

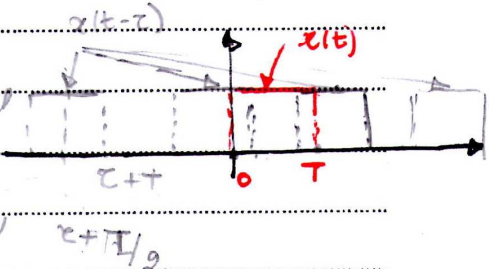
Exercice 1

1°. $X(f) = A T \operatorname{sinc} f T e^{-\pi j f T}$ (1)

$R_x(\tau) = \int x(t-\tau)x(t) dt = \int A \frac{\pi}{T} (t - T/2 - \tau) A \frac{\pi}{T} (t - T/2) dt$
 * si $\tau + T/2 < 0$ ou $\tau > T \Rightarrow R_x(\tau) = 0$

* si $-T/2 < \tau < 0$ $R_x(\tau) = \int_0^{T+\tau} A^2 dt = A^2(T+\tau)$

* si $0 < \tau < T$ $R_x(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^T A^2 dt = A^2(T-\tau)$



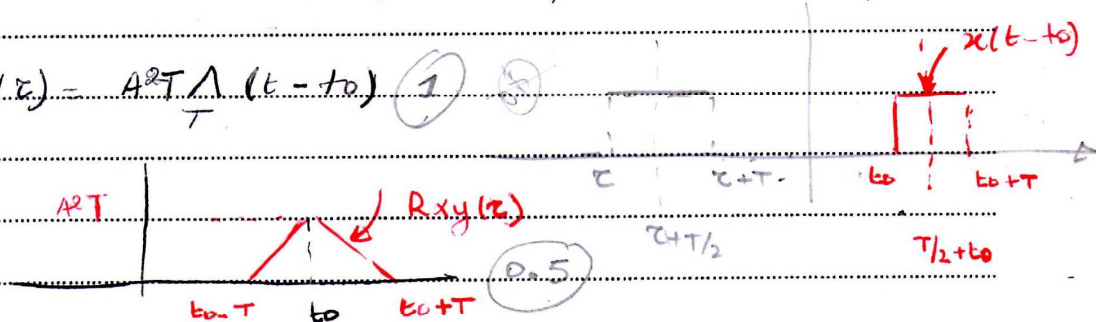
$\Rightarrow R_x(0) = A^2 T \Delta(\tau)$ (1)

$|X(f)|^2 = A^2 T^2 \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT)$

$E = \int |x(t)|^2 dt = \int |X(f)|^2 df = R_x(0) = A^2 T$ (0.5)

2°. $y(t) = x(t - t_0) \Rightarrow R_{xy}(\tau) = \int A \frac{\pi}{T} (t - T/2 - \tau) A \frac{\pi}{T} (t - T/2 - t_0) dt$

$\Rightarrow R_{xy}(\tau) = A^2 T \Delta(\tau - t_0)$ (1)



3°

L'intercorrélation est maximum pour le temps d'arrivée (t_0)

0.5

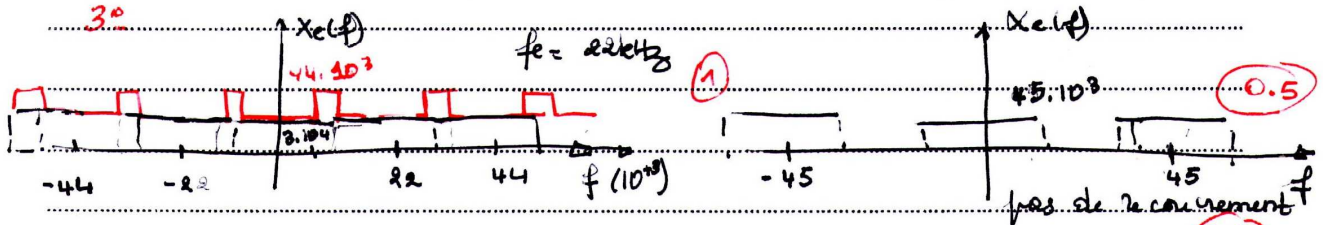
Exercice 2

$$X(f) = \frac{4\pi}{B} (f) \quad f = 20 \text{ kHz} \quad A = 1$$

1° Non, le signal (porte) est limité en fréq (1)

$$2^\circ X_e(f) = f_c \sum_n X(f - n f_c) = f_c \frac{4\pi}{B} \sum_n \Pi(f - n f_c) \quad (1)$$

