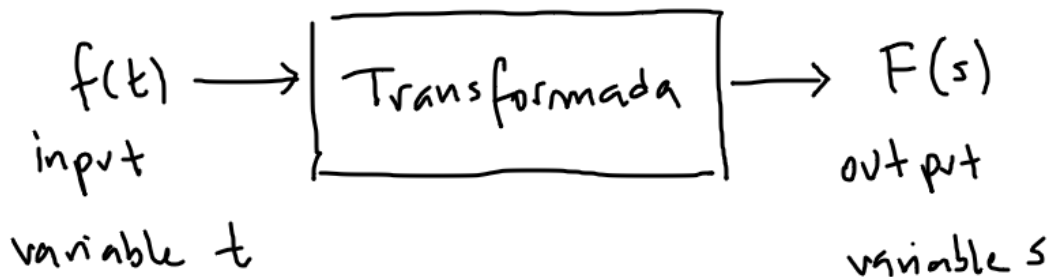
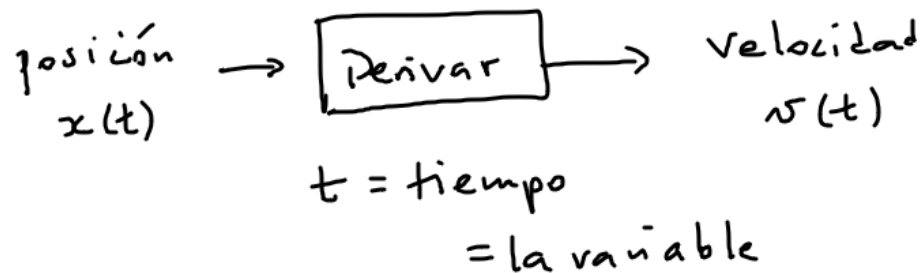
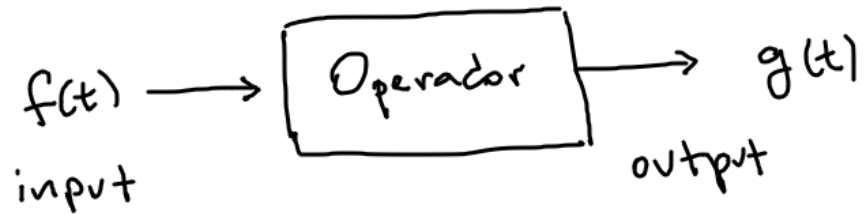
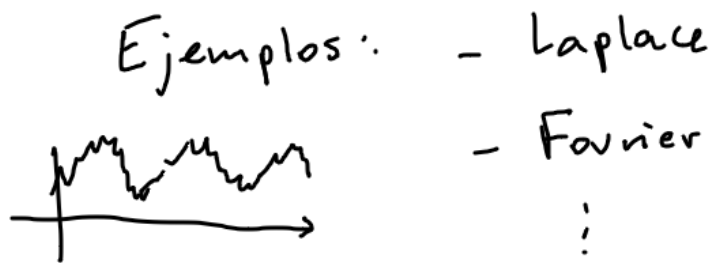


Transformada de Laplace



- Ejemplos:
- Derivar
 - Integrar
 - Operadores lineales.



Motivación a la fórmula de la transformada de Laplace

Series de potencias (Mundo discreto
variable n natural)

Ejemplos:

Recurrencia: $a_{n+1} = \lambda a_n$

1) $a(n) = 1$, $a_n = 1 \forall n$

$a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$a_n = a(n)$

$a_n = a_0 \lambda^n$

$$a_{n+1} x^{n+1} = \lambda a_n x^{n+1}$$

$$= (\lambda a_n x^n) x$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} x^{n+1} = \lambda \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) x$$

$A(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$

$= \frac{1}{1-x}$, $|x| < 1$

$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$

" $A(x) - a_0$ función $A(x)$

2) $a_n = 1/n!$ $\forall n$

$A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$A(x) = \frac{a_0}{1-\lambda x}$

