



# Equações Diferenciais

## Transformada de Laplace

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**ICMC**



**CeMEAI**

**USP**



# O que é a transformada de Laplace

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Ferramenta para resolução de EDO

# O que é a transformada de Laplace

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1785 estudando Teoria de Probabilidade

# O que é a transformada de Laplace

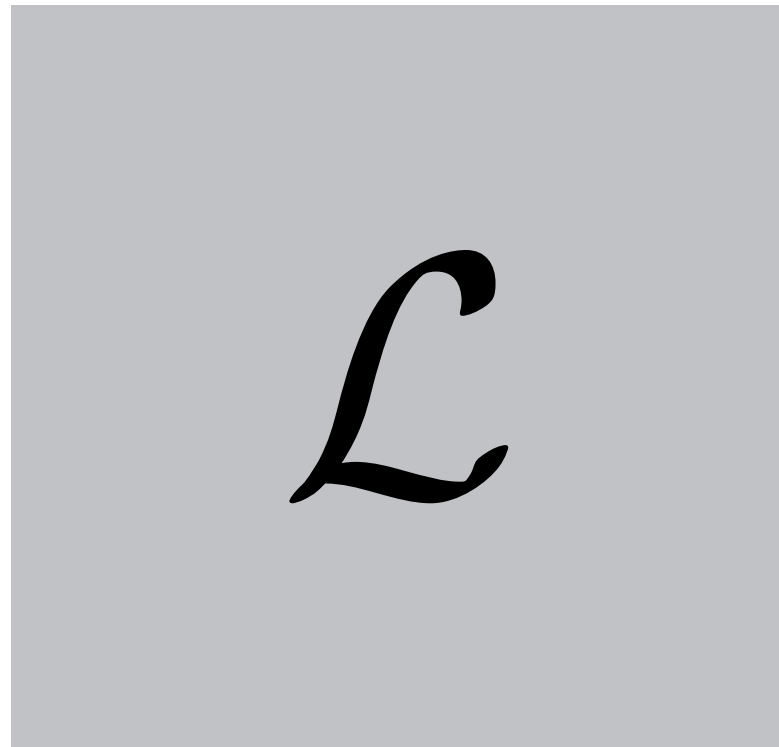
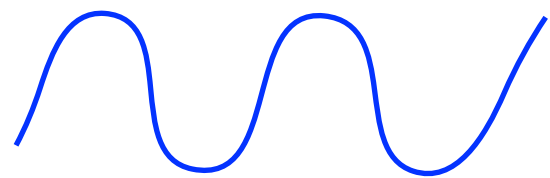
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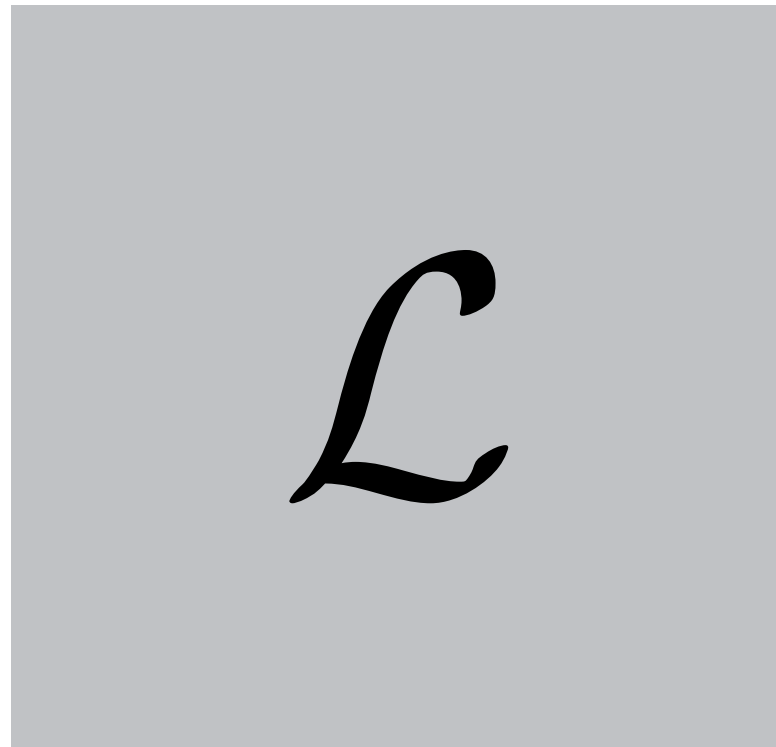
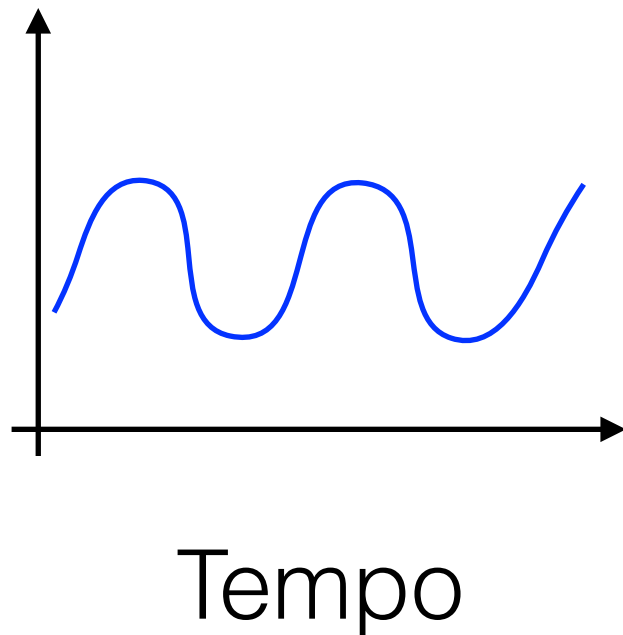
$\mathcal{L}$

