

[P1] a)  $x \mapsto f(x) = x^{3/2}$ ,  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[f](s) < \infty$   
 claramente  $f$  es continuo y de O.E. prop m=2

Se tiene que  $\mathcal{L}[x^{3/2}](s) = \mathcal{L}[x^2 \cdot x^{-1/2}](s) = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} (\mathcal{L}[x^{-1/2}])$  (0,5) pts

$\frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}} \right) = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{s^{5/2}} \quad \forall s > 0$  (1 pt)

↑ DATO ↑ DERIVADA  $\forall s > 0$

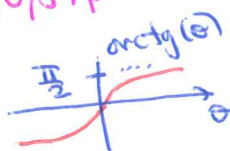
b)  $x \mapsto f(x) \text{ tg } \mathcal{L}[f(x)](s) = \frac{s-7}{s^2-14s+73}$  (0,5) pts

Se tiene  $s^2-14s+73 = (s-7)^2 + (\sqrt{24})^2$ ,  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$  ant de O.E.

$\frac{s-7}{(s-7)^2 + (\sqrt{24})^2} = \mathcal{L}[g(x)](s-7) \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{7x} \cos(\sqrt{24}x), x \in \mathbb{R}$  (0,5) pts

DESFASE DE  $g(x) = \cos(\omega x)$  EN 7  $\omega = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$

cumple  $\mathcal{L}[f] = \frac{s-7}{s^2-14s+73}$



c)  $s \mapsto F(s) = \arctg(s), s > 0$

c.1) Notamos que  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = \pi/2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  NO cumple la cond Necesaria!! (0,5) pts

c.2) Se propone  $G(s) = \pi/2 - \arctg(s)$ , (cumple  $G(s) \rightarrow 0$   $s \rightarrow \infty$ ) (0,5) pts

c.3)  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d}{ds} (G(s)) = -\mathcal{L}[xf(x)]$  (0,5) pts

$-\frac{1}{1+s^2} = \mathcal{L}[-\frac{\pi}{2}x]$  (0,5) pts

leerch  $\Rightarrow x \mapsto f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{x}{x}$  es continuo y de O.E.

OBS: TB si se  $G = \arctg(s) - \pi/2 \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{x}{x}$

[P2] Resolver, aplicando T.L y sus propiedades

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$$y'' + 2xy' - 4y = 1, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \quad //$$

501) Aplicando T.L ambos lados:  $\mathcal{L}[y'' + 2xy' - 4y] = \mathcal{L}[1], \quad \text{lu} \in \mathbb{C}0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}[y''] + 2\mathcal{L}[xy'] - 4\mathcal{L}[y] = 1/s, \quad s > 0 \quad (0,5 \text{ pts})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2 \mathcal{L}[y] - sy(0+) - y'(0+) + 2(-1) \frac{d}{ds}(\mathcal{L}[y]) - 4\mathcal{L}[y] = 1/s \quad (1 \text{ pto})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2 \mathcal{L}[y] - 2 \cdot \frac{d}{ds}(s \mathcal{L}[y] - y(0+)) - 4\mathcal{L}[y] = 1/s \quad (0,5 \text{ pts})$$

$$(s^2 - 6) \mathcal{L}[y] - 2s \frac{d}{ds}(\mathcal{L}[y]) = 1/s \quad (0,5 \text{ pts})$$

Notemos  
 $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[y](s)$   
 $s > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{ds} \left( s - \frac{3}{s} \right) F(s) = -\frac{1}{2s^2} \quad s > 0$$

EDO LINEAL  
1er ORDEN PARA  $F(s)$   
CON UNA INDEP.  $s$

Factor Integrante

$$\phi = e^{-\int (\frac{s-3}{2s}) ds} = s^3 e^{-s^2/4} \quad //, \quad \text{lu} \in \mathbb{C}0 \quad (0,5 \text{ pts } (F))$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{e^{s^2/4}}{s^3} \left( -\int \frac{s}{2} e^{-s^2/4} ds + C \right)$$

