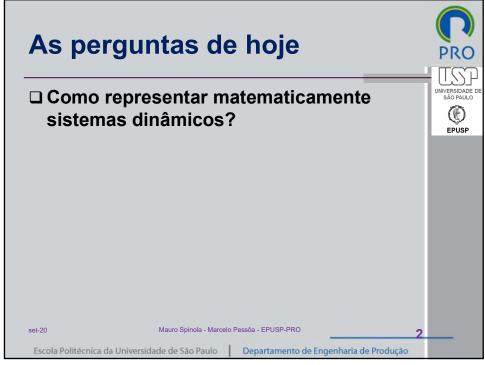
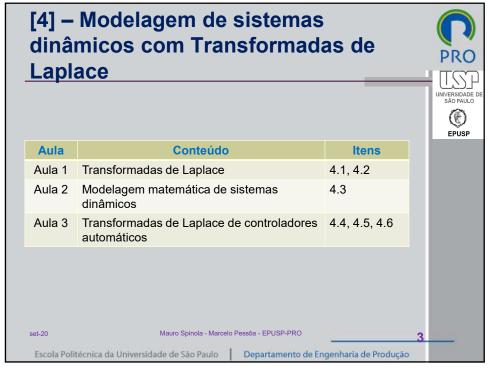
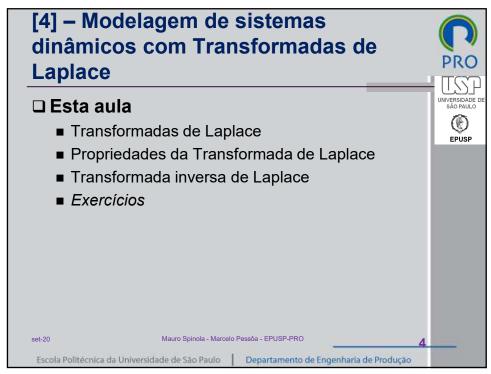


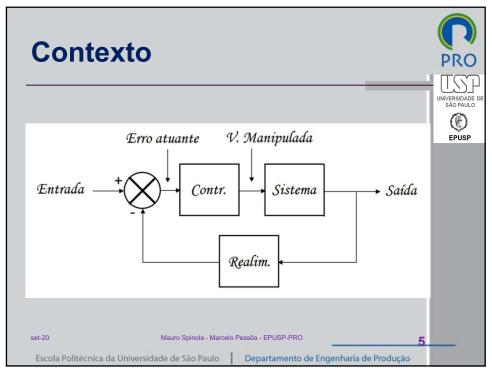
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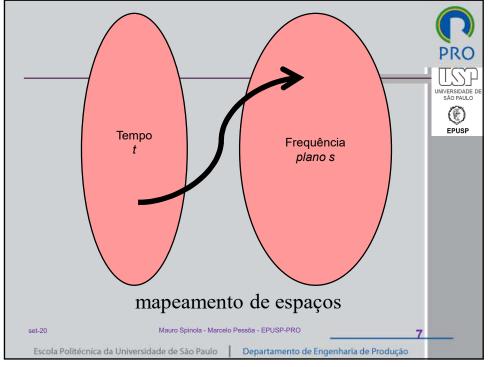
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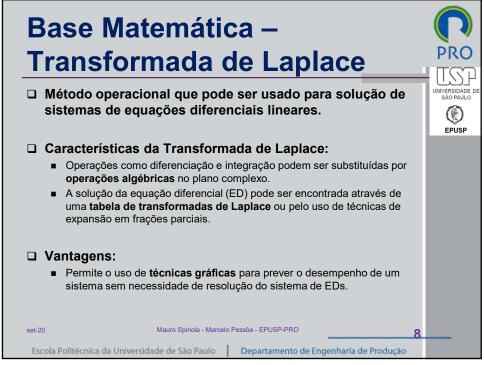