# O que é a transformada de Laplace

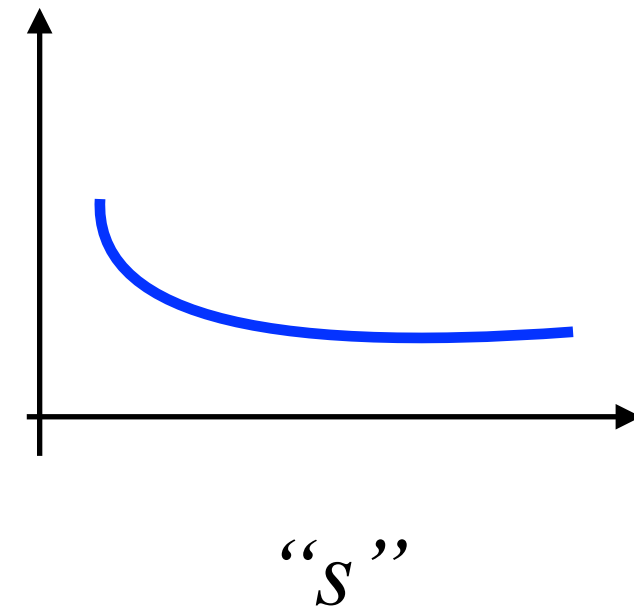
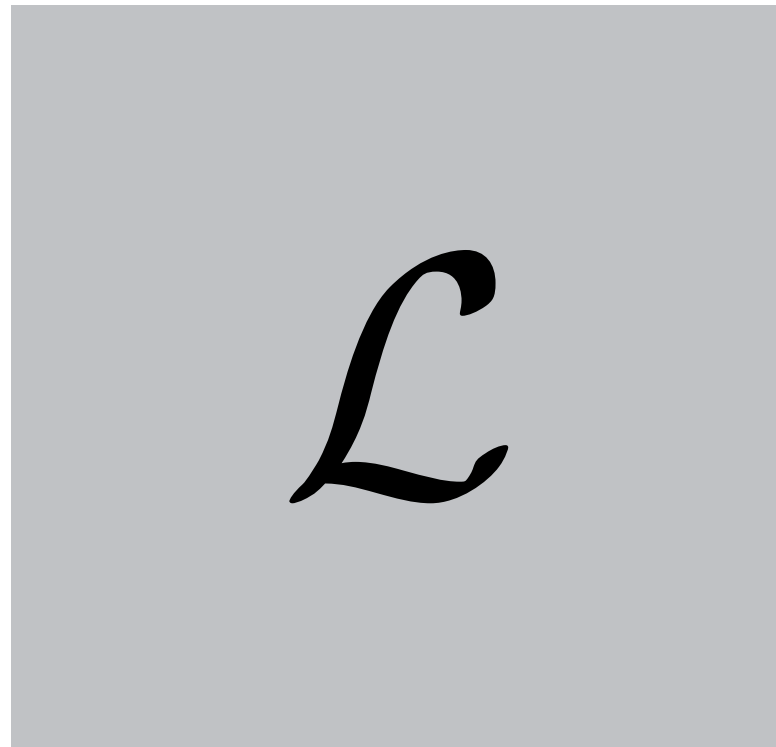
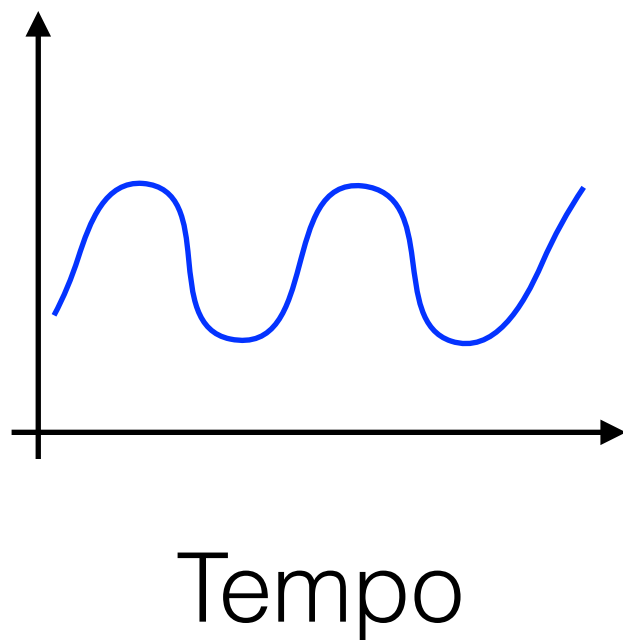
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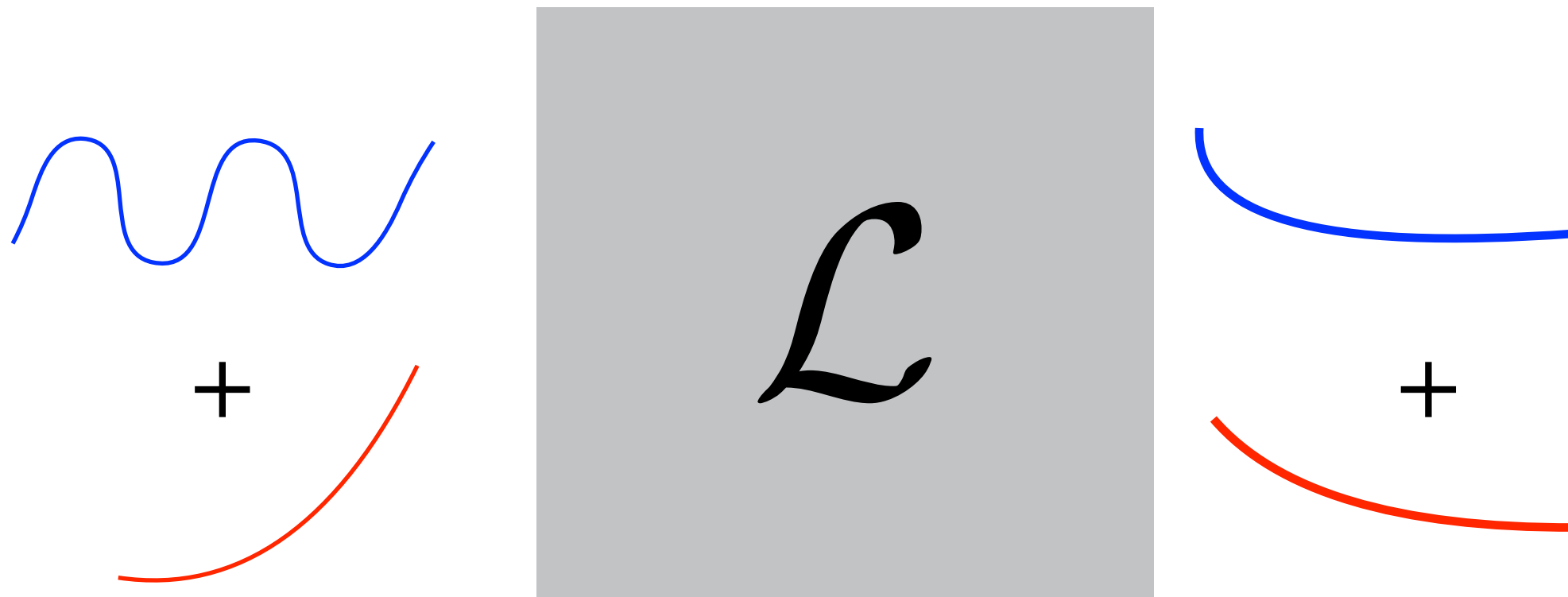
# O que é a transformada de Laplace