Sustituiremos  
 $u = -s^2/4 \Rightarrow du = -\frac{s}{2} ds$

(0,5 pts)

$$= \frac{e^{s^2/4}}{s^3} \cdot C + \frac{1}{s^3} \Rightarrow \text{obliga A DETERMINAR}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = 1/s^3, \quad s > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X \mapsto y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ plus continue}$$

Para que se cumpla

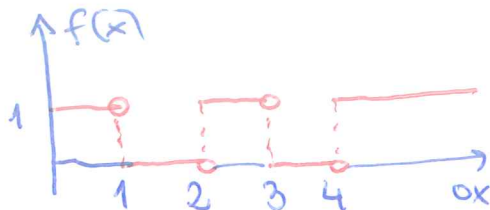
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = 0 \quad (1 \text{ pto})$$

$$C=0$$

(0,5 pts)



[93] a)



$$f(x) = H_0(x) - H_1(x) + H_2(x) - H_3(x) + H_4(x)$$

(1 pto)

⇒ Aplicando T.L a la EDO y usamos las c.i

$$\mathcal{L}[H_a] = \bar{e}^{-as} / s$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'' - 3y' + 2y] = \mathcal{L}[H_0 - H_1 + H_2 - H_3 + H_4] = \frac{1}{s} (1 - \bar{e}^{-s} + \bar{e}^{-2s} - \bar{e}^{-3s} + \bar{e}^{-4s})$$

(0.5 pts)

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}[y] - s y(0+) - y'(0+) - 3(s \mathcal{L}[y] - y(0+)) + 2 \mathcal{L}[y]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(s^2 - 3s + 2) \mathcal{L}[y]}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{1}{s} (1 - \bar{e}^{-s} + \bar{e}^{-2s} - \bar{e}^{-3s} + \bar{e}^{-4s})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y] = \frac{1}{s(s-1)(s-2)} (1 - \bar{e}^{-s} + \bar{e}^{-2s} - \bar{e}^{-3s} + \bar{e}^{-4s})$$

(\*) (1 pto)

$$\text{Sea } \varphi(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-1} + \frac{C}{s-2} = \frac{1}{2s} - \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{2(s-2)}$$

(Frac parciales)

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(s) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[1] - \mathcal{L}[e^x] + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[e^{2x}] = \mathcal{L}[\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} - e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}}_{f(x)}]$$

Para los otros términos en (\*) usamos la propiedad de traslación  $\mathcal{L}[H_a(x) f(x-a)] = \bar{e}^{-sa} \mathcal{L}[f]$  con  $a=1, 2, 3, 4$ . luego

se llega a:

$$x \mapsto y(x) = \frac{1}{2} - e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - H_1(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} - e^{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2(x-1)} \right) + H_2(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} - e^{x-2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2(x-2)} \right) - H_3(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} - e^{x-3} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2(x-3)} \right) + H_4(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} - e^{x-4} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2(x-4)} \right)$$

(1 pto)

b)  $y'' + y = \delta_{\pi}(x) - \delta_{2\pi}(x)$   
 $y(0)=0, y'(0)=1$

Aplazamos T.L. y usamos las  
 c.i. y  $\mathcal{L}[\delta_a(x)] = e^{-sa}$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\mathcal{L}[y''] + \mathcal{L}[y]}_{s^2 \mathcal{L}[y] - s \cdot y'(0) - y(0) + \mathcal{L}[y]} = \underbrace{e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s}}_{=1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (s^2+1)\mathcal{L}[y] = 1 + e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s} \\ \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[y] = \frac{1}{s^2+1} (1 + e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s}) \end{array} \right.$$

USANDO  $\mathcal{L}[H_a(x)f(x-a)]$ , || € 6 años Δ  
 con  $f(x) = \sin x$   
 $a = \pi, 2\pi$

$$x \mapsto y(x) = \sin x + H_{\pi}(x) \underbrace{\sin(x-\pi)}_{=-\sin x} - H_{2\pi}(x) \underbrace{\sin(x-2\pi)}_{=\sin(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \mapsto y(x) = \sin x - H_{\pi}(x) \sin x - H_{2\pi}(x) \sin x$$

(0,5) pts  $\rightarrow$   $\sin x (1 - H_{\pi}(x) - H_{2\pi}(x))$   $\rightarrow$  algunas de ellas