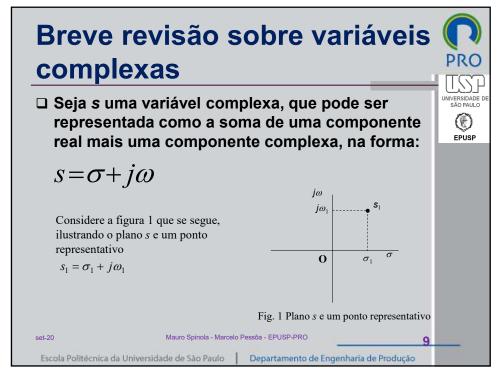
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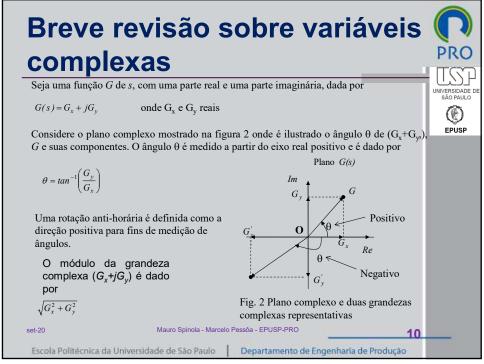


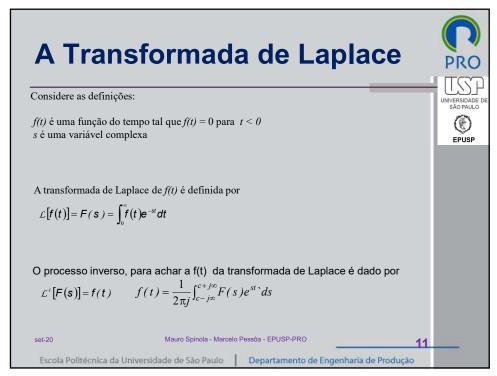
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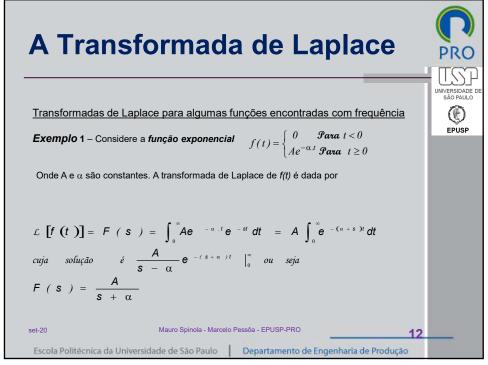


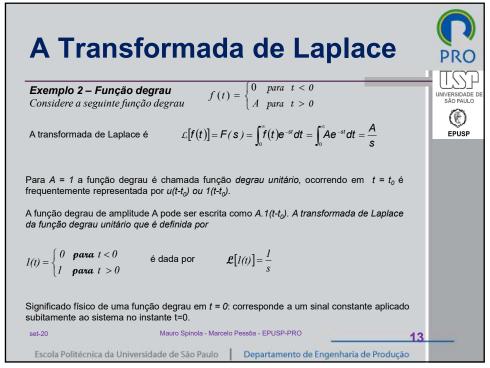
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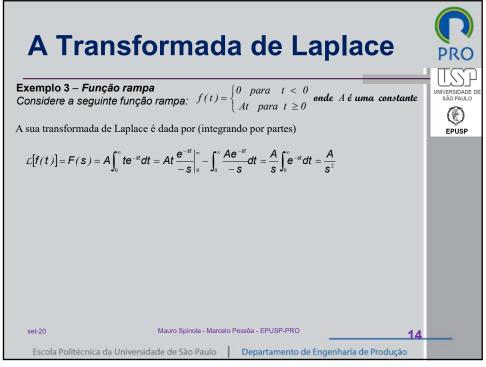