# O que é a transformada de Laplace



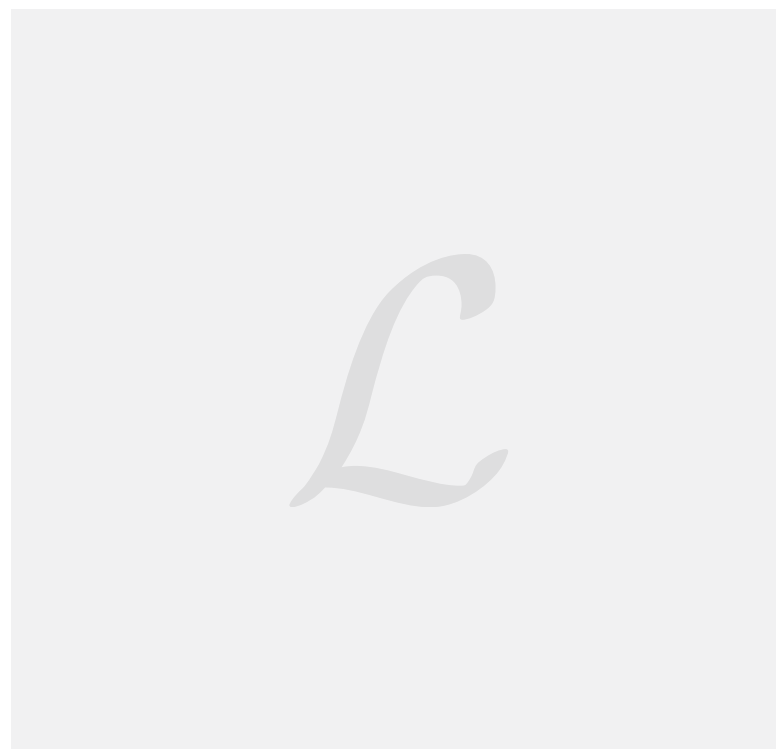
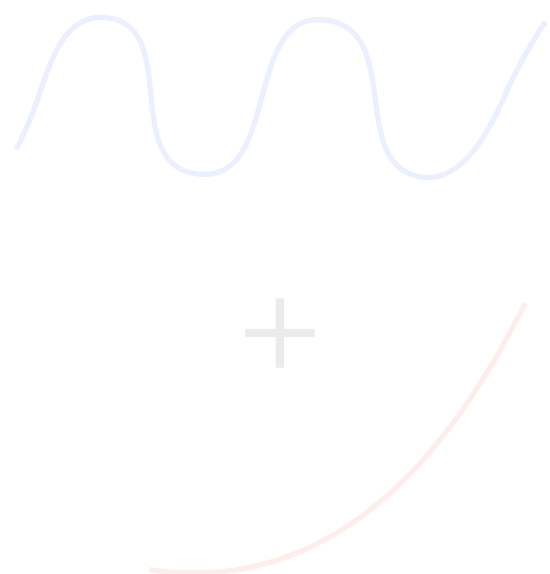
# O que é a transformada de Laplace





# Alguns exemplos

## Operação Linear



# O que é a transformada de Laplace

sinal	Transformada
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s - a}$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$f'(t)$	$sF(s) - f(0)$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

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$$x' + x = 0$$

Recap

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-t}$$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

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$$x' + x = 0$$

Por Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}(x' + x) = \mathcal{L}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x') + \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$



# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

sinal	Transformada
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$f'(t)$	$sF(s) - f(0)$

Por Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}(x') + \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$X(s)$$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

sinal	Transformada
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$f'(t)$	$sF(s) - f(0)$

Por Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}(x') + \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$sX(s) - x_0$$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

<u>sinal</u>	<u>Transformada</u>
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$f'(t)$	$sF(s) - f(0)$

Por Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}(x') + \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$sX(s) - x_0 + X(s) = 0$$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