$A(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

$= e^x$

Series

$a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $a(n)$

Serie de potencias

$A(x)$

$A(x) - a_0 = \lambda x A(x)$
 $A(x)(1-\lambda x) = a_0$

Recurrencia
 a_n

↓ Transformada
Serie de potencias

Ecuación alg.
para $A(x)$

↓ Anti-transformada

Solución

La transformada de Laplace
hace lo mismo en ecuaciones
diferenciales.

$$a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ F(x) = ? \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(t) \\ \end{array}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) x^t dt$$

$$x = e^{-s} \quad (\text{para que } s > 0)$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

Definición: La transformada de Laplace de una función $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(t)$, es

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f(t) dt$$

Notación: $(\mathcal{L}f)(s) = F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$

Ejemplos: $f(t) = 1 \quad \forall t \geq 0$

Caso particular de $\begin{cases} \rightarrow f(t) = e^{at} & a \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0 \quad (a < 0) \\ \rightarrow f(t) = t^n & n \in \mathbb{N}, t \geq 0 \quad (n = 0) \end{cases}$

$$(\mathcal{L} f)(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \underbrace{f(t)}_1 dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} dt = \left[-\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(1)(s)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{0 + 1}{s} & \text{si } s > 0 \\ +\infty & \text{si } s = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{si } s < 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \text{Si converge} \\ \\ \text{No converge} \end{matrix} = \frac{1}{s}, s > 0$$

En resumen: $\mathcal{L}(1)(s) = 1/s$ para $s > 0$.

Ejemplo: $f(t)e^{at}$

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{at})(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t)e^{at} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} f(t) dt$$

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

Resumiendo: $\mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{at})(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))(s-a)$

Observar que puede cambiar el dominio de la TL.

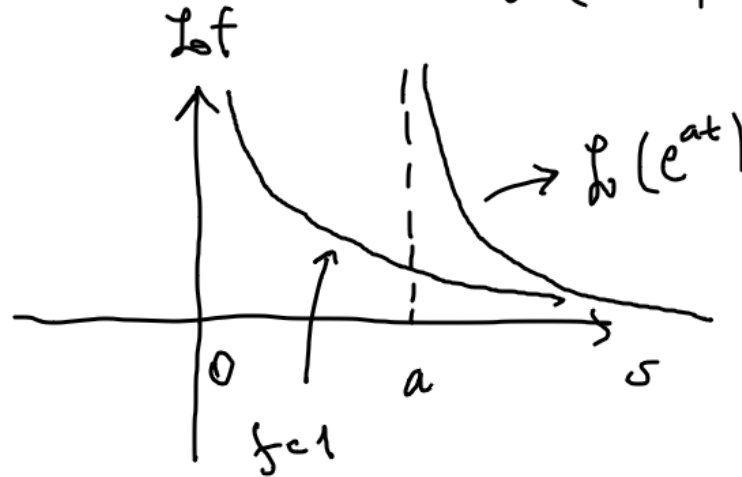
$$\mathcal{L}(e^{at})(s) = \mathcal{L}(1)(s-a) = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

↑
aplicamos

el ejemplo con $f(t) = 1$

$$\mathcal{L}(1) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad s > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{at}) = \frac{1}{s-a}, \quad s > a$$



Ejemplo: $f(t) = \cos(\omega t)$, $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0(\cos(\omega t))(s) = \frac{s/\omega^2}{1 + s^2/\omega^2} = \frac{s}{\omega^2 + s^2}$ $s > 0$

Solución 1: integración por partes

$$\mathcal{L}_0(\cos(\omega t))(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-st}}_D \underbrace{\cos(\omega t)}_I dt = e^{-st} \frac{\text{sen}(\omega t)}{\omega} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{s}{\omega} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \text{sen}(\omega t) dt$$

$$= \frac{s}{\omega} \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-st}}_D \underbrace{\text{sen}(\omega t)}_I dt = \frac{s}{\omega} \left[e^{-st} \left(\frac{-\cos(\omega t)}{\omega} \right) \right]_0^{+\infty} - \frac{s^2}{\omega^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \cos(\omega t) dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0(\cos(\omega t))(s) = \frac{s}{\omega^2} - \frac{s^2}{\omega^2} \mathcal{L}_0(\cos(\omega t))(s)$$