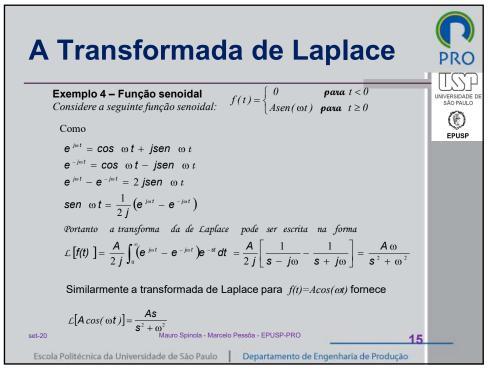
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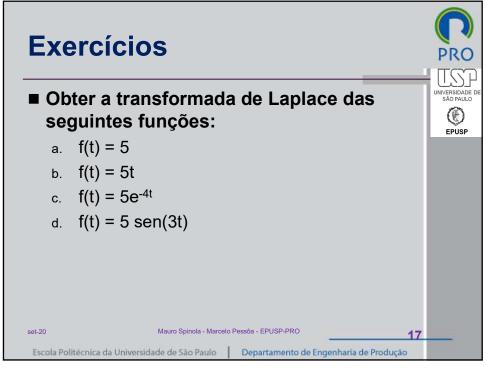
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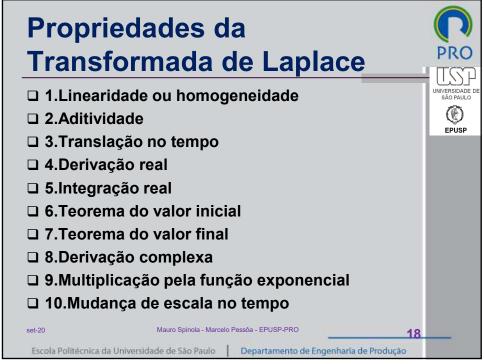


15

		Função f(t)	Transformada de Laplace $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$
	1.	δ(t)	1
Quadro de		Impulso unitário (Delta de Dirac)	
transformadas de	2.	1(t) ou u(t)	$\frac{1}{s}$
		Degrau unitário	s
Laplace	3.	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
		Rampa unitária	$s^2$
	4.	t <sup>n</sup>	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
		(n inteiro positivo)	S <sup>n+1</sup>
	5.	e <sup>-at</sup>	_1_
		Exponencial	s+a
	6.	te <sup>-at</sup>	1
			$\overline{(s+a)^2}$
	7.	t <sup>n</sup> e <sup>-at</sup>	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
	8.	sen ωt	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
	9.	cos ωt	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
	10.	e <sup>-at</sup> sen ωt	$\frac{s}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$
	11.	e <sup>-at</sup> cos ωt	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$
	12.	t sen ωt	$\frac{2\omega s}{\left(s^2+\omega^2\right)^2}$
	13.	t cos ωt	$s^2 - \omega^2$
set-20 Mauro			$\frac{s^2 - \omega^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
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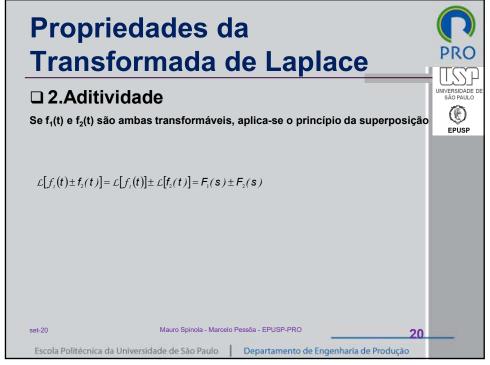


