

SÉRIE DE TD D'ANALYSE MATHÉMATIQUE 4

Transformée de Laplace

Exercice 1.

- (1) Exprimer $\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1})$ en fonction de $\mathcal{L}(t^n)$ pour tout entier naturel n .
 (2) En déduire l'expression de $\mathcal{L}(t^n)$ pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Exercice 2. Calculer les transformées de Laplace suivantes :

- $\mathcal{L}(t^3 + 2t + 5)$
- $\mathcal{L}(e^{at})$
- $\mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}(t^3 + 2t + 5))$
- $\mathcal{L}(\cosh(at))$
- $\mathcal{L}(\sinh(at))$
- $\mathcal{L}(\cos(at))$
- $\mathcal{L}(\sin(at))$
- $\mathcal{L}(e^t(1 - \cos(t)))$
- $\mathcal{L}(t^2 \sin(t))$
- $\mathcal{L}\left(e^{-t} \frac{\sin t}{t}\right)$
- $\mathcal{L}\left(e^{-2t} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t}\right)$
- $\mathcal{L}(te^t \cos t)$

Exercice 3. Calculer les originaux suivants :

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{(x-2)(x^2+1)}\right); \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}\right); \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}\right); \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+5}\right).$$

Exercice 4. Résoudre l'équation différentielle suivante :

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) - \frac{5}{2}y'(t) + y(t) = -\frac{5}{2}\sin t \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Exercice 5. Résoudre le système différentiel suivant :

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + y'(t) - x'(t) = -\frac{3}{4}x(t) \\ y''(t) - y'(t) + x'(t) = -\frac{3}{4}y(t) \\ x(0) = y(0) = 0, x'(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$

Série TD n° 04

(1)

Exercice 01.

Rappel:

$$f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F_m = \mathcal{L}(f(t))_m = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-tx} dt$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_m)_t = \int_0^{+\infty} F_m e^{tx} dx$$

1) On a:

$$\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1}) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n+1} e^{-tx} dt$$

$$\text{On pose } \begin{cases} u = t^{n+1} \\ u' = (n+1)t^n \end{cases} \text{ et } \begin{cases} v' = e^{-tx} \\ v = -\frac{e^{-tx}}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1}) = \left[-\frac{t^{n+1}}{x} e^{-tx} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(n+1)t^n}{x} e^{-tx} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1}) = \frac{n+1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} t^n e^{-tx} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1}) = \frac{n+1}{x} \mathcal{L}(t^n)$$

2) Pour $x=0$,

$$\mathcal{L}(t^{n+1})(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n+1} dt = \left[\frac{t^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

l'intégrale diverge en 0 d'où $\mathcal{L}(t^n)$ n'est pas défini en 0

méthode 02

On utilisant le théorème de la Transformée de la dérivée.

$$\text{On pose } g(t) = t^{n+1} \quad g'(t) = (n+1)t^n$$

- Conditions:

$$\mathcal{L}(g'(t))_m = x \mathcal{L}(g(t))_m - g(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}((n+1)t^n)_m = x \mathcal{L}(t^{n+1})_m - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(t^{n+1}) = \frac{(n+1)}{x} \mathcal{L}(t^n)$$

* g dérivable % t

* g' continue par morceaux

$$\mathcal{L}(g'(t))_m = x \mathcal{L}(g(t))_m - g(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^n) = \frac{n}{x} \mathcal{L}(t^{n-1})$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^n) = \frac{n!}{x^n} \mathcal{L}(1) \quad \text{avec } \mathcal{L}(1)_m = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^n) = \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$$

Exercice 02.

(2)

$$1) \mathcal{L}(f(t))_m = \mathcal{L}(t^3 + 2t + 5) = \mathcal{L}(t^3) + 2\mathcal{L}(t) + 5\mathcal{L}(1) \\ = \frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x}$$

Rappel:

$$\mathcal{L}^{(n)}(f)_m = (-1)^n \mathcal{L}(t^n \cdot f(t))_m$$

méthode 02.

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}(1)_m = \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}(t^1 \cdot 1) = (-1)^{-1} \mathcal{L}^{(1)}(1)_m \\ = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^2 \cdot 1)_{(1)} = (-1)^{-2} \mathcal{L}^{(2)}(1)_m \\ = -\frac{2}{x^3} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}(t^3 \cdot 1)_m = (-1)^{-3} \mathcal{L}^{(3)}(1)_m \\ = \frac{6}{x^4} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$2) \mathcal{L}(e^{\alpha t}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\alpha-x)t} dt \\ = \left[\frac{1}{\alpha-x} e^{(\alpha-x)t} \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ = \frac{1}{x-\alpha}$$

méthode 02.

