

## Pares de transformadas de Laplace

$f(t)$	$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$	Semiplano de convergencia
impulso unitario $\delta(t)$	1	$\forall s \in \mathbb{C}$
escalón unitario $Y(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$t$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$
$te^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$
$\sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$\cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$t^n, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$t^n e^{-at}, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$
$\frac{1}{b-a}(e^{-at} - e^{-bt})$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \max\{-a, -b\}$
$\frac{1}{ab} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{a-b}(be^{-at} - ae^{-bt}) \right]$	$\frac{1}{s(s+a)(s+b)}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \max\{-a, -b, 0\}$
$e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$
$e^{-at} \cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$
$\frac{1}{a^2}(at - 1 + e^{-at})$	$\frac{1}{s^2(s+a)}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \max\{-a, 0\}$
$\frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t)$	$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -\zeta\omega_n$
$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t + \phi)$ $\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}\right)$	$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \max\{-\zeta\omega_n, 0\}$

*Propiedades de la transformada de Laplace*

$\mathcal{L}[Af(t)]$	=	$AF(s)$
$\mathcal{L}[f_1(t) + f_2(t)]$	=	$F_1(s) + F_2(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right]$	=	$sF(s) - f(0)$
$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(t)dt\right]$	=	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$
$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at}f(t)]$	=	$F(s + a)$
$\mathcal{L}[Y(t - a)f(t - a)]$	=	$e^{-as}F(s)$
$\mathcal{L}[tf(t)]$	=	$-\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$
$\mathcal{L}\left[f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right)\right]$	=	$aF(as)$
Teorema del valor inicial: $f(0^+)$	=	$\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} sF(s)$
Teorema del valor final: $f(t \rightarrow +\infty)$	=	$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} sF(s)$
Transformada de una función periódica de período $T$ : $\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$	=	$\frac{\mathcal{L}[f_T(t)]}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$ , siendo $f_T$ la restricción a un período de $f(t)$
Teorema de convolución: $\mathcal{L}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]$	=	$F_1(s)F_2(s)$