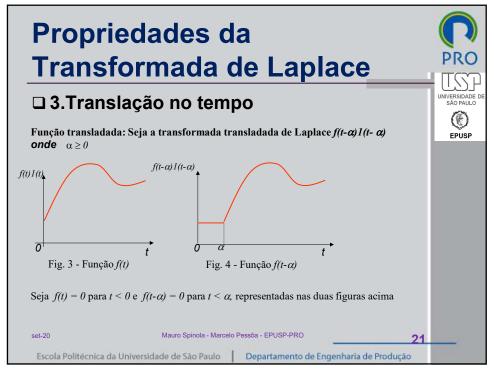
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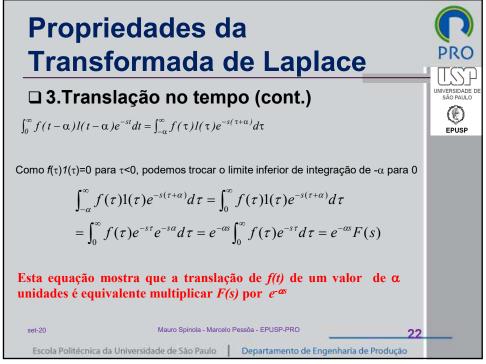


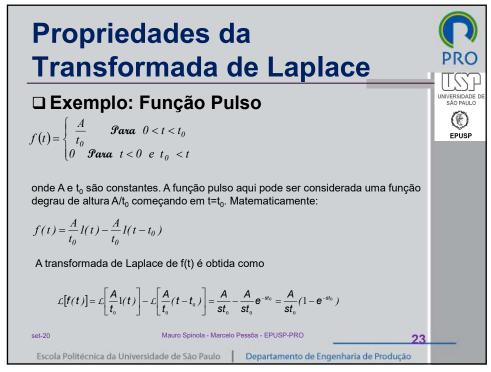
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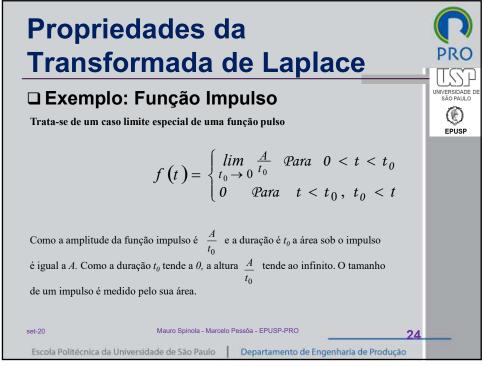


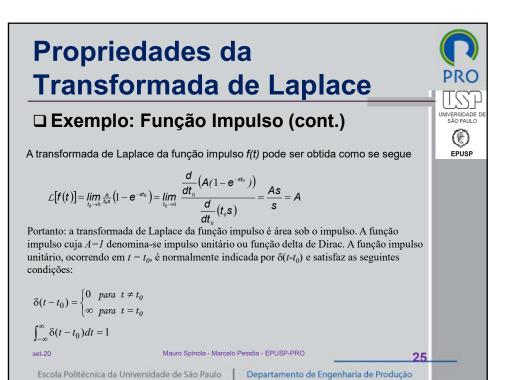
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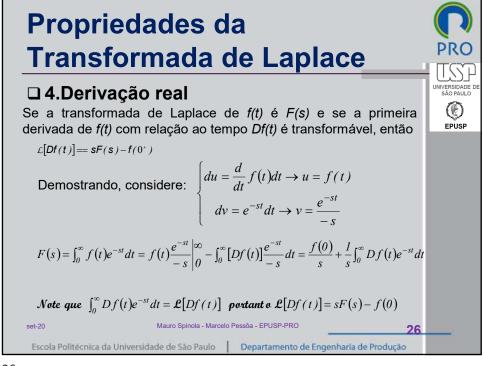


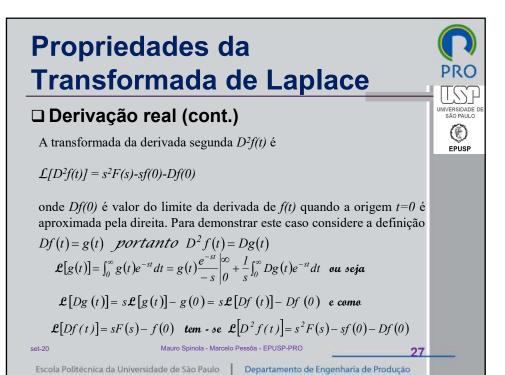
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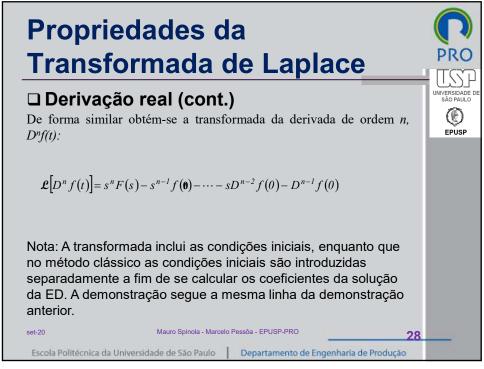


