

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+9)^2} \right\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ F(s) \cdot G(s) \} = f(t) * g(t)$$

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(z) \cdot g(t-z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+9)^2} \right\} &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \left(\frac{s}{s^2+9} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+9} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \left(\frac{s}{s^2+9} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{s^2+9} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\cos(3t) * \sin(3t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3t) * \sin(3t) &= \int_0^t \cos(3z) \cdot \sin(3(t-z)) dz \\ &= \left[\int_0^t \cos(3z) (\sin(3t) \cos(3z) - \cos(3t) \sin(3z)) dz \right]_0^t \\ &= \left[\int_0^t (\sin(3t) \cos^2(3z) - \cos(3t) \cos(3z) \sin(3z)) dz \right]_0^t \\ &= \left[\sin(3t) \int_0^t \cos^2(3z) dz - \cos(3t) \int_0^t \cos(3z) \sin(3z) dz \right]_0^t \\ &= \left[\sin(3t) \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(6z) \right) dz - \frac{1}{3} \cos(3t) \left(\sin(3z) \cdot 3 \cos(3z) \right) dz \right]_0^t \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin(3t)}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{12} \sin(6z) \right) - \frac{1}{3} \cos(3t) \left(\frac{\sin^2(3z)}{2} \right) \right]_0^t \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin(3t)}{2} \left(t - 0 \right) + \frac{1}{12} (\sin(6t) - 0) - \frac{1}{3} \cos(3t) \left(\frac{\sin^2(3t)}{2} - 0 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{t \sin(3t)}{2} + \frac{1}{12} (2 (\sin^2(3t) \cdot \cos(3t)) - \frac{1}{6} \cos(3t) \sin^2(3t)) \\ &= \frac{t \sin(3t)}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cancel{\sin^2(3t) \cdot \cos(3t)} - \frac{1}{6} \cos(3t) \cdot \cancel{\sin^2(3t)} \\ &= \frac{t \sin(3t)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(3t) * \sin(3t) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{t \sin(3t)}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} t \sin(3t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2+9)^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{6} t \sin(3t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-as}F(s)\right\} = f(t-a) \cdot u(t-a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-2s} \frac{s}{s^2+2s}\right\} = \cos(5(t-2)) \cdot u(t-2)$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^2 e^{3t}\} = \frac{2}{(s-3)^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^2\} = \frac{2!}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{e^{-4s} \cdot 5}{(s^2 + 2s)^2}$$

$$y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{e^{-4s} \cdot 5}{(s^2 + 2s)^2} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ e^{-4s} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 2s} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{s^2 + 2s} \right) \right\}$$

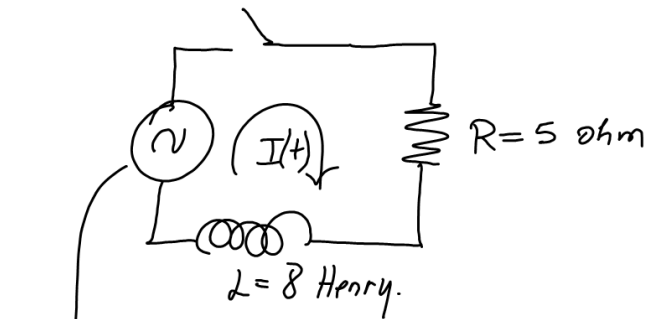
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{5}{s^2 + 2s} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 2s} \right\} = \text{sen}(5t) * \text{sen}(5t)$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ e^{-4s} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 2s} \cdot \frac{5}{s^2 + 2s} \right) \right\} = \left(\text{sen}(5(t-4)) * \text{sen}(5(t-4)) \right) u(t-4)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s) \cdot G(s)\} = f(t) * g(t)$$

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) \cdot g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

convolución



$$117 \cos(60t) \quad L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} + RI(t) = \mu(t-4) \cdot 117 \cos(60t) \\ I(0) = 0$$

$$8 \frac{dI}{dt} + 5I = 117 \mu(t-4) \cos(60(t-4)) \quad I(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{8 \frac{dI}{dt} + 5I\right\} = 117 \mathcal{L}\left\{\mu(t-4) \cos(60(t-4))\right\}$$

$$8(s \mathcal{L}\{I\} - I(0)) + 5 \mathcal{L}\{I\} = 117 \left(e^{-4s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 3600} \right)$$

$$s \mathcal{L}\{I\} + \frac{5}{8} \mathcal{L}\{I\} = \frac{117}{8} e^{-4s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 3600}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{I\} = \frac{117}{8} \left(\frac{e^{-4s} \cdot s}{(s^2 + 3600)(s + \frac{5}{8})} \right)$$

EDO(2) LCCNH. C.I.

$$x'' + 4x' + 4x = 8e^{-2t} \quad x(0)=1 \quad x'(0)=1$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x'' + 4x' + 4x\} = 8\mathcal{L}\{e^{-2t}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x''\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{x'\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{x\} = 8\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)$$

$$\left(s^2\mathcal{L}\{x\} - s(1) - (1)\right) + 4\left(s\mathcal{L}\{x\} - (1)\right) + 4\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \frac{8}{s+2}$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 4)\mathcal{L}\{x\} - s - 5 = \frac{8}{s+2}$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 4)\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \frac{8}{s+2} + (s+5)$$

$$= \frac{8 + (s+5)(s+2)}{(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + 7s + 10 + 8}{(s+2)}$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 4)\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \frac{s^2 + 7s + 18}{(s+2)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \frac{s^2 + 7s + 18}{(s+2)(s^2 + 4s + 4)} \Rightarrow \frac{s^2 + 7s + 18}{(s+2)^3}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + 7s + 18}{(s+2)^3} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{C}{(s+2)^3}$$

$$s^2 + 7s + 18 = A(s+2)^2 + B(s+2) + C$$

$$= As^2 + 4sA + 4A + Bs + 2B + C$$

$$s^2 + 7s + 18 = A s^2 + (4A + B)s + (4A + 2B + C)$$

$$\boxed{A=1}$$

$$4A + B = 7$$

$$4A + 2B + C = 18$$

$$\boxed{B=7-4 \Rightarrow 3}$$

$$\boxed{C=18-4-6 \Rightarrow 8}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x\} = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{3}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{8}{(s+2)^3}$$

$$X(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+2}\right\} + 3\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+2)^2}\right\} + \frac{8}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{(s+2)^3}\right\}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-2t} + 3te^{-2t} + 4t^2e^{-2t}$$

SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR

SISTEMAS DE E.D.O.(1) L.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 3y \quad (1) \quad x(t) \quad x(0) = 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x - y \quad (2) \quad y(t) \quad y(0) = -4$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{dy}{dt} + y \\ \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \end{aligned} \right\} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} + y \right) + 3y$$



$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} - 5y = 0$$

$$m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+20}}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$m^2 - m - 5 = 0$$

$$\left(m - \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) \left(m - \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{\frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} t} + c_2 e^{\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 e^{\frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} t} + \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_2 e^{\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} t}$$

$$x(t) = \left(1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 e^{\frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} t} + \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_2 e^{\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} t}$$

$$x(0) \Rightarrow 5 = \left(1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 + \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_2$$

$$y(0) \Rightarrow -4 = c_1 + c_2$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = -4$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 + \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_2 = 5$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 + \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) (-4 - c_1) = 5$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} - 1 - \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right) c_1 = 5 + 4 \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)$$

$$c_1 = \frac{5 + 4 \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$c_2 = -4 - \frac{5 + 4 \left(1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{21}}$$