I Application so les transformation so laplace: De solution De equation, différentielle ondinaire : J. J. = A+FEC JUM =- 1 x(2,) (2) = x(A+Fe) = x(A)(b) + x(Fe)(b) arec > & (fet) (b) = - x(-fet) (b) = - (x(e)(b)),

(x(fet)(b) = - x(-fet)(b) = - (x(e)(b)), opur back) (b) + = = &(A) (b) + = (b-1)5 X(A)(b) (b-1) = (B-1)2 - T = 2X(A)(b) = (B-1)3 - 1 3(F) = \$((1)3) - \$(1) = 8(eat f(A))(A)=F(B-a) = 6 8H - 6 or 8H= 8(4) = 38(5) = 3F, NA = 1 tre NUH) - & NUH) = (3te - 1) et NA)

> 8y stemes (i fférentiels:

39: on consistai le gystei différentiel autout:

(5) \( \frac{\chi(t)}{\chi(t)} - \chi(t) + 2y(t) = 0 \)

(5) \( \frac{\chi(t)}{\chi(t)} - \chi(t) + y(t) = 0 \)

(6) \( \frac{\chi(t)}{\chi(t)} - \chi(t) + y(t) = 0 \)

(7) (2) =  $\int 8(0)(b) + (1-b)8(A)(b) = 0$ . (3) (5) (6)(3) (1-6) (1-6) - 5] x(4)(6) = (1-6)  $S (3) (3) = \frac{(3-3)^{2+2}}{(3-3)^{2+2}}$  S (3+3(4)) = F(3-3)X(4) = & ( (B-1) 5 + 5 ) => X(4) = & B(4) \ \overline{A} \left( \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{1}{A} \right( \frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{1}{A} \r 24)= & ( 1 ) = 40) = 6 = 80) or 80) = 8 ( 1 ) = 7 8 m ( 1 ) = 40) 3 x (4) = & Cos((24) x (4) (4) M (45) ms = = = (4) & (4) Equations integrals à (E): B(E) + 1, Ex B(E-x) 3x = 20086. (E) (A) (B(F) + (E,\* B) (F) = COSF (9) (Au) x = (10(4)x. (10(4)x =) (B) (B) (D) [7+4 - 1 - 1 = 65+4 (2) (R) (P) = P(P+1) (P+2) = 2 + B+2 + B+8 

on charche à Determiner de réponse seu fonction de Deutrée pour sur système sur 1º notre sont le fonct se tousfeit ect) = and) = & EM= \$ S(P)=H(P)E(P)= K = (KR)
P(14TP) = d + B 14TP B = (14TP)S/P== Ka-7 S(t) = Ka N(t) - Ka. e = N(t). = Ka (1-e++) N(t). Olme