25





27



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(1)

#### □ 5.Integração real

Se a transformada de Laplace de f(t) é F(s), sua integral é transformável:

$$\mathcal{L}\left[D^{-l}f(t)\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{D^{-l}f(0^+)}{s}$$
 O termo  $D^{-l}f(0^+)$  é igual ao valor da integral na origem, aproximada pela direita

Demonstração:

$$du = \int \frac{d}{dt} f(t)dt \to \mathbf{u} = f(t); dv = e^{-st} dt \to v = \frac{e^{-st}}{-s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[D^{-1} f(t)] = \int_0^\infty \left[ D^{-1} f(t) \right] e^{-st} dt = \left[ D^{-1} f(t) \right] \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty f(t) \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} dt = \frac{1}{s} D^{-1} f(t) \Big|_{t=0}^t + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{D^{-1} f(0)}{s}$$

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29

## Propriedades da Transformada de Laplace



(1) EPUSP

□ Integração real (cont.)

A transformada da integral envolvendo derivada de segunda ordem é

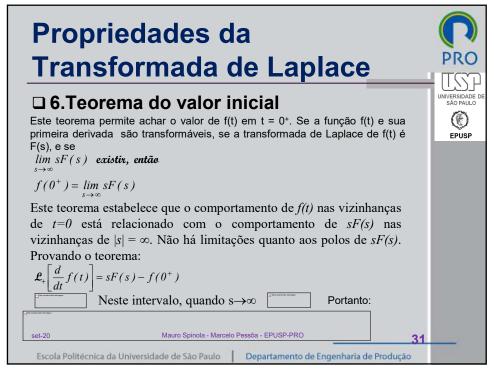
$$\mathcal{L}[D^{-2}f(t)] = \frac{F(s)}{s^2} + \frac{D^{-1}f(0)}{s^2} + \frac{D^{-2}f(0)}{s}$$

Para a integral envolvendo derivadas de ordem n

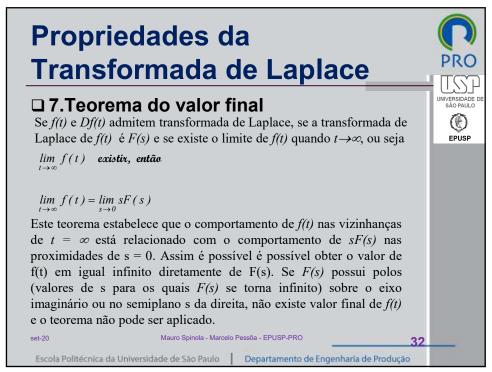
$$\mathcal{L}\left[D^{-n}f(t)\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s^n} + \frac{D^{-1}f(0)}{s^n} + \dots + \frac{D^{-n}f(0)}{s}$$

