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a) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \cos(2x)$ con $y(0) = 1$ y $y'(0) = 0$.

1) $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8} = -2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$

Las raíces son $-1 \pm i$

$$Y_H(x) = \underbrace{C_1 e^{-t} \cos(t)}_{1} + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(t)$$

$$Y_H(0) = C_1 \rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Y_H'(x) &= -e^{-t} \cos(t) - e^{-t} \sin(t) - [C_2 e^{-t} \sin(t) + C_2 e^{-t} \cos(t)] \\ &= e^{-t} \cos(t) [-1 + C_2] + e^{-t} \sin(t) [-C_2] \end{aligned}$$

$$Y'(0) = -1 + C_2 \rightarrow C_2 = 2$$

o

$$Y_H(x) = e^{-x} \cos(x) + e^{-x} \sin(x)$$

2) Variación de constantes: $Y_p(x) = K(x) Y_H(x)$

a) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \cos(2x)$ con $y(0) = 1$ y $y'(0) = 0$.

$$Y_p(x) = K(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p'(x) &= K'(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] - K(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] \\
 &\quad + K(x) e^{-x} [-\sin(x) + \cos(x)] \\
 &= e^{-x} K(x) \left[-\cos(x) - \sin(x) - \sin(x) + \cos(x) \right] \\
 &\quad + K'(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] \\
 &= -2e^{-x} K(x) \sin(x) + K'(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p''(x) &= 2e^{-x} K(x) \sin(x) - 2e^{-x} K'(x) \sin(x) - 2e^{-x} K'(x) \cos(x) \\
 &\quad + K''(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] - K''(x) e^{-x} [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] \\
 &\quad + K'(x) e^{-x} [-\sin(x) + \cos(x)] \\
 &= e^{-x} K(x) [2\sin(x) - 2\cos(x)] \\
 &\quad + e^{-x} K'(x) [-2\sin(x) - \cos(x) - \sin(x) - \sin(x) + \cos(x)] \\
 &\quad + e^{-x} K'(x) [\cos(x) + \sin(x)] \\
 &= 2e^{-x} K(x) [\sin(x) - \cos(x)] - e^{-x} K'(x) \sin(x) \\
 &\quad + e^{-x} K''(x) [\cos(x) + \sin(x)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Al meter todo en la ecuación conseguimos una ecuación diferencial en K , resolviéndola hallamos $K(x)$.

$$Ej: x' + x = e^{3t}$$

$$x' + x = 0 \rightarrow x' = -x \rightarrow x(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$x_p(t) = K(t)x_H(t) = K(t)e^{-t}$$

$$x_p' = K'(t)e^{-t} - K(t)e^{-t}$$

① veremos

$$x_p' + x = K'(t)e^{-t} - K(t)e^{-t} + K(t)e^{-t} = e^{3t}$$

$$K'(t) e^{-t} = e^{3t}$$

$$\boxed{K'(t) = e^{4t}}$$

$$K(t) = \int e^{4t} dt = \frac{1}{4} e^{4t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_p(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{4t} e^{-t} = \frac{e^{3t}}{4}$$

Práctico 2

Dados $g(t)$, la transformada de Laplace de f es

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

$\hookrightarrow s \in \mathbb{C}$



1. Encontrar la transformada de Laplace de $H(t) =$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t > 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^r e^{-st} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= st \rightarrow du = s dt \\ u(0) &= 0 \quad \gamma u(r) = sr \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{sr} e^{-u} du$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-u} \right]_0^{sr} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} [e^{-sr} - 1] \right]$$

$$\boxed{\bullet \text{ Obs: } \Re(s) > 0} = \boxed{\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{s} e^{-sr}} + \boxed{\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s}} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}(H)(s) = \frac{1}{s}}$$

2. a) Demostrar que si $F(s)$ es la transformada de Laplace de $f(t)$ entonces $F(s - \alpha)$ es la transformada de Laplace de $f(t)e^{\alpha t}$, donde α es cualquier número complejo fijo. Este resultado se llama "propiedad de traslación en frecuencia".

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

Hay que probar que $F(s - \alpha) = \mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{\alpha t})(s)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{\alpha t})(s) &= \int_0^{+\infty} (f(t)e^{\alpha t}) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{(\alpha-s)t} dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Si } f(t) = H(t) \rightarrow F(s) = \mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$f(t)e^{\alpha t} = H(t)e^{\alpha t} = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha t} & \text{si } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(H(t)e^{\alpha t}) = F(s-\alpha) = \frac{1}{s-\alpha}$$

$$\text{Si } F(s) = \mathcal{L}(f)(s) \Rightarrow F(s-\alpha) = \mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{\alpha t})(s)$$

OBS: $H(t)e^{\alpha t} = P^{\alpha t}$ solo en transformada de Laplace.

b) Demostrar que si $F(s)$ es la transformada de Laplace de $f(t)$ entonces $F(s) \cdot e^{-as}$ es la transformada de $f(t-a)$, donde a es un número real fijo, y $f(t) = 0$ para todo real $t < 0$ y tambien para todo $t < a$. Este resultado se llama "propiedad de traslación en el tiempo".

