2019 - 2020

Maths Applis

02-01-2020

TC-ING

Conigé CC

Exercice 1: 6 points

$$\int_{y-y(n)}^{y'=y^2} = \int_{y}^{y'} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

15 a) 
$$|y'=y'| \xrightarrow{a'y \neq 0} \frac{y}{y'} = 1$$
  $\iff (-\frac{1}{y})' = 1$   $(y-y)(x)$   $\iff -\frac{1}{y} = x + 1$ 

$$= -\frac{1}{g} = x + C, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall y \in \mathcal{Y} = \frac{1}{x+c} \quad \text{six} \neq 0$$

$$d\hat{\omega}$$
  $\left\{ y = -\frac{1}{n+c} \quad \text{sur } I = \mathbb{R} - \{-c\} \right\}$ 

(
$$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$$
, on a une solution  $y = -1$  sm  $I = \mathbb{R} - \{-c\}$ )

Résonhe sur J-1.1[  $(1-n^2)y''-ny'+4y=arccos(x)$  (1) en utilisant le chet de variable x=cos(b)

$$d'an = - smt \cdot y'(ant) + sm^2 + y''(ant)$$

dim (1) (=) 
$$(1-\alpha r^2(t))y''(\alpha st) - cnt.y'(\alpha st) + 4y(\alpha st) = t$$
  
can  $t = arcan re$ , can  $x \in J-1.1$  et  $n = ant$   
(remargue  $t \in J_0, \pi(cm x \in J-1.1)$ )

(1) (=)  $\sin^2 t \cdot y''(art) - art y'(art) + 4y(art) = t$  3''(t) 3 (t) (1) (=) [3"(t) + 43(t) = t are tt]0,TC Tronvons les solutions de cette EDO (EDL2 à coff. constants): SH: Eq. carot.  $r^2+4=0 \Rightarrow r=0\pm 2i \rightarrow \alpha=0, \omega=2$ d'on: Codre complexe: 3h = Dezit + ve-2it; D, vet a Course reel: 3 h= (7 cn(2+) + u sin(2+)) et T3h= 2 an(2+)+ usin (2+), 2 ut 1R SP: 3p doit être un polynôme de moine degré pue t (can le cofficient multiplié par 3et n'est pas mul): 3pt= a++b => 3"(t) =0 d'a 4 (at+b) = t, yt & I  $d'\tilde{a} = \frac{1}{4} db = 0$ ol'in \[ 3 P = \frac{1}{4} \] Shi cake complede: 3 = \frac{t}{4} + \frac{2e^{2t}}{4} + \frac{2e^{-2t}}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1} Cadre réel: 3 = \frac{t}{4} + 2 an(2t) + \pu sin(2t); 2/\pu \in \mathbb{R} d'in  $\begin{cases} cache complexe: \\ y(n) = 3(t) = 3(arcenx) = \frac{arcenn}{4} + pe \end{cases} = \frac{2i arcenx}{4, n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ Cache reel:  $cache reel: \\ y(n) = \frac{arcenn}{4} + 2 cn (2arcenn) + u sin(2arcenn) \\ y(n) = \frac{arcenn}{4} + 2 cn (2arcenn) + u sin(2arcenn) \end{cases}$ 

On peut utiliser plus de trizonométre et montre que: Cadre réel : y(n) = arccosn + 2(2n²-1) + 2nn. 12-n², 2, n FR Gercice 2: 4 points  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \Lambda(t-s) \right) (u) = e^{-2i\pi s \cdot s \cdot u} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( u \right) = e^{-10i\pi u} \cdot \operatorname{sinc}(\pi u)$ 2,5 b)  $\mathcal{F}(t \wedge t)(u) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{d}{du} \left(\mathcal{F}_{\Lambda}(u)\right)$  $=\frac{i}{2\pi}\frac{d}{d\mu}\left(\sin^2(\pi u)\right)$  $= \frac{i}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \operatorname{Sinc}(\pi u) \cdot \operatorname{Sinc}(\pi u) \cdot \left( f^2 \right) = 2f \cdot f$ or  $\left(\sin\left(u\right)\right) = \left(\frac{\sin u}{u}\right) = \frac{u \cdot \cos u - \sin u}{u^2}$ done (+ N(+)) (u) = i. sinc (Tru). Tru. cos(Tru) - sin(Tru) = i Tu. antru). sintru)\_ sin<sup>2</sup>(tru)
(Tru)<sup>3</sup>  $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi u}{1} \cdot \frac{\sin(k\pi u)}{2} - \frac{2\sin^2(\pi u)}{3}$ 