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{\alpha t} f(t))_m = \mathcal{L}(f(t))(x-\alpha)$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}(e^{\alpha t} \cdot 1) = \mathcal{L}(1)(x-\alpha) = \frac{1}{x-\alpha}$$

$$3) \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}(t^3 + 2t + 5)) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}t^3) + \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}2t) + \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t}5) \\ = \mathcal{L}(t^3)(x+2) + \mathcal{L}(2t)(x+2) + \mathcal{L}(5)(x+2) \\ = \frac{6}{(x+2)^4} + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{5}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad \mathcal{L}(\cosh(\alpha t))_m &= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^{\alpha t} + e^{-\alpha t}}{2}\right)_m \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\alpha t} e^{-st} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-\alpha} + \frac{1}{s+\alpha} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad \mathcal{L}(\sinh(\alpha t))_m &= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^{\alpha t} - e^{-\alpha t}}{2}\right)_m \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\alpha t} e^{-st} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{-1}{2(\alpha-s)} - \frac{1}{2(\alpha+s)} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha-s} + \frac{1}{\alpha+s} \right) = \frac{-\alpha}{\alpha^2 - s^2} = \frac{\alpha}{s^2 - \alpha^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad \mathcal{L}(\cos(\alpha t))_m &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{i\alpha t} + e^{-i\alpha t}}{2} \right) e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{(i\alpha-s)t}}{i\alpha-s} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{(-i\alpha-s)t}}{-i\alpha-s} \right]_0^{+\infty} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{2(i\alpha-s)} + \frac{1}{2(-i\alpha-s)} \\
 &= \frac{s}{s^2 + \alpha^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \quad \mathcal{L}(\sin(\alpha t)) &= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\sinh(i\alpha t)}{i}\right) = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{-\alpha i}{s^2 - \alpha^2} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{s^2 + \alpha^2} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha}{s^2 + \alpha^2} \quad \forall \alpha \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \quad \mathcal{L}(e^t(1 - \cos t)) &= \mathcal{L}(e^t) - \mathcal{L}(e^t \cos t) \\
 &= \mathcal{L}(e^t)_m - \mathcal{L}(\cos t)(s-1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2 - 2s + 2)} \quad \forall s > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \mathcal{L}(t^2 \sin(t)) \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad f(t) = \sin(t)$$

(4)

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}(t^n f(t)) = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(f(t))$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^2 \sin(t)) = F^{(2)}(f(t))$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right)''$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{-2(x^2 + 1)^2 + 2x(2x(x^2 + 1))}{(x^2 + 1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^4 - 2 - 4x^2 + 8x^4 + 8x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{6x^4 + 4x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^4} \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$10) \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^{-t} \sin(t)}{t}\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\sin(t)}{t}\right)_{\lambda+1}$$

On a $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t)}{t}$ existe et finie donc:

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} G(x) dx \quad G(f(t)) = G(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\sin(t)}{t}\right)_{\lambda+1} = \int_{\lambda+1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u^{\lambda+1}} du = \left[\arctan\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \right]_{\lambda+1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\lambda+1) \quad \forall \lambda > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t))_{\lambda} = \lambda^n \mathcal{L}(f(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^n x^{i-1} f^{(n-i)}(0)$$

$$n) f(t) = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{1 - \cos t}{t} \right) \quad t > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t} \right) (s+2)$$

• Rappel:

$$\text{si } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t)}{t} \exists \text{ alors } \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(g(t))(u) du = \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{g(t)}{t} \right) (s)$$

$$\text{On a } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t} = 0 \exists \quad \text{Hopital}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{alors } \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{g(t)}{t} \right) (s) &= \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t} \right) (s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(g(t)) u du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(1 - \cos(t)) (u) du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(1) (u) du - \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(\cos(t)) (u) du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u} du - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du \\ &= [\log(u)]_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} [\log(1 + u^2)]_0^{+\infty} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition: (valeurs initiales)

$$\text{si } \mathcal{L}(h) \exists \text{ alors } \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{L}(h)(s) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc: } \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t} \right) (s) &= -\log(s) + \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + s^2) \\ &= \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + s^2}}{s} \right) \quad \forall s > 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } \mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}{s + 2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12) \quad \mathcal{L}(t e^t \cos(t)) &= \mathcal{L}(t \cos(t)) (\lambda - 1) \\
 &= (\lambda - 1) \cdot \mathcal{L}'(\cos(t)) (\lambda - 1) \\
 &= - \left(\frac{t}{t^2 + 1} \right)' (\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \right) (\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \frac{(\lambda - 1)^2 - 1}{((\lambda - 1)^2 + 1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 05:

