

Classe: TS2ET	Date: 13/11/2017	Type <u>Devoir surveillé</u>
<u>Devoir n°3</u>		
Thème: Transformée de Laplace		

Exercice 1:

Pour chaque cas, tracer la représentation graphique des fonctions données et déterminer la transformée de Laplace de celles-ci.

$$1^\circ) f(t)=U(t) \text{ où } U(t) \text{ est la fonction échelon unité.}$$

$$2^\circ) g(t)=U(t-2)$$

$$3^\circ) h(t)=t \cdot U(t)$$

$$4^\circ) k(t)=4(U(t)-U(t-2))$$

Exercice 2:

Déterminer les transformées de Laplace des fonctions définies par :

$$f_1(t)=2e^{4t}U(t)$$

$$f_2(t)=(3t-5)U(t)$$

$$f_3(t)=(t^4-e^{-3t})U(t)$$

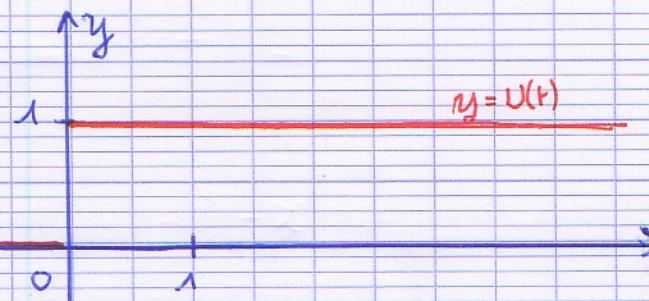
$$f_4(t)=3\cos(7t) \cdot U(t)$$

$$f_5(t)=t^3 e^{-3t}U(t)$$

$$f_6(t)=e^{3t} \sin(t)U(t)$$

Correction

Exercice 1 1°) $f(t) = U(t)$



(1 pt)

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \mathcal{L}(U(t)) = \frac{1}{p}}$$

(1 pt)

2°) $g(t) = U(t-2)$

Il s'agit de la fonction U avec un retard de 2

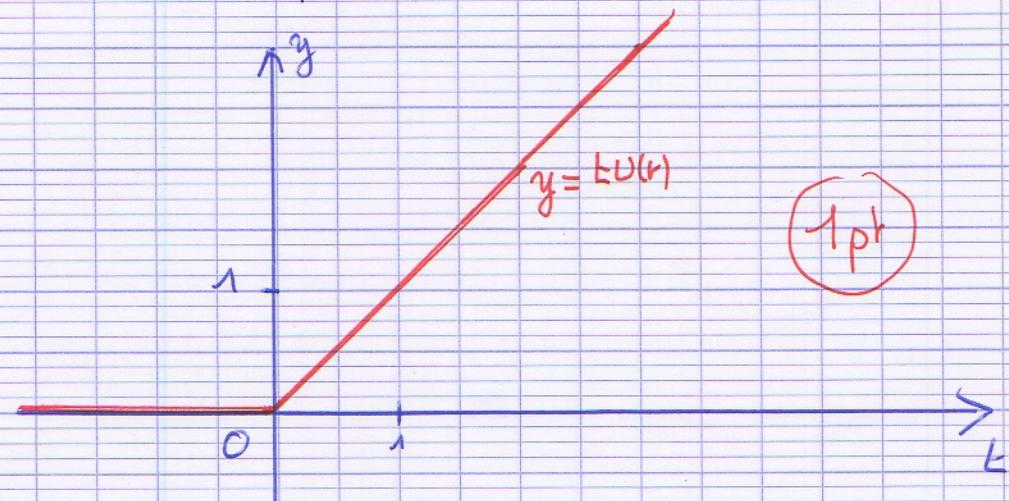


(1 pt)

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}(g(t)) = \mathcal{L}(U(t-2)) = \frac{1}{p} e^{-2p}}$$

(1 pt)

3°) $h(t) = tU(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{si } t \geq 0 \text{ car dans ce cas } U(t) = 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \text{ car dans ce cas } U(t) = 0 \end{cases}$

