

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(y)) = -\frac{1}{4} + 3x + \frac{7}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} \quad (5)$$

exon 14:

$$\mathcal{L}(y^{(n)}(x)) = s^n \mathcal{L}(y) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} s^k y^{(n-k-1)}(0)$$

1) on applique la transformée de Laplace des 2 côtés.

$$\mathcal{L}(y'' + 2y' - 3y) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-2x}); \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(y'') + 2\mathcal{L}(y') - 3\mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 \mathcal{L}(y) - \overset{0}{s} y'(0) - \overset{0}{s} y'(0) + 2(s \mathcal{L}(y) - y(0))$$

$$- 3 \mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 \mathcal{L}(y) + 2s \mathcal{L}(y) - 3 \mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 2s - 3) \mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s+3)(s-1) \mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{(s+3)(s-1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{s+3} + \frac{b}{s-1} + \frac{c}{s+2}$$

après calculs:

$$\mathcal{L}(y) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{s+3} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{+x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x}$$