

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

(02)

on utilise le tableau

$$3) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s-1}{s^2+2s+1} \right] = ?$$

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

ce qui donne

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s-1}{s^2+2s+1} \right] = e^{-t} - 2t e^{-t}$$

$$4) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) = 4e^{-t} + t$$

$$5) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s-1)} \right] = ?$$

$$\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s-1)} = \frac{as+b}{s^2+1} + \frac{c}{s-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s-1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{2} e^t$$