

## Transformation Laplace

Soit  $f(t)$  fonction défini sur l'intervalle  $[0, \infty[$ ,

on appelle  $TL(f(t))$  l'intégrale de Laplace ou (transformé de Laplace)  $TL(f(t)) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) * \exp(-P.t).dt$

**exemple:**

$TL(a) = \frac{a}{P}$	$TL(\exp(a.t)) = \frac{1}{P-a}$	$TL(t) = \frac{1}{P^2}$	$TL(t^n) = \frac{n!}{P^{n+1}}$
$TL(t^n . \exp(a.t)) = \frac{n!}{(P-a)^{n+1}}$	$TL(e^{a.t} * \cos(b.t)) = \frac{P-a}{(P-a)^2 + b^2}$	$TL(e^{a.t} * \sin(b.t)) = \frac{b}{(P-a)^2 + b^2}$	
$TL\left(\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right) = P.TL(f(t)) - f(0)$	$TL\left(\frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2}\right) = P^2.TL(f(t)) - P.f(0) - \frac{df(0)}{dt}$		
$TL\left(\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}\right) = P^n.TL(f(t)) - P^{n-1}.f(0) - P^{n-2} \frac{df(0)}{dt} - \dots - \frac{d^{n-1} f(0)}{dt^{n-1}}$			
$TL\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\pi.D.t^3}} . \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{4.D.t}\right)\right) = \exp\left(-x.\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}\right)$		$TL\left(\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D.t}}\right)\right) = \exp\left(-x.\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}\right) / P$	
$TL\left(\sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi.t}} \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{4.D.t}\right)\right) = \sqrt{\frac{D}{P}} . \exp\left(-x.\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}\right)$			

**Remarque :**  $\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z \exp(-u^2).du$  et  $\operatorname{erfc}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_z^{\infty} \exp(-u^2).du = 1 - \operatorname{erf}(z)$

**résoudre équation la chaleur par la méthode Transformation Laplace :**  $\frac{\partial \varphi(t, x)}{\partial t} = D. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(t, x)}{\partial x^2}$

on introduire le TL sur les deux membre :  $TL\left(\frac{\partial \varphi(t, x)}{\partial t}\right) = TL\left(D. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(t, x)}{\partial x^2}\right)$

$P.TL(\varphi(t, x)) - \varphi(0, x) = D. \frac{\partial^2 TL(\varphi(t, x))}{\partial x^2}$  ; On pose  $TL(\varphi(t, x)) = \Phi(P, x)$

$D. \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(P, x)}{\partial x^2} - P.\Phi(P, x) = -\varphi(0, x)$  \*\*\*\*\* (I) (Equation deuxième ordre un seul variable x)

**On Cherche La Solution Homogène**  $\Phi_H(P, x) = ? \rightarrow D. \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_H(P, x)}{\partial x^2} - P.\Phi_H(P, x) = 0$

Equation caractéristique :  $D.r^2 - P = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{P}{D} \Rightarrow r_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}$  et  $r_2 = +\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}$

$\Phi_H(S, x) = K1. \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{S}{D}}.x\right) + K2. \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{S}{D}}.x\right)$

**On Cherche La solution particulière**  $\Phi_p(P, x) = ?$

On pose  $\varphi(0, x) = C_{in} \Rightarrow \Phi_p(P, x) = C^{st} = A$  On remplace dans l'équation (I) :  $\rightarrow 0 - P.A = -C_{in} \Rightarrow A = \frac{C_{in}}{P}$

Donc la solution totale :  $\Phi_T(P, x) = \Phi_H(P, x) + \Phi_p(P, x) = K1. \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}.x\right) + K2. \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}.x\right) + \frac{C_{in}}{P}$

Détermination les constant K1, K2

### exemple 1

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(t, x = \infty) = C_{in} \rightarrow \Phi(P, x = L = \infty) = \frac{C_{in}}{P} \\ \varphi(t, x = 0) = C_0 \Rightarrow \Phi(P, x = 0) = \frac{C_0}{P} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} K1 \cdot \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot L\right) + K2 \cdot \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot L\right) + \frac{C_{in}}{P} = \frac{C_{in}}{P} \text{*****}(1) \\ K1 + K2 + \frac{C_{in}}{P} = \frac{C_0}{P} \text{*****}(2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow K1 \cdot \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot \infty\right) + K2 \cdot \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot \infty\right) = 0 \Rightarrow K2 \cdot \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot \infty\right) = 0 \Rightarrow K2 = 0$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow K1 + K2 + \frac{C_{in}}{P} = \frac{C_0}{P} \Rightarrow K1 = \frac{C_0 - C_{in}}{P}$$

**Donc la solution est**  $\Phi(P, x) = \left(\frac{C_0 - C_{in}}{P}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{P}{D}} \cdot x\right) + \frac{C_{in}}{P}$

on applique le transformé inverse

$$\varphi(t, x) = TL^{-1}(\Phi(P, x)) = (C_0 - C_{in}) \cdot \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D \cdot t}}\right) + C_{in}$$