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$$x' + x = 0$$

Por Laplace

$$sX(s) - x_0 + X(s) = 0$$

$$X(s)(1 + s) = x_0$$



# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

---

$$x' + x = 0$$

Por Laplace

$$X(s) = x_0 \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

# Resolvendo uma EDO por Laplace

<u>sinal</u>	<u>Transformada</u>
$f(t)$	$F(s)$

$$e^{at} \quad \frac{1}{s-a}$$

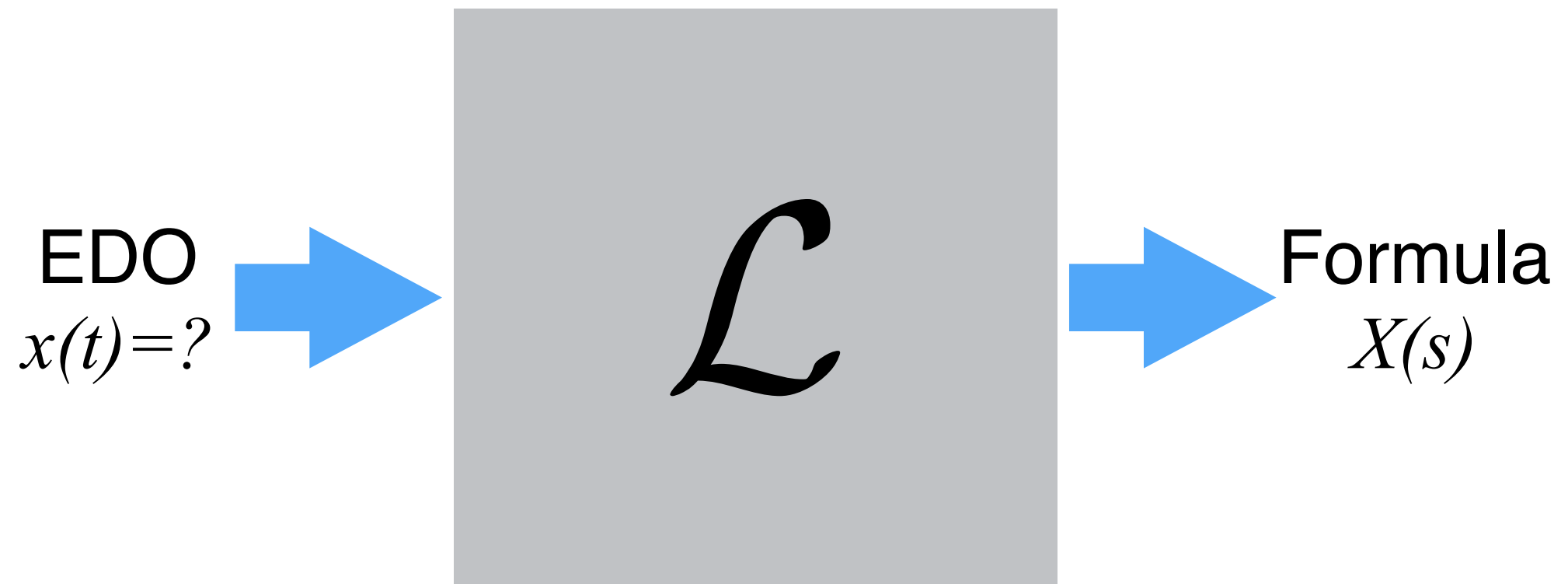
$$1 \quad \frac{1}{s}$$

Por Laplace

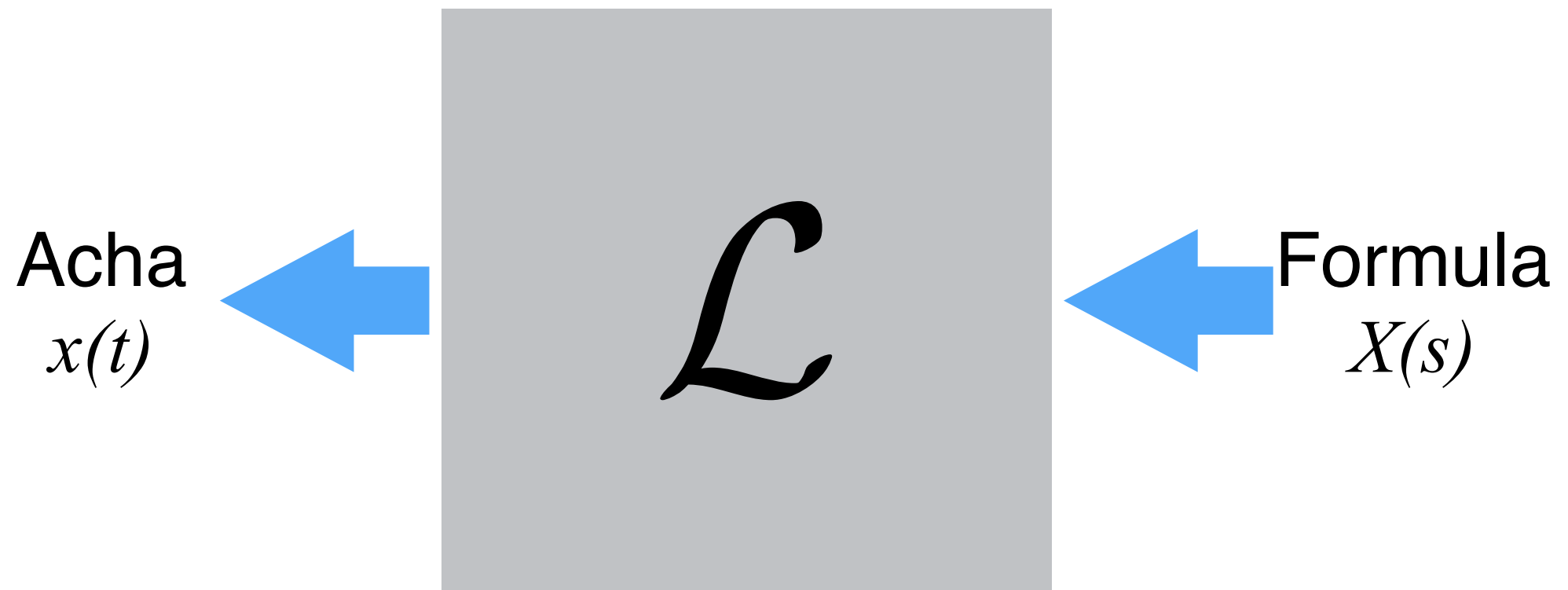
$$\frac{f'(t)}{sF(s) - f(0)}$$

$$X(s) = x_0 \frac{1}{s+1} \Rightarrow x_0 e^{-t}$$

# Recap



# Recap

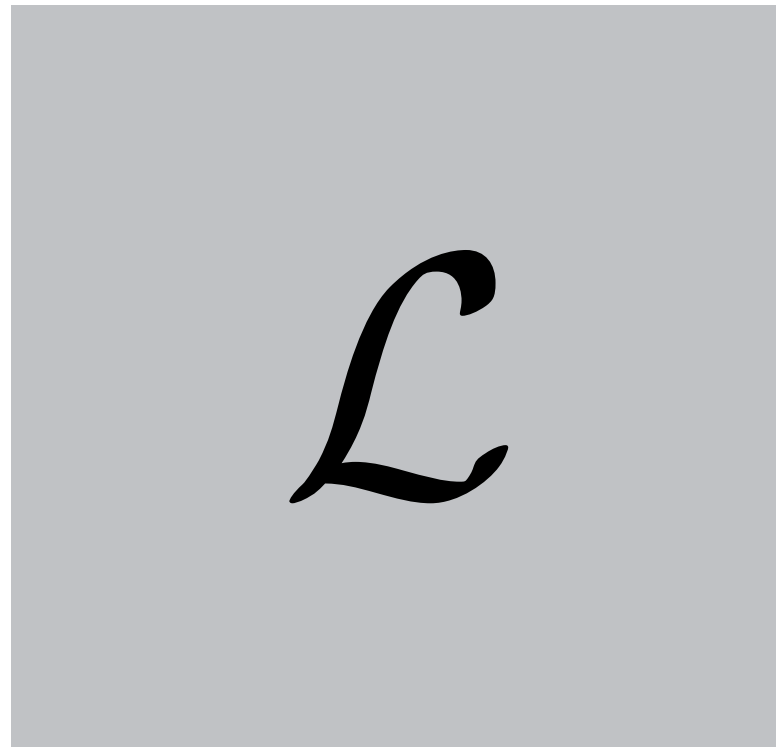




# Pergunta

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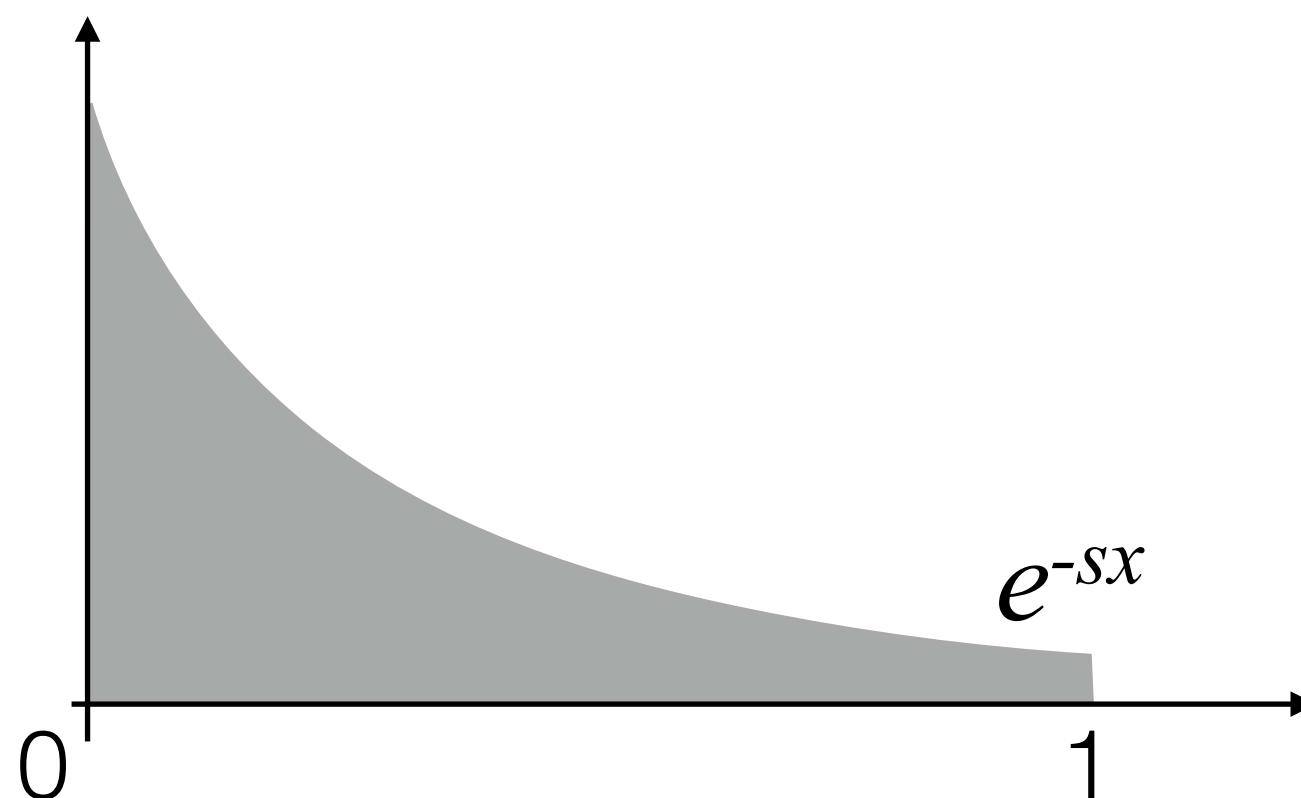
O que tem dentro dessa caixa?



