

**Definición**

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

**Propiedades**

***1. Linealidad***

$$\mathcal{L} [a f(t) + b g(t)] = a \mathcal{L} [f(t)] + b \mathcal{L} [g(t)]$$

***2. Transformación de funciones trasladadas***

$$\mathcal{L} [f(t-L)] = e^{-Ls} \mathcal{L} [f(t)]$$

***3. Transformación de la diferenciación real***

$$\mathcal{L} \left[ \frac{df(t)}{dt} \right] = s F(s) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left[ \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} \right] = s^2 F(s) - s f(0) - \left. \frac{df}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

***4. Transformación de la integral temporal***

$$\mathcal{L} \left[ \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

***5. Teorema del valor inicial***

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [sF(s)]$$

***6. Teorema del valor final***

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [sF(s)]$$

CONTROL DE PROCESOS – FACET – UNT  
TEMA 1 – Nota Auxiliar A  
TRANSFORMACIÓN DE LAPLACE

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f(t)	F(s)
$\delta(t)$ (Impulso unitario)	1
1 (escalón unitario)	$\frac{1}{s}$
t (rampa unitaria)	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^{n-1}$	$\frac{(n-1)!}{s^n}$
$e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$\frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$	$\frac{1}{\tau s + 1}$
$\frac{1}{\tau^n (n-1)!} t^{n-1} e^{-t/\tau}$	$\frac{1}{(\tau s + 1)^n}$
$\frac{1}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} (e^{-t/\tau_1} - e^{-t/\tau_2})$	$\frac{1}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)}$
$1 - \frac{\tau_1 - \tau_3}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} e^{-t/\tau_1} + \frac{\tau_2 - \tau_3}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} e^{-t/\tau_2}$	$\frac{\tau_3 s + 1}{s(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)}$
$1 - e^{-t/\tau}$	$\frac{1}{s(\tau s + 1)}$
$1 + \frac{1}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} (\tau_2 e^{-t/\tau_2} - \tau_1 e^{-t/\tau_1})$	$\frac{1}{s(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)}$
$1 - \frac{(\tau + t)}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$	$\frac{1}{s(\tau s + 1)^2}$
$\text{sen}(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\text{cos}(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-at} \text{sen}(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$

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f(t)	F(s)
$e^{-at} \cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$
$\frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \text{sen}(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2} t)$	$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\omega_n^2} s^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} s + 1}$
$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \text{sen}(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2} t - \phi)$ $\text{tg} \phi = \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{-\xi} \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1$	$\frac{1}{s(\frac{1}{\omega_n^2} s^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} s + 1)}$
$\tau(e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{t}{\tau} - 1)$	$\frac{1}{s^2 (\tau s + 1)}$
$\frac{\omega\tau}{\tau^2\omega^2 + 1} e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau^2\omega^2 + 1}} \text{sen}(\omega t + \phi)$ $\text{tg} \phi = -\tau\omega$	$\frac{\omega}{(\tau s + 1)(s^2 + \omega^2)}$