

Trans. Laplace are forma:  $\int_a^b N(p, t)f(t) dt$ , unde  $N(p, t) \rightarrow$  nucleu

Nr.	f(t)	F(p)
1.	1	$\frac{1}{p}$
2.	t	$\frac{1}{p^2}$
3.	$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$
4.	$e^t$	$\frac{1}{p-1}$
5.	$\sin t$	$\frac{1}{p^2+1}$
6.	$\cos t$	$\frac{1}{p^2+1}$
7.	$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{p-a}$
8.	$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{p^2+a^2}$
9.	$\cos at$	$\frac{p}{p^2+a^2}$
10.	$e^{\alpha t} \sin \alpha t$	$\frac{a}{(p-\alpha)^2+a^2}$
11.	$e^{\alpha t} \cos \alpha t$	$\frac{p-\alpha}{(p-\alpha)^2+a^2}$
12.	$\text{sh } t$	$\frac{a}{p^2-a^2}$
13.	$\text{ch } t$	$\frac{p}{p^2-a^2}$

**Teor. Asemanarii**

$$L\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right)$$

	<b>Trans. Laplace a deriv. f(t)</b>
<b>Teor. Deplasarii</b>	$L\{f'(t)\} = pF(p) - f(0)$
$L\{e^{\alpha t} f(t)\} = F(p - \alpha)$	$L\{f''(t)\} = p^2 F(p) - pf(0) - f'(0)$
	$L\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f''(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$