Exercice 4: 5 points

1,5 as and = v(t) + R.it or  $i(t) = \frac{dq(t)}{dt}$  et q(t) = C. v(t)dinc R.i(t) = R(,  $\frac{dv(t)}{dt}$ d'ai RC. v'(t) + v (t) = x (t)

1,5 b) On y applique la T.F:

Te (RC v'(t) + v(t)(u) = ( k (n(t)) (u) Trest linéaire => RC Tr, (u) + Tr(u) = Tr (u)

 $= R((2\pi\pi u)) + (\pi_0(u) + (\pi_0(u)) = (\pi_0(u))$ 

d'ai [1+RC. ZiTIN] For (N) = (N)

2 c) d'on:  $F_{\alpha}(u) = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{RC} + 2\pi \pi u}$ . Fix (u)

Posons h(t) = 1 . e t/Rc . 1/R+(t) e formulaire

Posons h(t) = 1 . e t/Rc . 1/R+(t)

doi Fr(u) = Fre(u) x Fr(u) = (re(t) x h(t))

 $v(t) = x(t) \times h(t)$ 

Ezercia 4: 4 points

Soit la fonction  $f(x) = [0 + x^2 \text{ sin } |x| < 1$ 

[n/(1 @)-1(x(1)!)=(0))

2 a) Montrer que sa T.F est donnée par:

 $\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) = \frac{-2\pi u \cdot \cos(2\pi u) + \sin(2\pi u)}{2\pi^3 u^3} & \sin(2\pi u) = \frac{4}{3}
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
\frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) = \frac{4}{3}
\end{cases}$ 

best done paire f(n) = f(-w), the J-1,1C

d'où:  $\int_{\xi} (u) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (1-u^{2}) \cdot \cos(\xi \pi u x) dz$ 

car of mulle sur 3-00,-1] U[1,+00[

 $=2\left[(1-x^{2}),\frac{\sin(2\pi ux)}{2\pi u}\right]^{x=1}-2\int_{2\pi}-2\pi.\frac{\sin(2\pi ux)}{2\pi u}$ 

 $=2(0-0)+4\int_{0}^{\pi}x\cdot\frac{\sin(4\pi ux)}{2\pi u}dx$ 

 $=\frac{4}{2\pi\mu}\left[\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\mu}-\frac{\cos(2\pi\mu\chi)}{2\pi\mu}\right)^{-1}-\int_{0}^{1}\frac{-\cos(2\pi\mu\chi)}{2\pi\mu}d\chi\right]$ 

 $=\frac{2}{\pi n}\cdot\left(\frac{-\cos(2\pi n)}{2\pi n}-0+\frac{1}{2\pi n}\left(\frac{\sin(2\pi n)}{2\pi n}\right)^{n-1}\right)$ 

 $= \frac{2}{2(\pi n)^2} \left( - \ln(2\pi n) + \frac{\sin(2\pi n)}{2\pi n} - 0 \right)$ 

 $(\text{Fe}(w) = -2\pi w \cdot \text{Co}(2\pi w) + \sin(2\pi w)$   $2\pi^3 u^3$ 

et 
$$\int_{\xi}^{\xi}(0) = 2\int_{\xi}^{\xi}(1-x^{2}) \cdot 1 dx$$
 (and = 1) [6]

$$= 2\left[x-\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]^{2} = 2\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right) - 0 = \frac{4}{3}$$

d'ai:  $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}(0) = \frac{4}{3}$ 

D'edinire de a qui précède le calcul de cette famille d'intérale.

Vector,  $\int_{\xi}^{\xi} \frac{u \cos u - \sin u}{u^{3}} \cdot \cos(ux) \cdot du = -\frac{\pi}{4} \int_{\xi}^{\xi}(u)$ 

On sait que  $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) = \int_{\xi}^{\xi}(-x); \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

et ou part remarquer de la question a) que  $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}(u) \exp \operatorname{paire}$ 

d'ai:  $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) = 2\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\frac{1}{\xi}(\pi u) \cdot \cos(2\pi u) dx + \sin(2\pi u) \cdot \cos(2\pi u x) dx$ 

On pose  $v:=2\pi u$ , d'où  $dv:=2\pi du$  et  $(\pi u)^{3}=\frac{v^{3}}{3}$ 
 $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) = -\frac{3}{\xi}\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) dx$ 
 $\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left(\frac{t}{\xi}(u)\right)(x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}\int_{\xi}^{\xi}\left($