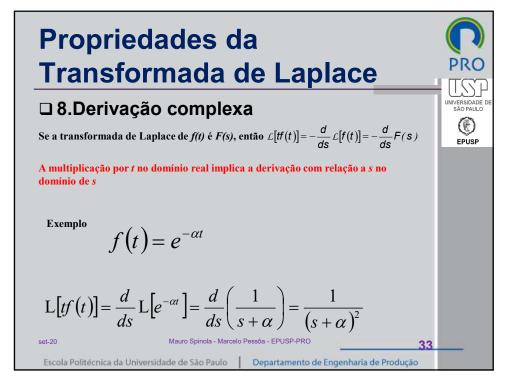
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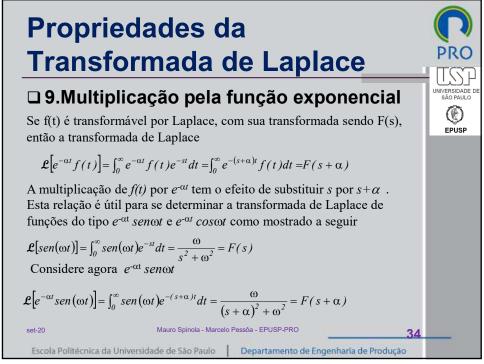


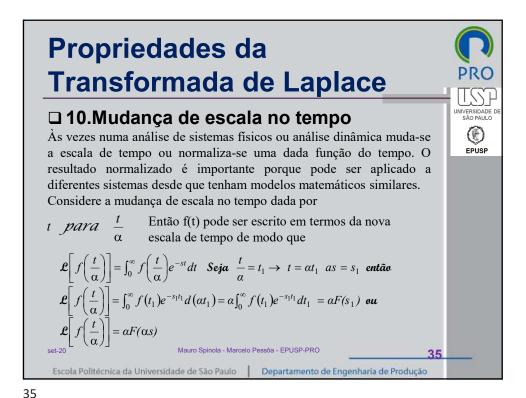
31





33









(1)

Considere o exemplo

 $f(t) = e^{-t}$  com a mudança de escala  $f(\frac{t}{5}) = e^{-0.2t}$ 

 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}] = F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$  Portanto

 $\mathcal{L}\left[f\left(\frac{t}{5}\right)\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[e^{-0.2t}\right] = 5F(5s) = \frac{5}{5s+1}$ Note:  $\mathcal{L}\left[f\left(\frac{t}{\alpha}\right)\right] = \alpha F(\alpha s)$ 

Este resultado pode ser verificado fazendo-se a transformada de  $e^{-0.2t}$ 

 $\mathcal{L}\left[e^{-0.2t}\right] = \frac{1}{s+0.2} = \frac{5}{5s+1}$ 

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### Transformada inversa de Laplace



O processo de passar de uma expressão com variáveis complexas para o domínio do tempo é chamada transformação inversa e é denotada por  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ . Matematicamente

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$$
 ,  $t > 0$ 

Matematicamente f(t) é determinada a partir de F(s) pela expressão

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds$$

Onde c é a abscissa de convergência, real, escolhida com valor real maior do que as partes reais de todos os pontos singulares de F(s). A integração da equação acima é complicada. Se a F(s) estiver disponível numa tabela de transformadas é fácil determinar f(t). Caso contrário temse que usar métodos de expansão para achar f(t)

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37

# Transformada inversa de Laplace



Método de expansão em frações parciais para determinar transformada inversa de Laplace. Separando a F(s) em componentes



$$F(s) = F_1(s) + F_2(s) + \dots + F_n(s)$$

Se as F<sub>i</sub>(s) são conhecidas então

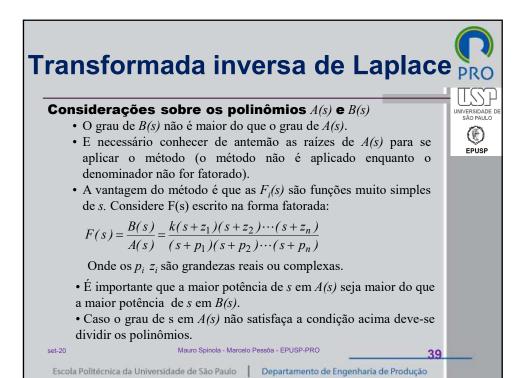
$$\mathcal{L}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{1}[F_{1}(s)] + \mathcal{L}^{1}[F_{2}(s)] + \dots + \mathcal{L}^{n}[F_{n}(s)] = f_{1}(t) + f_{2}(t) + \dots + f_{n}(t)$$

