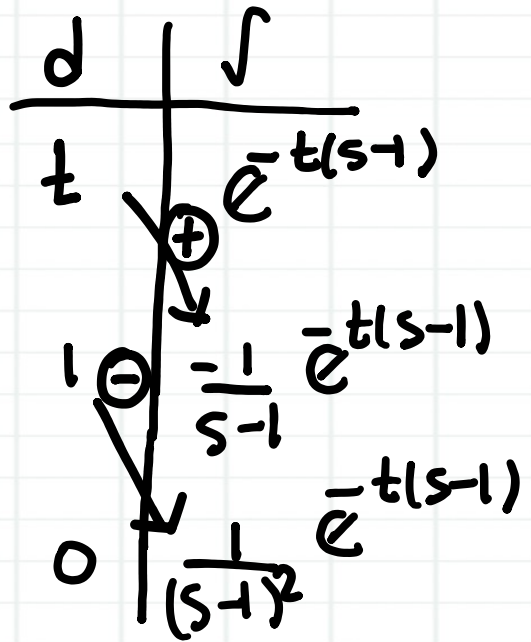


Calcular la Transformada de Laplace  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$  por definicion de :

$$2) f(t) = te^t \rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \int_0^{\infty} \overbrace{e^{-st}}^{\text{Laplace kernel}} \cdot \overbrace{te^t}^{\text{function}} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s-1)} \cdot t dt$$



$$\mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \left. \frac{-t}{s-1} e^{-t(s-1)} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} e^{-t(s-1)} \right|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \left. \frac{-t}{(s-1) e^{t(s-1)}} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 e^{t(s-1)}} \right|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-b}{(s-1) e^{b(s-1)}} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 e^{b(s-1)}} + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \right]$$

$$* \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-b}{(s-1) e^{b(s-1)}} \rightarrow L'H \rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2 e^{b(s-1)}} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \rightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$

# TRANSFORMADAS DE LAPLACE

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \int_0^b e^{-st} f(t) dt \right] \checkmark$$

$$f(t)$$

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

$$\mathbb{C} \text{ ;donde "C" es una constante}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{C}}{s}$$

$$t^n \text{ ; } n > 0 \text{ y es entero}$$

$$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$e^{at} \text{ ; } a = \pm cons$$

$$\begin{cases} si \text{ } + a & \frac{1}{s - a} \\ si \text{ } - a & \frac{1}{s + a} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(kt) \text{ ; } k = cons$$

$$\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$$

$$\text{sen}(kt) \text{ ; } k = cons$$

$$\frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$$

$$\cos h(kt) \text{ ; } k = cons$$

$$\frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$$

$\longrightarrow \text{senh}(kt); \quad k = \text{cons}$		$\frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$
$f^{(n)}(t);$	Donde “n” es el orden de derivación	$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f^I(0) - s^{n-3} f^{II}(0) - \dots$
$t^n f(t);$	Donde “n” es un entero	$(-1)^n \frac{d}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$
$\mathbb{C} \mathcal{U}(t - a); \quad \mathbb{C} = \text{cons}$		$\frac{\mathbb{C}}{s} e^{-as}$
$(t - a) \mathcal{U}(t - a)$		$e^{-as} F(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{f(t) * g(t)\}$		$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$
$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau\right\}$		$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$
$e^{at} f(t)$		$F(s - a)$
$f(t + T);$	Donde “T” es el periodo	$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \left( \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt \right)$

Calcular la Transformada de Laplace  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$  de :

1)  $f(t) = 4t^2 - 5e^t + \cos(2t)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = 4\mathcal{L}\{t^2\} - 5\mathcal{L}\{e^t\} + \mathcal{L}\{\cos(2t)\}$$

$t^n ; n=2$        $e^{at} ; a=1$        $\cos(kt) ; k=2$

$$F(s) = 4 \left[ \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} \right] - 5 \left[ \frac{1}{s-1} \right] + \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \times 2 \\ 2! \end{matrix}$

$$F(s) = \frac{8}{s^3} - \frac{5}{s-1} + \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

✓

Calcular la Transformada de Laplace  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$  de :

$$2) f(t) = \cosh(3t) + 3 \sinh(4t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\cosh(3t)\} + 3 \mathcal{L}\{\sinh(4t)\}$$

$\cosh(kt) ; k=3$                        $\sinh(kt) ; k=4$

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - 9} + 3 \left[ \frac{4}{s^2 - 16} \right]$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - 9} + \frac{12}{s^2 - 16}$$



Calcular la Transformada de Laplace  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$  de :

$$3) f(t) = (e^t - e^{-t})^2 = e^{2t} - 2 + e^{-2t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}\} - \mathcal{L}\{2\} + \mathcal{L}\{e^{-2t}\}$$

$e^{at}; a=2$        $C=2$        $e^{at}; a=-2$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$