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + y'(t) - x'(t) = -\frac{3}{4}x(t) \\ y''(t) - y'(t) + x'(t) = -\frac{3}{4}y(t) \\ x(0) = y(0) = 0 \quad -x'(0) = y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(x'')(s) + \mathcal{L}(y')(s) - \mathcal{L}(x')(s) = -\frac{3}{4}\mathcal{L}(x)(s) \\ \mathcal{L}(y'')(s) - \mathcal{L}(y')(s) + \mathcal{L}(x')(s) = -\frac{3}{4}\mathcal{L}(y)(s) \end{cases}$$

On note: $\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(x)(s) = L_1 \\ \mathcal{L}(y)(s) = L_2 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} (s^2 L_1 - \cancel{s x(0)} - \cancel{x'(0)}) + (s L_2 - \cancel{y(0)}) + (s L_1 + \cancel{y'(0)}) = -\frac{3}{4}L_1 \\ (s^2 L_2 - \cancel{s y(0)} - \cancel{y'(0)}) + (-s L_2 + \cancel{y(0)}) + (s L_1 - \cancel{x'(0)}) = -\frac{3}{4}L_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s^2 L_1 + s L_2 - s L_1 - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}L_1 \quad \dots (1) \\ s^2 L_2 - s L_2 + s L_1 + 1 = -\frac{3}{4}L_2 \quad \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

De (1) et (2):

$$s^2(L_1 + L_2) = -\frac{3}{4}(L_1 + L_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(s^2 + \frac{3}{4})}_{\neq 0} (L_1 + L_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 + L_2 = 0 \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = -L_2 \quad s \in \mathbb{R} \quad \dots (3)$$

On remplace (3) dans (1)

$$s^2 L_1 - 1 - s L_1 = -\frac{3}{4}L_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 - 2s + \frac{3}{4})L_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + \frac{3}{4}}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s-\frac{1}{2})(s-\frac{3}{2})}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{s-\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-\frac{3}{2}}\right) \\ &= -e^{\frac{1}{2}t} + e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \quad \forall t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 03

$$1) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{(x-2)(x^2+1)}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x-i}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x+i}\right)$$

$$= e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{it} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-it}$$

$$= e^{2t} - \cos(t)$$

m2: $F_m = \frac{P_m}{Q_m}$ avec $m = d^0 P \leq d^0 Q = n$

Rappel: et Q admet n racines simples $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$
 Formule de Heaviside alors $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_m)(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P(\alpha_i)}{Q'(\alpha_i)} e^{\alpha_i t}$

On a $m=1 < n=3$

$$Q_m = (x-2)(x+i)(x-i) \quad \text{ie } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1=2 \\ \alpha_2=-i \\ \alpha_3=i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q'_m = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_m)(t) = \frac{2\alpha_1+1}{3\alpha_1^2-4\alpha_1+1} e^{\alpha_1 t} + \frac{2\alpha_2+1}{3\alpha_2^2-4\alpha_2+1} e^{\alpha_2 t} + \frac{2\alpha_3+1}{3\alpha_3^2-4\alpha_3+1} e^{\alpha_3 t}$$

$$= \frac{5}{5} e^{2t} + \frac{1-2i}{-2+4i} e^{it} + \frac{2i+1}{-4i-2} e^{it}$$

$$= e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-it} - \frac{1}{2} e^{it}$$

$$= e^{2t} - \cos(t)$$

m3: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{x^2+1}\right)$

$$= e^{2t} - \cos(t)$$

$$2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x^2+\alpha+1}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$3) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{-2t} = t e^{-2t}$$

$$4) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+5}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{(x+1)^2+2^2}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2+2^2}\right) - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{(x+1)^2+2^2}\right)$$

$$= \cos(2t) e^{-t} - \sin(2t) e^{-t}$$

Transformée de Fourier

Exercice 6. Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$. Calculer la transformée de Fourier de la fonction f définie par :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \in [-a, a] \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}.$$

Exercice 7. Soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$.

(1) Résoudre l'équation différentielle suivante :

$$(E) \begin{cases} y'(x) + 2\lambda x y(x) = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}.$$

(2) Calculer \hat{y} en utilisant la transformée de Fourier de l'équation (E).

Exercice 8. Considérons la fonction f définie par :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{si } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1-x & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}.$$

(1) Tracer le graphe de f .

(2) Pour tout $a, t \in \mathbb{R}$, calculer :

$$\int_0^a x e^{-ixt} dx.$$

(3) Calculer la transformée de Fourier de f .

(4) En déduire la valeur de l'intégrale :

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^4 dx.$$

Partie 02. Transformée de Fourier.

• Rappel:

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ ou } \mathbb{C}$$

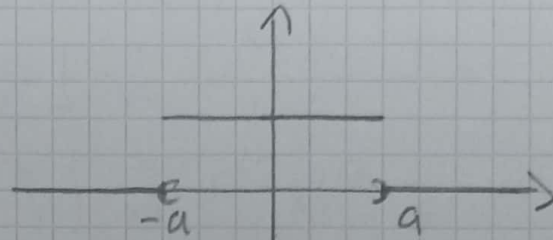
$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-itx} dt$$

$$\hat{f}^{-1}(t) = f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(w) e^{itx} dx$$

Exercice 01.