Solución 2: usando complejos

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{ait}) = \frac{1}{s - ai}, \quad s > 0$$

$$\cos(\omega t) = \frac{e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\cos(\omega t)) &= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(e^{i\omega t}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(e^{-i\omega t}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s - i\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s + i\omega} = \frac{\overbrace{s + i\omega} + \overbrace{s - i\omega}}{2 \underbrace{(s - i\omega)(s + i\omega)}} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\omega t} &= \cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t) \\ e^{-i\omega t} &= \cos(\omega t) - i \sin(\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\omega t) = \frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\operatorname{sen}(\omega t))(s) = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{s - i\omega} - \frac{1}{s + i\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\cancel{s + i\omega} + (\cancel{s + i\omega})}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

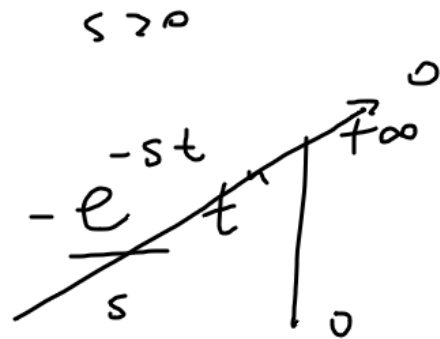
Resumiendo: $\mathcal{L}(\operatorname{sen}(\omega t)) = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$, $\mathcal{L}(\operatorname{cos}(\omega t)) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

$s > 0$ $s > 0$

Ejemplo: $f(t) = t^n$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^n)(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-st}}_I \underbrace{t^n}_D dt =$$

$s > 0$



$$+ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-st}}{s} n t^{n-1} dt$$

$\mathcal{L}(t^n)(s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, s > 0$

$$= \frac{n}{s} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} t^{n-1} dt = \frac{n}{s} \mathcal{L}(t^{n-1})(s)$$

$$= \frac{n}{s} \frac{n-1}{s} \mathcal{L}(t^{n-2})(s) = \dots = \frac{n!}{s^n} \mathcal{L}(1) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

\downarrow
 t^0

$\approx 1/s$

Algunas propiedades:

1) Lineal: $\mathcal{L}(c_1 f + c_2 g) = c_1 \mathcal{L}(f) + c_2 \mathcal{L}(g)$

2) Derivada: calculemos una fórmula para $\mathcal{L}(f')$

$$\mathcal{L}(f')(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-st}}_D \underbrace{f'(t)}_I dt = e^{-st} f(t) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (-s) e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$= 0 - f(0) + s \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = s \mathcal{L}(f)(s) - f(0)$$

↑
para $f(t)$ de orden exponencial

$$\mathcal{L}(f')(s) = s \mathcal{L}(f)(s) - f(0)$$

Definición: Decimos que $f(t)$ es de orden exponencial si $\exists \alpha > 0$ y $C > 0$ t.q.

$$|f(t)| \leq C e^{\alpha t}$$

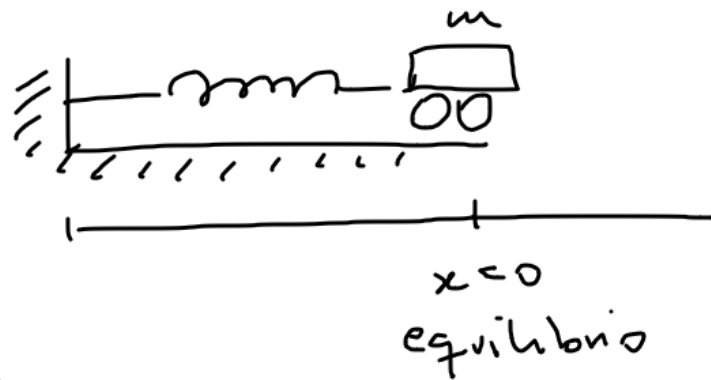
Si f es de orden exponencial:

- $\mathcal{L}(f)(s)$ está definida (por lo menos para $s > \alpha$)

- $e^{-st} f(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ (por lo menos para $s > \alpha$)

Resolver una EDIF usando TL.

