

Questão 2

$$0,1 \left[\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{y'' + y\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{u_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(t) + 3\delta\left(t - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right\} \\ \mathcal{L}\{y''\} + \mathcal{L}\{y\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{u_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(t)\right\} + 3 \mathcal{L}\left\{\delta\left(t - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right\} \\ \underbrace{\quad}_{\substack{\parallel \\ s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0)}}_{0,2} & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\substack{\parallel \\ \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}}{s}}}_{0,2} & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\substack{\parallel \\ e^{-\frac{3\pi}{2}s}}}_{0,2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$0,1 \left[\begin{aligned} \therefore (s^2 + 1)\mathcal{L}\{y\} &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}}{s} + 3e^{-\frac{3\pi}{2}s} \\ \mathcal{L}\{y\} &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}}{s(s^2 + 1)} + 3 \frac{e^{-\frac{3\pi}{2}s}}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right\} &= \text{sen } t \\ (\mathcal{L}\{\text{sen } t\}) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \right]_{0,2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-\frac{3\pi}{2}s}}{s^2 + 1}\right\} &= u_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(t) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right\}\left(t - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= u_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(t) \text{sen}\left(t - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned} \left]_{0,2} \right]_{0,1}$$

$$0,1 \left[\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)} &= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs + C}{s^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{A(s^2 + 1) + s(Bs + C)}{s(s^2 + 1)} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$1 = (A + B)s^2 + Cs + A \quad \therefore \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ C = 0 \\ B = -1 \end{cases} \left]_{0,1}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1s}{s^2 + 1}\right\} \left]_{0,2} \right.$$

= 1 - ~~sen t~~ ^{cost} ← corrigir

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}}{s(s^2 + 1)}\right\} &= u_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(t) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}\right\}\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= u_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(t) \cdot [1 - \text{cos}\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)] \end{aligned} \left]_{0,2} \right.$$

Resposta:

$$y = u_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(t) \cdot [1 - \text{cos}\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)] + 3 u_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(t) \text{sen}\left(t - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \left]_{0,1}$$