DERIVADA DE TRANSFORMADA





$$\frac{d}{ds}[f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} ds[e^{st}] f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} -e^{st} t f(t) dt$$

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[d] f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st} t f(t) dt$$

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[d] f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} ds[e^{st}] \cdot t f(t) dt = -\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st} t^{2} f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}[d] f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} ds[e^{st}] t^{2} f(t) dt = -\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st} t^{3} f(t) dt$$

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[d] f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st} t^{3} f(t) dt$$

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[d] f(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{st} t^{3} f(t) dt$$

FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA

FACULTAD DE INGENIER
UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN CARLOS DE GUATEM

 $2\left\{ + \frac{n}{2} f(t) \right\} = (-1)^n \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{d}{s} f(t) \right]$ FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA

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

$$\mathbf{1})\,f(t)=t^2\cdot e^t$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} | s \rightarrow s - 1$$

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

$$F(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} \right]$$

$$F(5) = \frac{2}{(5-1)^3}$$

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

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

$$F(S) = -\frac{d}{dS} \left[\frac{S}{S^2 + 4} \right]$$

$$F(5) = -\left[\frac{(1)(5^2+4)-5(25)}{(5^2+4)^2}\right]$$

$$f(5) = -\left[\frac{4-5^2}{(5^2+4)^2}\right] = \frac{5^2-4}{(5^2+4)^2}$$

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

3)
$$f(t) = t \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \sin(2t)$$

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

$$f(5) = - \left[\frac{(0)(5^2+4)-2(25)}{(5^2+4)^2} \right]$$
 $5 \to 5-3$

$$f(s) = \frac{4s}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{4(s-3)}{(s-3)^2+4)^2}$$