
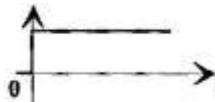



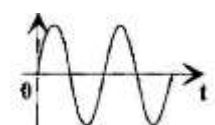
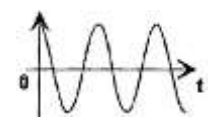
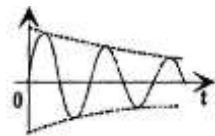
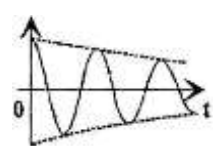


Dernière mise à jour	Tableau	Denis DEFAUCHY
26/09/2017	SLCI 1	Aide

Allure	Fonction $f(t)$	Transformée de Laplace $F(p) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))$	Pôles de $F(p)$
	$t \rightarrow \delta(t)$ Impulsion de DIRAC	1 ★	RAS
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = u(t)$ Echelon unitaire	$F(p) = \frac{1}{p}$ ★	0
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = tu(t)$ Rampe	$F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2}$ ★	0 Double
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = t^n u(t)$ Fonction puissance	$F(p) = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$	0 D'ordre $n + 1$
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$ Exponentielle	$F(p) = \frac{1}{p + a}$	$-a$
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = te^{-at} u(t)$ $t \rightarrow f(t) = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-at} u(t)$	$F(p) = \frac{1}{(p + a)^2}$ $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p + a)^n}$	$-a$ Multiple
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = \sin \omega t u(t)$ Sinus	$F(p) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$	$\pm j\omega$
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = \cos \omega t u(t)$ Cosinus	$F(p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}$	$\pm j\omega$
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = e^{-at} \sin \omega t u(t)$ Sinus amorti $t \rightarrow f(t) = ???$	$F(p) = \frac{\omega}{(p + a)^2 + \omega^2}$ $F(p) = \frac{\omega}{[(p + a)^2 + \omega^2]^n}$	$-a \pm j\omega$ Multiple
	$t \rightarrow f(t) = e^{-at} \cos \omega t u(t)$ Cosinus amorti $t \rightarrow f(t) = ???$	$F(p) = \frac{p + a}{(p + a)^2 + \omega^2}$ $F(p) = \frac{p + a}{[(p + a)^2 + \omega^2]^n}$	$-a \pm j\omega$ Multiple

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$t \rightarrow f(t)$	$F(p)$	★
$t \rightarrow f'(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = pF(p) - f(0^+)$	★
$t \rightarrow f''(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(f''(t)) = p^2F(p) - pf(0^+) - f'(0^+)$	★
$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow f'(t) \\ f(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$	$\mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = pF(p)$	★
.....	
$t \rightarrow f^{(n)}(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t)) = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0^+) - p^{n-2} f'(0^+) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0^+)$	
$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow f^{(n)}(t) \\ f(0^+) = 0 \\ \dots \\ f^{(n-1)}(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$	$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t)) = p^n F(p)$	★
$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow \int_0^t f(t) dt = f_p(t) \\ f_p(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$ f_p primitive de f	$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_0^t f(t) dt\right) = \frac{F(p)}{p}$	★
$t \rightarrow t^n f(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(t^n f(t)) = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(p)$	
$t \rightarrow e^{-at} f(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(e^{-at} f(t)) = F(p + a)$	
Théorème du retard	$\mathcal{L}(f(t - T)) = e^{-Tp} F(p)$	★
Théorème de la valeur finale	$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0^+} pF(p)$	★
Théorème de la valeur initiale	$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} pF(p)$	
Equivalents		
$Q(p) \underset{0^+}{\sim} Q_{eq}^{0^+}(p)$	$\frac{b_m p^m + \dots + b_1 p + b_0}{a_n p^n + \dots + a_1 p + a_0} \underset{0^+}{\sim} \frac{b_0}{a_0}$	
$Q(p) \underset{+\infty}{\sim} Q_{eq}^{+\infty}(p)$		
$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0^+} Q(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0^+} Q_{eq}^{0^+}(p)$	$\frac{b_m p^m + \dots + b_1 p + b_0}{a_n p^n + \dots + a_1 p + a_0} \underset{+\infty}{\sim} \frac{b_m p^m}{a_n p^n} = \frac{b_m}{a_n} p^{m-n}$	★
$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} Q(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} Q_{eq}^{+\infty}(p)$		