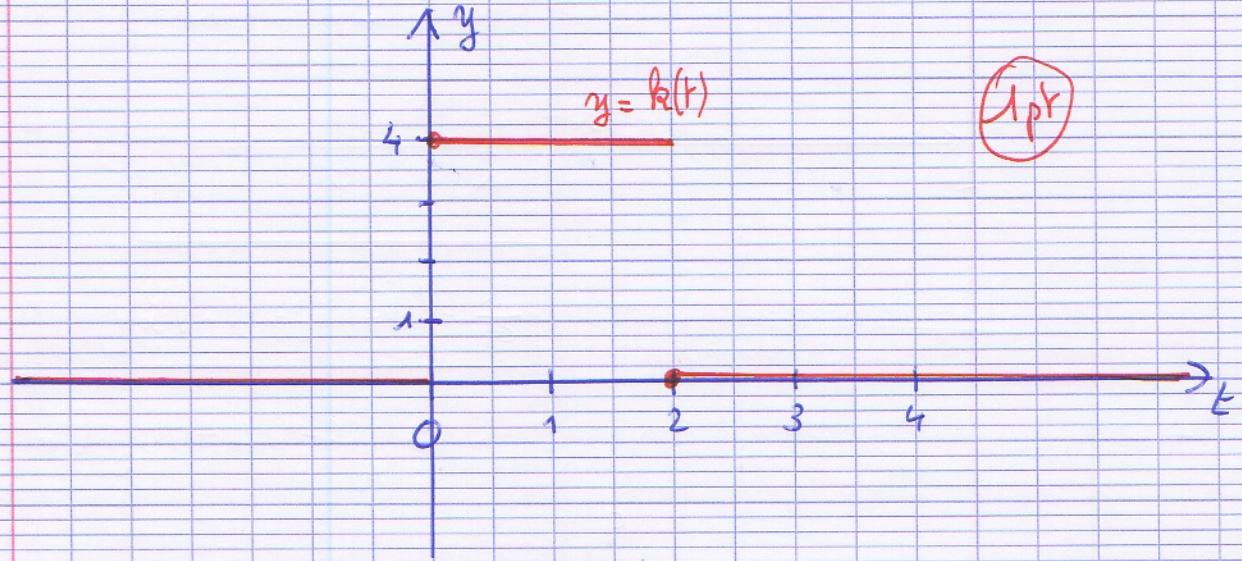


(1 pt)

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}(h(t)) = \mathcal{L}(tU(t)) = \frac{1}{p^2}}$$

(1 pt)

$$4) k(t) = 4(U(t) - U(t-2))$$



$$y = k(t)$$

(1 pt)

$$\mathcal{L}(k(t)) = 4(\mathcal{L}(U(t)) - \mathcal{L}(U(t-2)))$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}(k(t)) = 4\left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p}e^{-2p}\right) = \frac{4}{p}(1 - e^{-2p})}$$

(1 pt)

Exercice 2 $f_1(t) = 2e^{4t}U(t)$

donc $F_1(p) = 2\mathcal{L}(e^{4t}U(t)) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{p-4} = \boxed{\frac{2}{p-4}}$ (2 pts)

$$f_2(t) = (3t-5)U(t) = 3tU(t) - 5U(t)$$

donc $F_2(p) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{p} = \boxed{\frac{3}{p^2} - \frac{5}{p}}$ (2 pts)

$$f_3(t) = (t^4 - e^{-3t})U(t) = t^4U(t) - e^{-3t}U(t)$$

$$F_3(p) = \mathcal{L}(t^4U(t)) - \mathcal{L}(e^{-3t}U(t)) = \frac{4!}{p^5} - \frac{1}{p+3} = \boxed{\frac{24}{p^5} - \frac{1}{p+3}}$$

(2 pts)

$$f_4(r) = 3 \cos(7t) U(r)$$

$$F_4(p) = 3 \cdot \frac{p}{p^2 + 49} = \boxed{\frac{3p}{p^2 + 49}} \quad (2 \text{ pts})$$

$$f_5(t) = t^3 e^{-3t} U(t)$$

$$F_5(p) = \frac{3!}{(p+3)^4} = \boxed{\frac{6}{(p+3)^4}} \quad (2 \text{ pts})$$

$$f_6(r) = e^{3r} \sin(t) U(t)$$

$$F_6(p) = \boxed{\frac{1}{(p-3)^2 + 1}} \quad (2 \text{ pts})$$