Ecuación del oscilador armónico simple: \nearrow No hay rozamiento
 \rightarrow No es forzado



Newton:

$$m \ddot{x} = -kx$$

$$m \ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

$x(t)$ incógnita

$$X(s) = \mathcal{L}_0(x(t))(s)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\dot{x}) &= s \mathcal{L}(x) - x(0) \\ \mathcal{L}(\ddot{x}) &= s \mathcal{L}(\dot{x}) - \dot{x}(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \mathcal{L}(\ddot{x}) = s \left(s \overbrace{\mathcal{L}(x)}^X - x(0) \right) - \dot{x}(0)$$
$$= s^2 X - s x(0) - \dot{x}(0)$$

$$m \ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(m \ddot{x} + kx) = \mathcal{L}(0) = 0$$

$$m \mathcal{L}(\ddot{x}) + k \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$m [s^2 X - s x(0) - \dot{x}(0)] + k X = 0$$

$$[m s^2 + k] X - s m x(0) - m \dot{x}(0) = 0$$

$$[m s^2 + k] X = \frac{m x(0) s + m \dot{x}(0)}{}$$

$$X = \frac{m x(0) s + m \dot{x}(0)}{m s^2 + k}$$

$$X = \frac{x(0) s + \dot{x}(0)}{s^2 + \underbrace{k/m}_{\omega_0^2}}$$

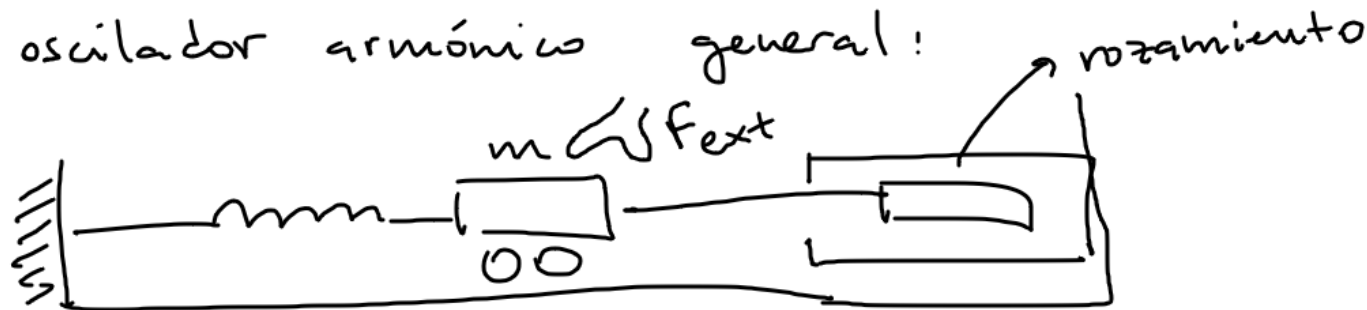
$$X = \frac{x(0) s + \dot{x}(0)}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$X = x(0) \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} + \dot{x}(0) \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$x = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(X) = x(0) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}\right) + \frac{\dot{x}(0)}{\omega_0} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}\right)$$

$$x = x(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{\dot{x}(0)}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

Ecuación del oscilador armónico general:



$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = F_{\text{ext}}(t)$$

El caso forzado sin rozamiento ($b=0$):
periódica

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = F \cos(\omega t)$$

$\omega \neq \omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$
Resonancia $\omega = \omega_0$