t} \cdot (t) e^{-st} dt$

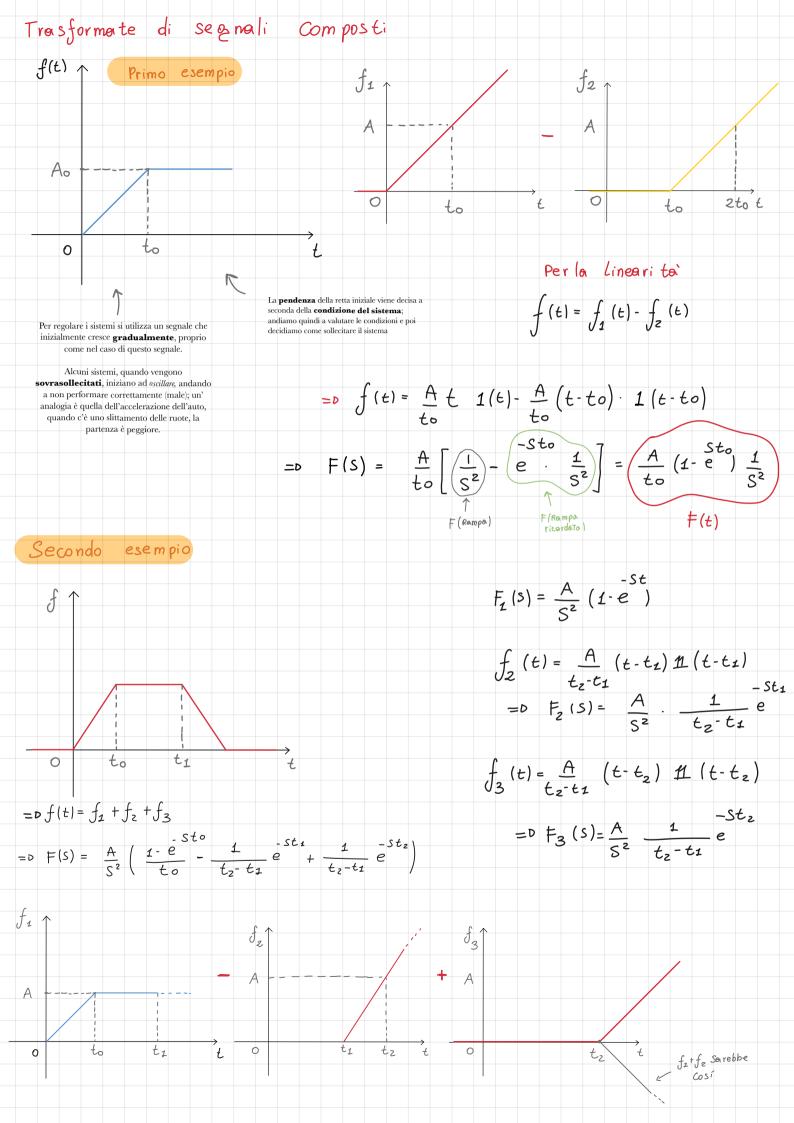
Funzione per parti

$$\int \frac{df}{dt} \cdot a(t) dt = \left[f(t) \cdot a(t) \right] - \int f(t) \cdot \frac{de}{dt} dt$$

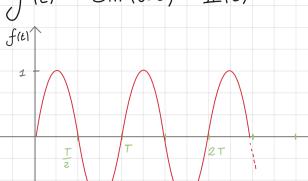
$$\int \frac{df}{dt} \cdot a(t) dt = \left[f(t) a(t) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int f(t) \frac{da}{dt} dt$$

$$= 0 \quad \angle \left[\dots \right] = \left[-t \cdot \frac{e}{s} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int -\frac{e}{s} dt = \left[-\frac{st}{s} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int e^{-st} dt = \left[-\frac{e}{s^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int e^{-st} dt = \left[-\frac{st}{s^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int e^{-st} dt = \left[-\frac{e}{s^{2}} \right]^{\frac$$

$$=D \angle \left[... \right] = \left[\frac{1}{S^2} \right]$$
 Trasformata della funzione Rampa