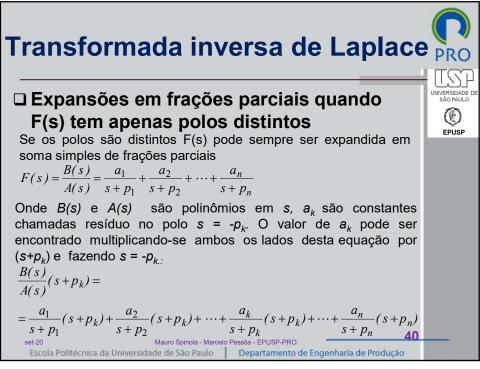
onde as  $f_i$  são transformadas inversas das  $F_i(s)$ . Para problemas em controle F(s) é frequentemente representada na forma:

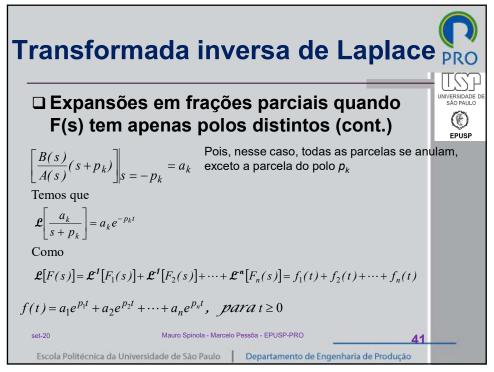
$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

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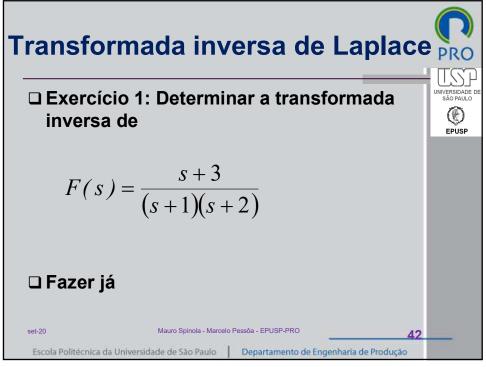
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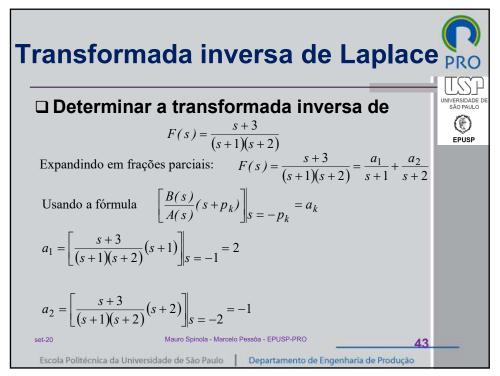




