

Exercice 1

Calculer la dérivée des fonctions :

$$\Pi(x)$$

$$\Pi(x).\cos(\pi x)$$

$$\Pi(x).\sin(\pi x)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\pi x)$$

$$|x|$$

Solutions : 

Solutions

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x)) = \delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

aide



$$\frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x) \cdot \cos(\pi x)) = -\pi \sin(\pi x) \cdot \Pi(x)$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x) \cdot \sin(\pi x)) = -\delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \pi \cos(\pi x) \Pi(x)$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{sgn}(\pi x)) = 2\delta(x)$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}(|x|) = \text{sgn}(x)$$



Retour

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x)) = 0 + \delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) + 0 - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0$$

aide



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x) \cdot \cos(\pi x)) &= \frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x)) \cos(\pi x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos(\pi x)) \Pi(x) \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2})\right) \cos(\pi x)}_{=0} - \pi \sin(\pi x) \cdot \Pi(x) \\ &= -\pi \sin(\pi x) \cdot \Pi(x) \end{aligned}$$

aide

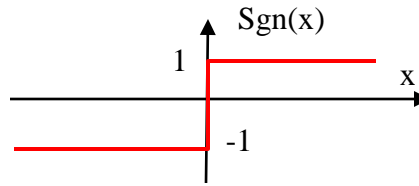


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\Pi(x) \cdot \sin(\pi x)) &= \left(\delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2})\right) \sin(\pi x) + \pi \cos(\pi x) \Pi(x) \\ &= -\delta(x + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \pi \cos(\pi x) \Pi(x) \end{aligned}$$


aide



$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sgn}(\pi x)) = 2\delta(x)$$



aide



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(|x|) &= \frac{d}{dx}(x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x)) = \operatorname{sgn}(x) + \underbrace{x \cdot 2\delta(x)}_{=0} \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(x) \end{aligned}$$

aide



Dérivée d'une distribution

La dérivée au sens des distributions est égale à la dérivée usuelle plus une ou plusieurs distributions de Dirac proportionnelles aux sauts aux diverses discontinuités du signal.