Como funciona essa transformação

# Detour

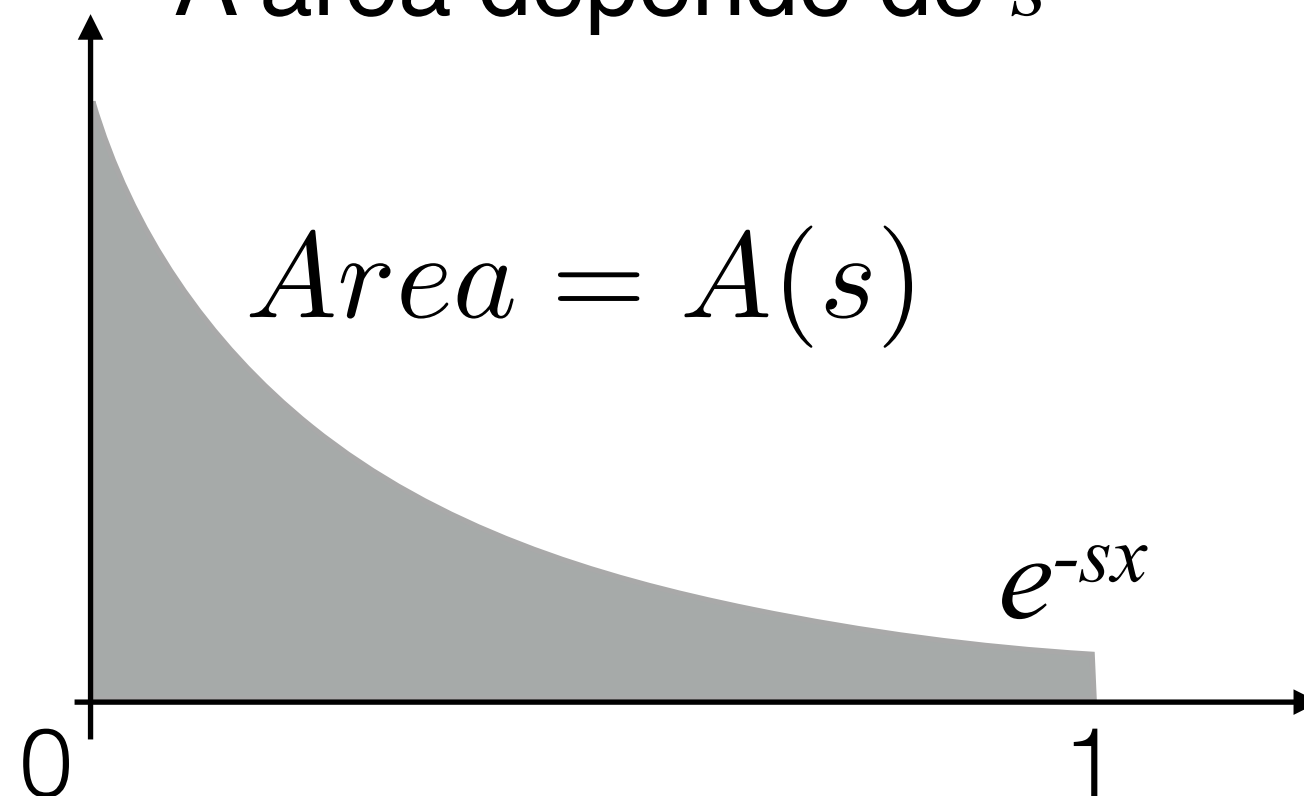
Calcular a area da região



# Detour

Calcular a area da região

A area depende de  $s$



# Detour

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$$A(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx}$$

Como integramos em  $x$  a resposta não depende de  $x$



# Detour

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$$A(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx}$$

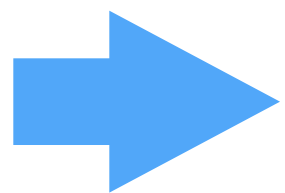
$$= -\frac{1}{s} e^{-sx} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s}$$