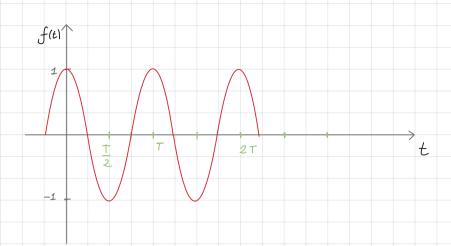
$$f(t) = Sin(\omega t) \cdot II(t)$$



$$W = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 0 \quad \text{wt} = \pi = 0 \quad \text{t} = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Si Annulla}$$

$$Sin (wt) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{e^{-e}}}_{=v} \underbrace{\frac{1}{e^{-e}}}_{$$



$$\mathcal{L}\left[\cos\omega t \ n(t)\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{-e}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{S-J\omega} + \frac{1}{S+J\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{S+J\omega-S-J\omega}{(S-J\omega)(S+J\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{S}{S^2+\omega^2}$$

PROPRIETA': moltiplicazione per esponenziale

$$\mathcal{L}\begin{bmatrix} -2t \\ e \end{bmatrix} = \int_{-2t}^{2t} f(t) \cdot e dt = \int$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[e^{-\lambda t} f(t)\right] = F(s+\lambda)$$

ESEMPI

•
$$\mathcal{L}\left[e^{-2t}\operatorname{Sin}\omega t \ \mathbf{1}(t)\right] = \frac{\omega}{\left(S+\lambda\right)^2 + \omega^2}$$

•
$$\mathcal{L}\left[e^{-2t}\cos(\omega t) \mathcal{L}(t)\right] = \frac{S+\lambda}{(S+\lambda)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[t \cdot e \quad \text{$\underline{1}$ (t)}\right] = \frac{1}{(S+3)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right] = S \cdot F(S) - f(0)$$

Ese mpio

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\cos\left(\omega t\right) \ 1\!\!1(t)\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{d}{dt} \sin\left(\omega t\right)\right] = \frac{1}{\omega} \mathcal{L}\left[\left(\frac{d}{dt} \sin\left(\omega t\right)\right) 1\!\!1(t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{\omega} \sin\left(\omega t\right) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(s \cdot \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} - 0\right) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} QED$$

Esempio 2

Esempio 2
$$\mathcal{L}\left[Sin(\omega t) \, \mathcal{L}(t)\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[-\frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \, Cos(\omega t) \, \mathcal{L}(t)\right] = -\frac{1}{\omega} \, s \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{cos(\theta)}{cos(\omega t)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\omega} \, \frac{s^2 - s^2 \cdot \omega^2}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$
This continuito is to the second s

Per rappresentare la derivata di una funzione discontinua utilizziamo L' impulso di Dirac, che viene rappresentato mediante una freccia che ha origine nel l'unto di discontinuità ed ha lunghezza pari all'area

$$\mathcal{L}_{+}[f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-St} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{-}[f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-St} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{-}[f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-St} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{+}[f(t)] = \int_{0^{+}} f(t) e^{-St} dt = \int_{0^{-}} f(t) e^{-St} dt + \int_{0^{+}} f(t) e^{-St} dt$$

$$= 0 \quad \mathcal{I}_{+} \left[f(t) \right] + \int f(t) e^{-St} dt$$

-D Se
$$f(t) = \delta(t) - D I_{+} \neq I_{-}$$

IMPULSO

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{d^2 f}{dt} \end{array}\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d}{dt} f(t)\right)\right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\epsilon) = \frac{df}{d\epsilon} = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2f}{dt}\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2f}{d\epsilon}\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2f}{d\epsilon}\right]$$

$$G(S) = \mathcal{L}\left[2^{(t)}\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{dS}{dt}\right]$$

$$= S + (S) - f(O)$$

$$= D \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2}{d\epsilon}f(\epsilon)\right] = S\left(SF(S) - f(0)\right) - 2(0) = S^2F(S) - Sf(0) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2}{d\epsilon}f^{(\epsilon)}\right] = S^2F(s) - Sf(0) - \dot{f}(0)$$

$$= D \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{d^n f}{dt^n}\right) = S^n F(S)$$