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

Tenemos que probar que $F(s) e^{-as} = \mathcal{L}(f(t-a))(s)$

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

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

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

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

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



$$u = t + a \rightarrow du = dt$$

$$u(0) = a$$

$$u(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$t = u - a$$

$$= \int_a^{+\infty} f(u-a) e^{-su} du + \underset{0}{\text{---}} = \int_0^{+\infty} f(u-a) e^{-su} du$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(u-a) e^{-su} du \quad \text{y} \quad f(t) = \forall t \geq 0$$

$$f(u-a) = \forall u < a$$

$$\text{Observe } \mathcal{L}(x\mathfrak{f}(t) + g(t))(s) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f}(t))(s) + \mathcal{L}(g(t))(s)$$

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

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x\mathfrak{f}(t) e^{-st} dt + g(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= x \int_0^{+\infty} \mathfrak{f}(t) e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= x \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f})(s) + \mathcal{L}(g)(s)$$

c) Usando las partes a) y b) y la linealidad de la transformada de Laplace, calcular la transformada de:

$$f(t) = H(t) \operatorname{senh}(at) = H(t) \frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2}.$$

$$2) F(s) = \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f})(s) \Rightarrow F(s-\alpha) = \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f}(t)e^{\alpha t})(s)$$

$$b) F(s) = \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f}(t))(s) \Rightarrow F(s)e^{-\alpha s} = \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{f}(t-\alpha))(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(H(t)\operatorname{senh}(at))(s) = \left(\frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2} \right) e^{-st} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{at} e^{-st} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{(a-s)t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-(a+s)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{t_0} e^{(s-z)t} dt - \int_0^{t_0} e^{(-z-s)t} dt \right]$$

\hookrightarrow if $f(t) = e^{zt}$ $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{1}{s-z}$ (part of α)

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s-z} - \frac{1}{s+z} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{s+z - s + z}{s^2 - z^2} \right] = \frac{z}{s^2 - z^2}$$

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$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{L}(e^{zt})(s) = \frac{z}{s^2 - z^2}}$

d) Dada una función f , probar que la transformada de Laplace de su derivada $f'(t)$ satisface la identidad:

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

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

$$\mathcal{L}(fg) = \mathcal{L}f - \mathcal{L}g$$

$$g(t) = e^{-st} \rightarrow g'(t) = -se^{-st}$$

Aplicando partes:

$$\mathcal{L}(g')(s) = \left. f(t) e^{-st} \right|_0^{+\infty} + (s) \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

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

$$= s \mathcal{L}(f)(s) + \boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) e^{-st}} = 0 - \boxed{f(0) e^0}$$

↳ Las funciones transformables se parten bien en infinito

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

e) Usando las partes c) y d) encontrar la transformada de Laplace de:

$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot (H(t) \operatorname{senh}(at))' = H(t) \cosh(at) = H(t) \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2}.$$

c) $\mathcal{L}(H(t) \operatorname{senh}(at)) = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(H(t) \operatorname{cosh}(at)) &= s \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{a} H(t) \operatorname{senh}(at)\right) - \frac{1}{a} H(0) \operatorname{senh}(0) \\ &= \frac{s}{a} \mathcal{L}(H(t) \operatorname{senh}(at)) = \frac{s}{a} \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}\end{aligned}$$

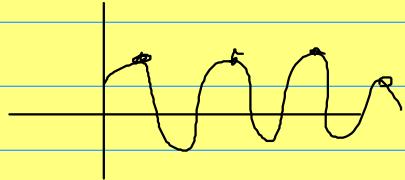
⇒

$$\mathcal{L}(H(t) \operatorname{cosh}(at))(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

4) Buscar $x' = f(x)$ ruya soluciones en el intervalo $[a, b]$ estrictas.

Si esas soluciones es $x(t) \approx \sin(t)$, las ecuaciones diferenciales

$$x' = \cos(x)$$



f) Admitiendo que la transformada de Laplace $F(s)$ de $f(t)$ es derivable como función de variable s , y que al derivar respecto a s la integral impropia que define $F(s)$ es igual a la integral impropia de la función que se obtiene derivando dentro de la integral, deducir que:

$$F'(s) = (\mathcal{L}[-tf(t)])(s)$$

g) Usando las partes a) y f) encontrar la transformada de $f(t) = H(t)e^{2t} t^2$.

$$= -t \left(-\underbrace{H(t)}_{g(t)} e^{2t} t \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(t) = -t g(t) = -t (-t j(t))$$

$$= -t (-t) \left(\underbrace{H(t)}_{j(t)} e^{2t} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(s) = \mathcal{L}(j)(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(-t_j) = \mathcal{F}'(s) = \underline{o(s-2)} - \underline{z(1)} \\ (s-2)^2$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}(s) = \mathcal{L}(-t(-t_j)) = \mathcal{F}'(s) = \underline{o(s-2)^2} - \underline{z(2(s-2))} \\ (s-2)^4$$

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