3°



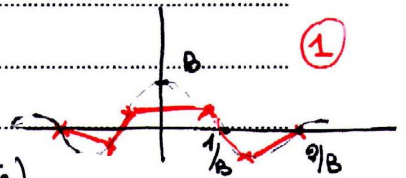
4° $f_c = 45 \text{ kHz}$ $h(t) = \frac{1}{T_c} \Lambda(t - nT_c) \Rightarrow$ Interpolateur linéaire (0.5)

$$x_p(t) = x_c(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \sum_n x(nT_c) \frac{1}{T_c} \Lambda(t - nT_c) \quad (1)$$

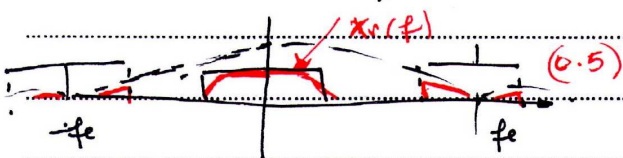
$$X(f) = \frac{4\pi}{B} (f) \Rightarrow x(t) = B \sin(Bt) \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{d'où } x_p(t) = B \sum_n \sin(BnT_c) \frac{1}{T_c} \Lambda(t - nT_c) \quad (0.5)$$



5° $X_r(f) = X_e(f) * H(f)$ or $h(t) = \frac{1}{T_c} \Lambda(t) \Rightarrow H(f) = T_c \text{sinc}^2(T_c f)$ (0.5)

$$\Rightarrow X_r(f) = \sum_n X(f - n f_c) \text{sinc}^2(T_c f) \quad (0.5)$$



$\Rightarrow$ distorsion: hautes fréquences réduites (0.5)

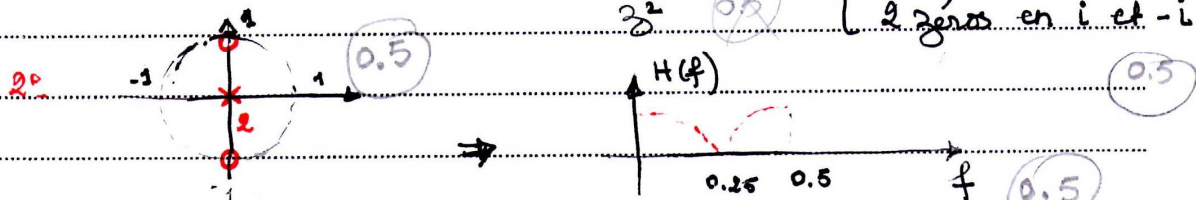
6° $G(f) = 1 / \text{sinc}^2(\pi f T_c) \Rightarrow$ Inverse du filtre interpolateur

$\Rightarrow$ Il va compenser les distorsions (hautes fréquences) laissées par le filtre de reconstruction à l'opération de lissage (1)

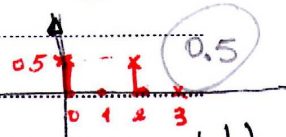
Exercice 3

$$y(n) = 0.5 x(n) + 0.5 x(n-2)$$

1° $Y(z)/X(z) = H(z) = (0.5 + 0.5z^{-2}) = 0.5(1+z^{-2})$ (0.5)
 $= 0.5(z^2+1)$ $\Rightarrow$ 2 pôles en 0
 2 zéros en i et $-i$



3° $h(n) = 0.5\delta(n) + 0.5\delta(n-2)$ (0.5)



4° Linéarité : équation linéaire (pas de log, exp, puissance, ...) (1)

Invariance : pas de n à l'extérieur de x ou $y \Rightarrow$ invariant

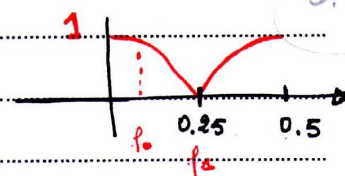
Causalité : pas de $n+?$ $\Rightarrow$ causal

Réversibilité : pas de $y(n+?)$ ou $y(n-?) \Rightarrow$ non réversible

Stabilité : filtre RIF (pôles en zéros) $\Rightarrow$ stable

5° $H(f) = 0.5 + 0.5e^{-4\pi j f T} = 0.5e^{-2\pi j f T} (e^{2\pi j f T} + e^{-2\pi j f T})$
 $= e^{-2\pi j f T} \cos(2\pi f T)$

$|H(f)| = |\cos(2\pi f T)|$ (1)



6° $x(n) = a_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) + a_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$

$\begin{cases} 2\pi f_0 T = \pi/4 \\ 2\pi f_1 T = \pi/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_0 = 1/8 \text{ Hz} \\ f_1 = 1/4 \text{ Hz} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \text{ passe avec} \\ \text{une petite atténuation } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } a_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) \text{ est rejetée}$ (0.5)