• Soit $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t \in [-a, a] \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

• On a f est continue par morceaux et f est absolument intégrable sur \mathbb{R} alors TF de f existe.



$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-itx} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^{+a} e^{-itx} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-itx}}{-ix} \right]_{-a}^{+a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{e^{-iax}}{-ix} + \frac{e^{iax}}{ix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} \left(\frac{e^{iax} - e^{-iax}}{2i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} \sin(ax) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

Pour $x=0$

$$\hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^{+a} 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a$$

Donc,
$$\hat{f}(w) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a \cdot \frac{\sin(ax)}{ax} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Rappel:

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

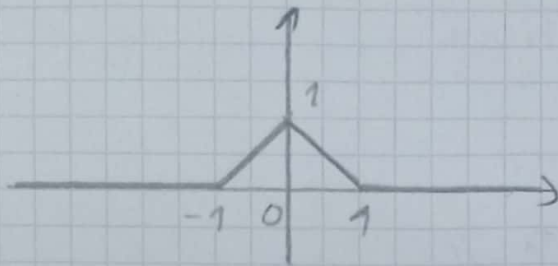
$$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

LAMOUANE HAYOU

1)



$$I = \left[-\frac{te^{-ix}}{ix} \right]_0^a = \int_0^a \frac{e^{-ix}}{-ix} dt$$

$$= -\frac{ae^{-iax}}{ix} + \frac{1}{ix} \left[\frac{e^{-ix}}{-ix} \right]_0^a$$

$$= -\frac{ae^{-iax}}{ix} + \frac{1}{ix} \left(\frac{e^{-iax}}{-ix} - \frac{1}{-ix} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{ae^{-iax}}{ix} + \frac{e^{-iax} - 1}{x^2} \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$I = \int_0^a t \, dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^a = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

[illegible]

Power $x=0$

$$f_{vol} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\left[t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\infty} + \left[t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\infty} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

• On remarque que \hat{f} est continue sur \mathbb{R} car $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \hat{f}(x) = \hat{f}(0)$

4) En déduire $J = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^4 dx$

• On a $2 \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 1 - \cos(x)$

$f(x) = \frac{4}{12\pi} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{x} \right)^2 \quad \forall x \neq 0$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & \text{si } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{12\pi x^2} (1 - \cos(x)) & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{12\pi} & x = 0 \end{cases}$

• On applique la formule de Parseval:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(x))^2 dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(t))^2 dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^4 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^4 dx \end{aligned}$$

car $g \mapsto \left(\frac{\sin(g)}{g} \right)^4$ est paire.

On pose: $y = \frac{x}{2} \quad 2dy = dx \quad \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty \end{matrix}$

Donc: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(t))^2 dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin(y)}{y} \right)^4 dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } J &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin(y)}{y} \right)^4 dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(t))^2 dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (f(t))^2 dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)^2 dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1-t)^2 dt \\ &= \pi \left[-\frac{(1-t)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 02:

(E) $\begin{cases} y'(t) + 2\lambda t y(t) = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

1) Résoudre (E).

$y' + 2\lambda t y = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = -2\lambda t$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{y'}{y} dt = \int -2\lambda t dt \Rightarrow \ln(y) = -\lambda t^2 + C \Rightarrow y(t) = K e^{-\lambda t^2}$

On a $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow K = 1 \Rightarrow y(t) = e^{-\lambda t^2}, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$2\sqrt{x} F(y'(t) + 2\lambda ty(t)) = F(0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(y'(t)) + 2\lambda F(ty(t)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ix \hat{y}(x) + 2\lambda i (y(x))' = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ix + 2\lambda i \frac{(y(x))'}{y(x)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(y(x))'}{y(x)} = -\frac{x}{2\lambda} \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(y(x)) = -\int \frac{x}{2\lambda} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(y(x)) = -\frac{x^2}{4\lambda} + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) = K e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\lambda}} \quad \lambda > 0, K \in \mathbb{R} \quad (*)$$

D'autre part, on a $F(y(0)) = F(1)$

$$F(y(0)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-i0t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t\sqrt{\lambda})^2}{\lambda}} dt$$

On pose $u = \sqrt{\lambda} t \Rightarrow du = \frac{du}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$

$$F(y(0)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{\lambda}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda}} \quad (**)$$

Par identification, $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda}} \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$

D'on : $\hat{y}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\lambda}} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} F(f^{(k)}(x)) = (ix)^k \hat{f}(x) \\ F^{(k)}(x) = (-i)^k F(x^k f(x)) \end{cases}$$

intégrale de Gauss