# Transformada de Laplace

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sinal  
 $f(t)$

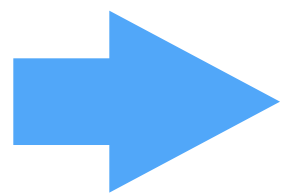


$\mathcal{L}$

# Transformada de Laplace

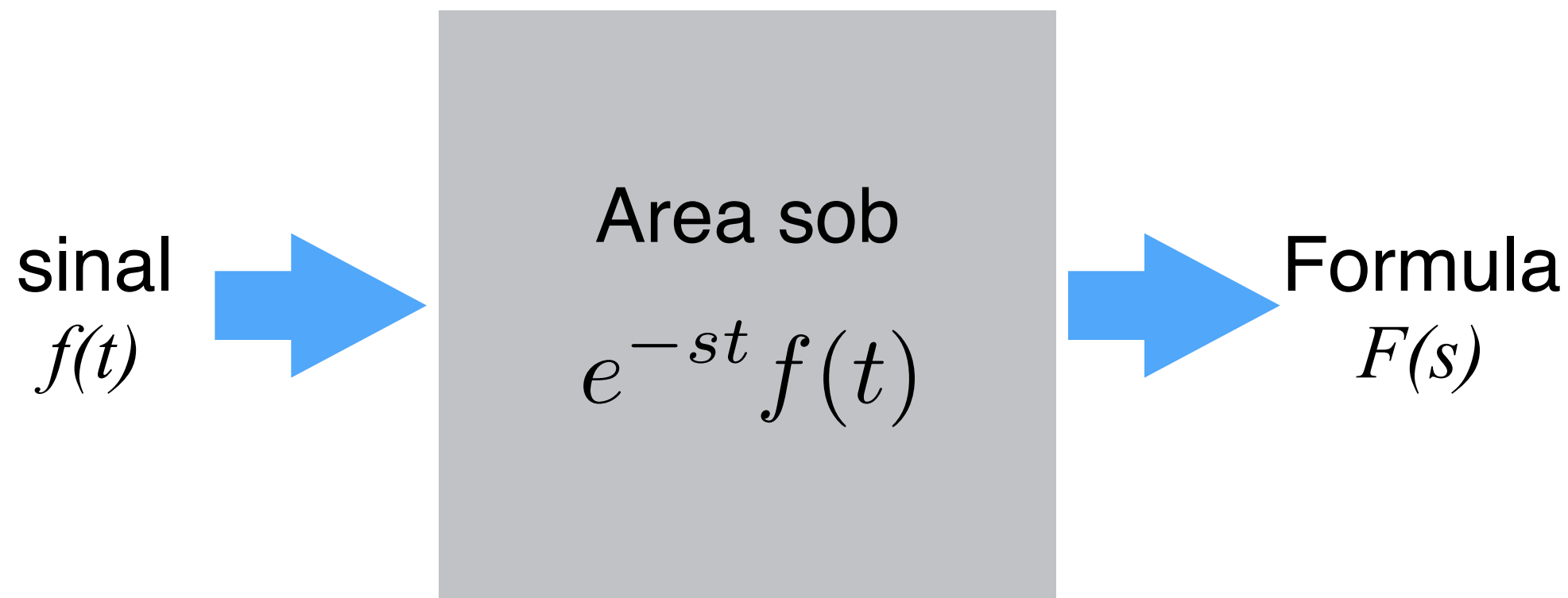
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sinal  
 $f(t)$



Area sob  
 $e^{-st} f(t)$

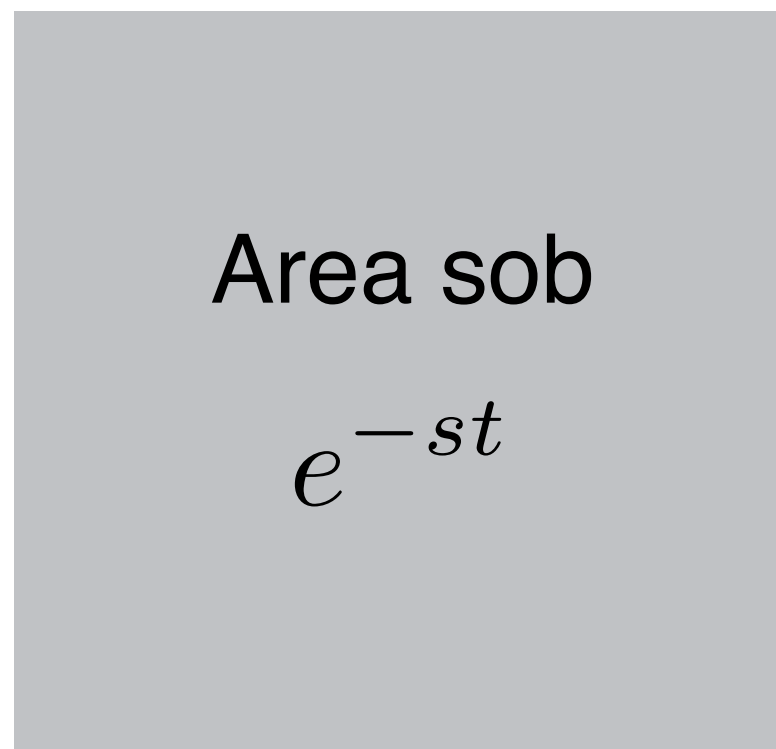
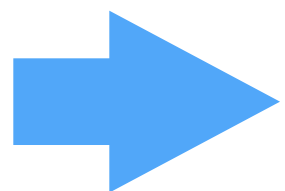
# Transformada de Laplace



# Transformada de Laplace

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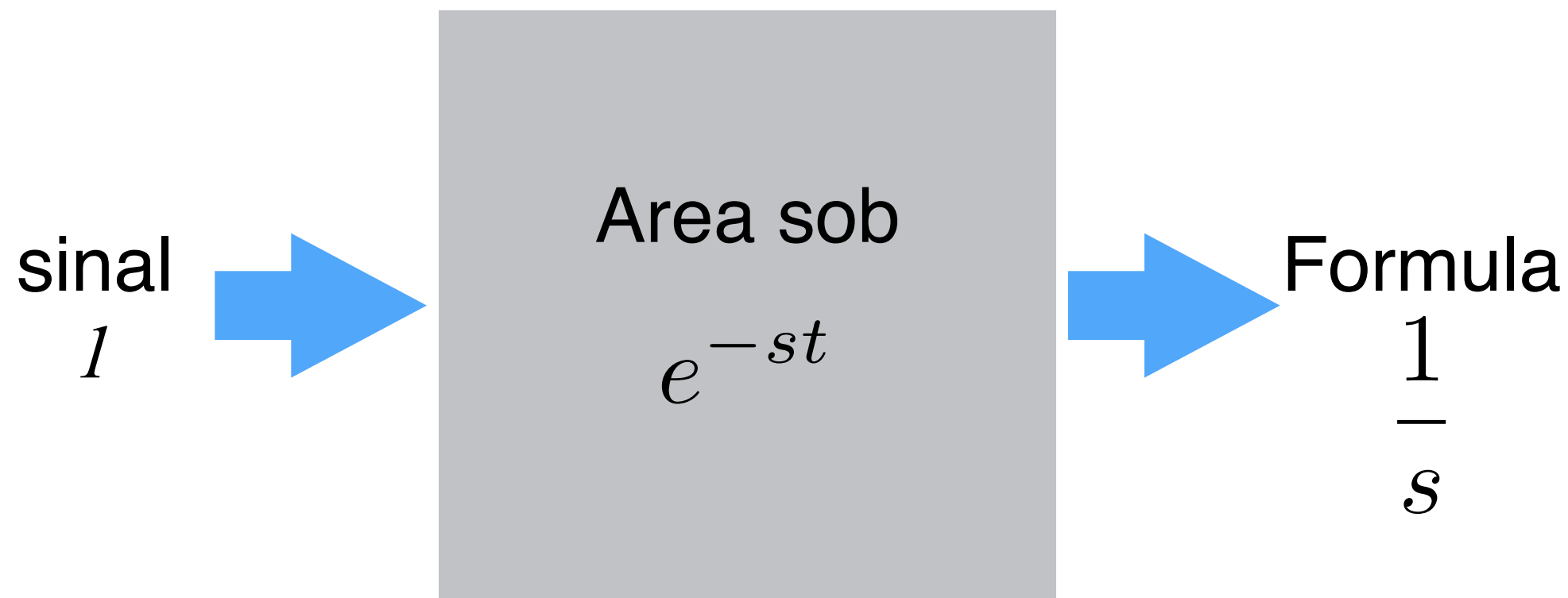
sinal  
 $1$



