



1. DEFINICIONES

1. Transformada de Laplace:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

2. Función Gamma:

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt.$$

3. Función Beta:

$$\beta(x, y) = \int_0^1 u^{x-1} (1-u)^{y-1} du.$$

4. Función de Heaviside o función de salto unitario:

$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t > a, \\ 0 & \text{si } t < a. \end{cases}$$

5. Convolución:

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du.$$

6. Delta de Dirac

$$\delta(t-a) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{si } t = a, \\ 0 & \text{si } t \neq a. \end{cases}$$

2. PRINCIPALES TRANSFORMADAS

1. $\mathcal{L}[\cos(at)](s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad s > 0,$

2. $\mathcal{L}[\text{sen}(at)](s) = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad s > 0,$

3. $\mathcal{L}[\cosh(at)](s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}, \quad s > |a|,$

4. $\mathcal{L}[\text{senh}(at)](s) = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}, \quad s > |a|,$

$$5. \mathcal{L} [e^{at}] (s) = \frac{1}{s-a}, \quad s > a,$$

$$6. \mathcal{L} [t^\alpha] (s) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}, \quad \alpha > -1 \text{ y } s > 0,$$

$$7. \mathcal{L} [t^n] (s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ y } s > 0,$$

$$8. \mathcal{L} [\delta(t-a)] (s) = e^{-as}, \quad \text{para todo } s,$$

$$9. \mathcal{L} [u(t-a)] (s) = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}, \quad s > 0.$$

3. PROPIEDADES

3.1 Función Gamma

$$1. \Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x),$$

$$2. \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$3. \Gamma(n+1) = n!, \text{ para todo } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

3.2 Función Beta

$$1. \beta(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

3.3 Función de Heaviside o función de salto unitario

1.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t) & \text{si } t < t_1, \\ f_2(t) & \text{si } t_1 \leq t < t_2, \\ f_3(t) & \text{si } t_2 \leq t < t_3, \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) + u(t-t_1)[f_2(t) - f_1(t)] + u(t-t_2)[f_3(t) - f_2(t)] + \dots$$

3.4 Convolución

$$C1. [f(t) * g(t)] * h(t) = f(t) * [g(t) * h(t)],$$

$$C2. f(t) * g(t) = g(t) * f(t).$$

3.5 Delta de Dirac

- $u'(t - a) = \delta(t - a),$

- $$\int_a^b f(t) \delta^{(n)}(t - t_0) dt = \begin{cases} f^{(n)}(t_0) & \text{si } t_0 \in (a, b), \\ 0 & \text{si } t_0 \notin (a, b). \end{cases}$$

3.6 Transformada de Laplace

- Linealidad:** La transformada de Laplace tiene inversa, y ambas son lineales.

- Transformada de la derivada:**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[f'(t)](s) &= s\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) - f(0), \\ \mathcal{L}[f''(t)](s) &= s^2\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) - sf(0) - f'(0), \\ \mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)](s) &= s^n\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) - \sum_{i=1}^n s^{n-i}f^{(i-1)}(0). \end{aligned}$$

- Transformada de la integral:**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(t) dt\right](s) &= \frac{1}{s}\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s), \\ \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\varphi(s)\right](t) &= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)](t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

- Traslación en la base:**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[e^{at}f(t)](s) &= \mathcal{L}[f(t)](s - a), \\ \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s - a)](t) &= e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)](t). \end{aligned}$$

- Derivada de la transformada:**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)](s) &= (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} (\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s)), \\ \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi^{(n)}(s)](t) &= (-1)^n t^n \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)](t). \end{aligned}$$

6. Traslación:

$$\mathcal{L}[u(t-a)f(t-a)](s) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}[f(t)](s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-as}\varphi(s)](t) = u(t-a) \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)](t-a).$$

7. Función periódica: (con periodo p)

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) = \frac{\int_0^p e^{-st} f(t) dt}{1 - e^{-ps}}.$$

8. Convolución:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t) * g(t)](s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) \mathcal{L}[g(t)](s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)\psi(s)](t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\varphi(s)](t) * \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\psi(s)](t).$$