

DERIVADA DE TRANSFORMADAS

Definición

Si $F(s) = L\{f(t)\}$ y $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, entonces

$$L\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$

Ejercicios

1.- Evalúe $L\{t e^{3t}\}$

$$= (-1)^1 \frac{d}{ds} L\{e^{3t}\} = -1 \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} \right) = \frac{1}{(s-3)^2}$$

2.- Evalúe $L\{t^2 \text{Sen}(t)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{t^2 \text{Sen}(t)\} &= (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} L\{\text{Sen}(t)\} = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right] = \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{-2s}{(s^2+1)^2} \right] \\ &= -2 \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} \right] = -2 \left[\frac{(s^2+1)^2 - 2(s^2+1)2s^2}{(s^2+1)^4} \right] \\ &= -2 \left[\frac{s^2+1-4s^2}{(s^2+1)^3} \right] = -2 \left[\frac{-3s^2+1}{(s^2+1)^3} \right] = \frac{6s^2-2}{(s^2+1)^3} \end{aligned}$$

3.- Evalúe $L\{t e^{-t} \text{Cos}(t)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+1} \right] = -\left[\frac{(s+1)^2+1-2(s+1)(s+1)}{[(s+1)^2+1]^2} \right] \\ &= -\left[\frac{-(s+1)^2+1}{[(s+1)^2+1]^2} \right] = \frac{(s+1)^2-1}{[(s+1)^2+1]^2} \end{aligned}$$

PARA VOLVER AL MENÚ ANTERIOR PRESIONE **Laplace**
EN EL MENU PRINCIPAL