Determine la corriente i(t) en un circuito en serie, en el que se tiene: 0. 1 h., 2Ω , 0.1f. y un voltaje aplicado de E(t) = 10t - 10t u(t-1), con i(0)=0.

$$0.1 \frac{di}{dt} + 2itt) + \frac{1}{0.1} \int_{0}^{t} i(\tau) d\tau = 10t - 10t \cdot 10t \cdot 11t - 11$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + 20i(t) + 1000 \int_{1}^{1} \frac{i(t)dt}{t} = 100t - 100t U(t-1)$$
 $\frac{di}{dt} + 20i(t) + 1000 \int_{1}^{1} \frac{i(t)dt}{t} = 100t - 100t U(t-1)$
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$$\frac{di}{dt} + 20i(t) + 100 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{i(t)dt}{t} = 100t - 100t \cdot 10(t-1)$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + 20i(t) + 100 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{i(t)dt}{t} = 100(t+1) \cdot 10(t+1)$$

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$$\frac{di}{dt} + 20i(t) + 100$$

Determine la corriente i(t) en un circuito en serie, en el que se tiene: 0. 1 h., 2Ω , 0.1f. y un voltaje aplicado de E(t) = 10t - 10t u(t-1), con

$$i(0) = 0.$$

$$I(5) = \frac{100}{5(5+10)^2} - 1000 e^{5} \left[\frac{1+5}{5(5+10)^2} \right]$$

$$i(t) = 1 - e^{iot} - 10e^{iot}t - u(t-1)[1 - e^{io(t-1)} + 90e^{-io(t-1)}(t-1)]$$

SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES

Dichos sistemas de ecuaciones diferenciales se resolverán por la regla de Cramer, que dice lo siguiente:

$$ax + by = k_1$$
$$cx + dy = k_2$$

Entonces la solución queda escrita como:

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} k_1 & b \\ k_2 & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & k_1 \\ c & k_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}$$

Use la Transformada de Laplace para Resolver el siguiente Sistemas de Ecuaciones Diferenciales:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 4\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 0,$$

$$y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 5$$

S:
$$= 5 \times (5) - 5 \times (6) - 5 \times (6) + 5 \times (5) - 5 \times (6) + 5 \times (6) +$$