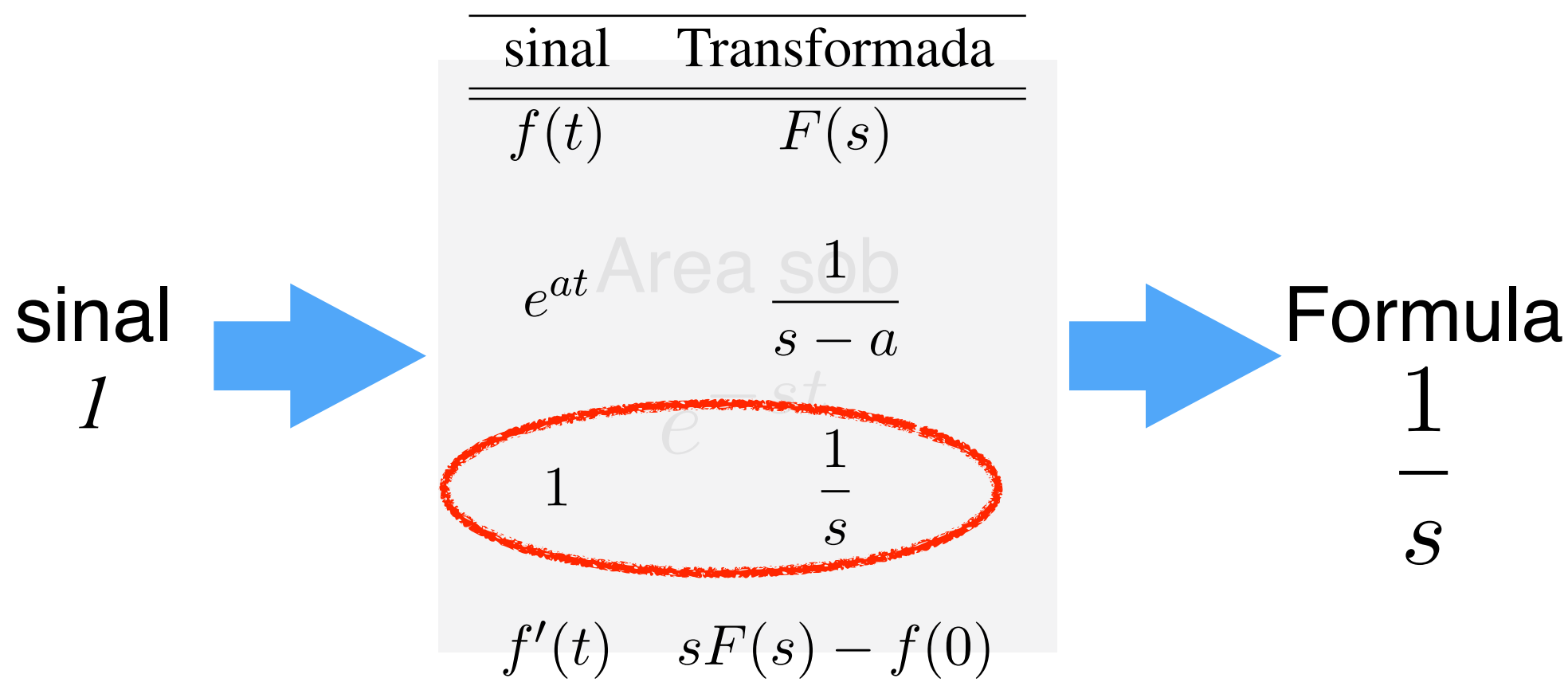
Area sob

$$e^{-st}$$

# Transformada de Laplace



# Transformada de Laplace





# Exemplo

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Resolva PVI  $\begin{cases} x' + 5x = e^{-2t} \\ x(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

# Exemplo

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$$x' + 5x = e^{-2t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x' + 5x) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t})$$

$$sX(s) - x_0 + 5X(s) = \frac{1}{s + 2}$$

# Exemplo

$$x' + 5x = e^{-2t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x' + 5x) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t})$$

$$sX(s) - x_0 + 5X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$(s+5)X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

# Exemplo

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$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+5} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

# Exemplo

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+5} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

Massagear  $X(s)$  até ele virar algo conhecido

<u>sinal</u>	<u>Transformada</u>
$f(t)$	$F(s)$

$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
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# Exemplo: Frações Parciais

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+5} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s+5} + \frac{B}{s+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A + B = 0 \\ 2A + 5B = 1 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A = -1/3 \\ B = 1/3 \end{array}$$

# Exemplo: Frações Parciais

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+5} \right)$$



$$x(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left( e^{-2t} - e^{-5t} \right)$$

Solução do PVI