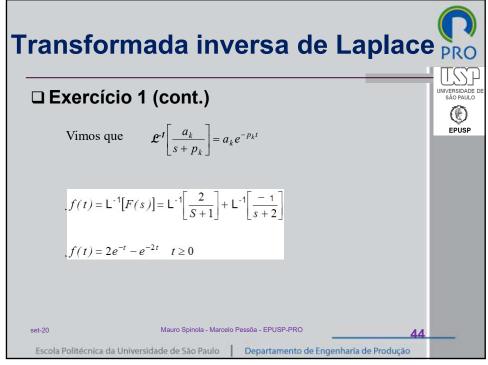


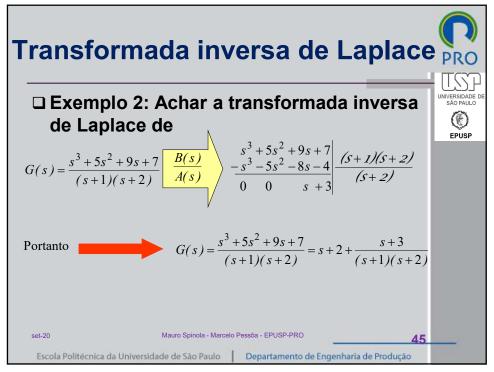
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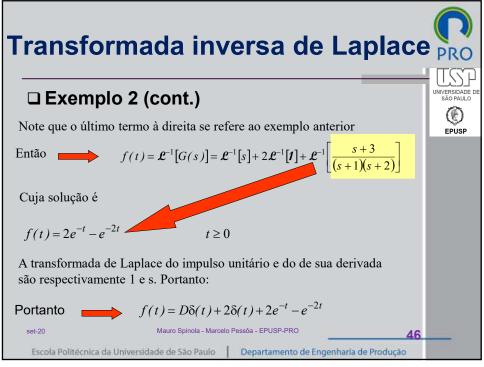


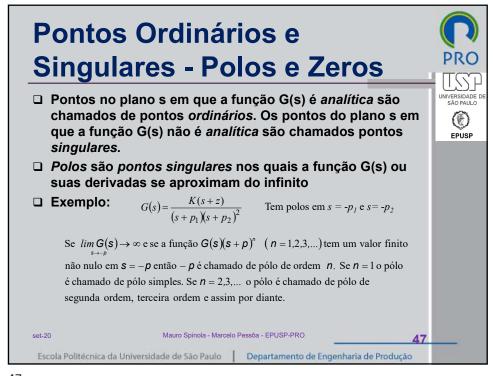
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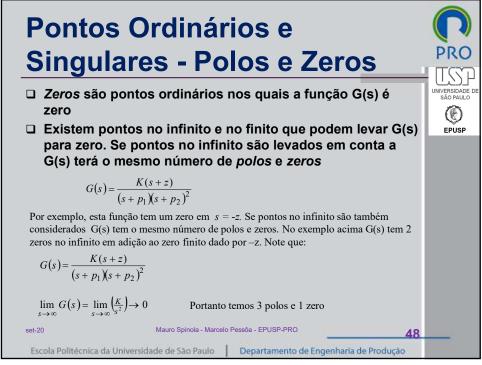


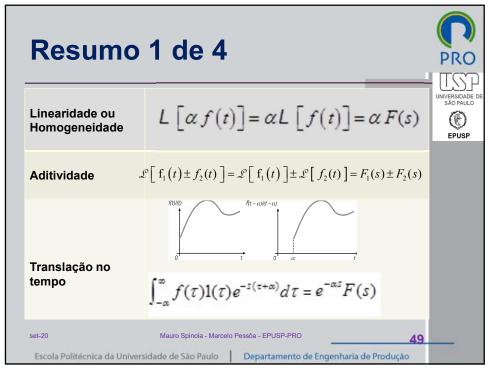
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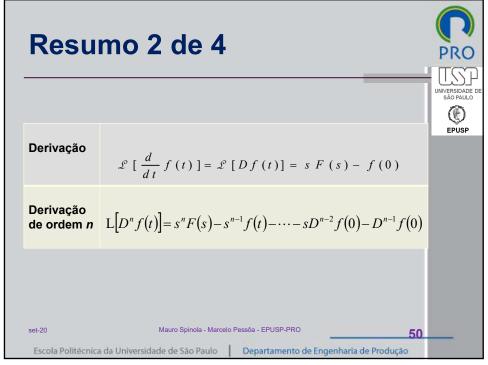


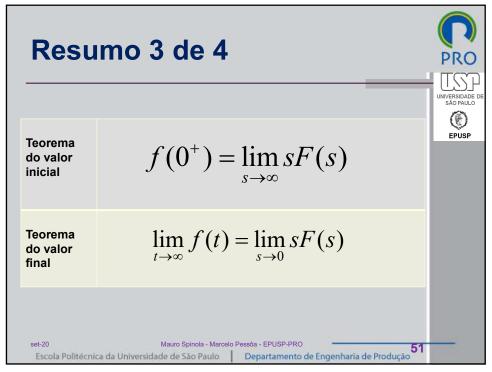
47





49





51

