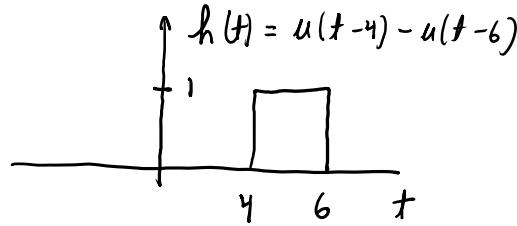
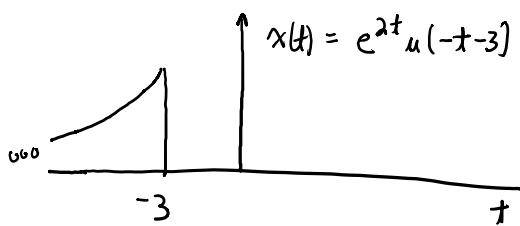


Quelques formules:

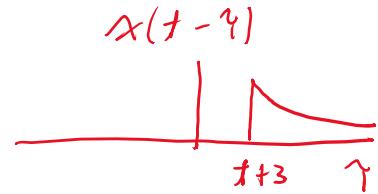
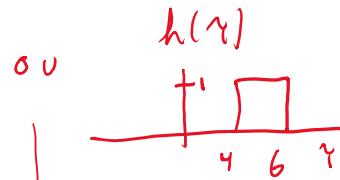
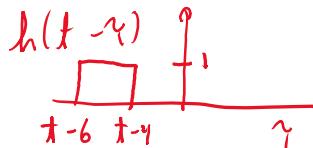
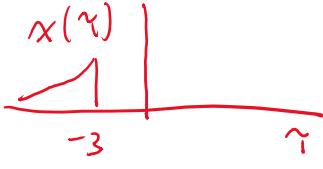
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

- 1) Calculez le signal de sortie $y(t)$ à la sortie du système lorsque l'entrée $x(t)$ est appliquée, pour le système LTI dont la réponse impulsionnelle $h(t)$ est décrite ci-dessous.
- 2) Ce système LTI est-il causal ? Est-il stable ? (explication requise)



$$1) y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$



$t-4 < -3$ ($t < 1$):

$$y(t) = \int_{-6}^{-4} e^{2\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} [e^{2\tau}]_{-6}^{-4} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-8} - e^{-12}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} (e^{-8} - e^{-12})$$

$t+3 < 4$ ($t < 1$):

$$y(t) = \int_4^{t+3} e^{2(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{2t} \frac{1}{2} [e^{-2\tau}]_4^{t+3} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2t} (e^{-12} - e^{-8}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} (e^{-8} - e^{-12})$$

$t-4 > -3$ ($1 < t < 3$):

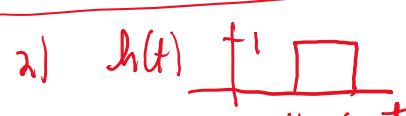
$$y(t) = \int_{-6}^{-3} e^{2\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} [e^{2\tau}]_{-6}^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-6} - e^{-12}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} e^{-6} (1 - e^{-12})$$

$t+3 > 4$ ($1 < t < 3$):

$$y(t) = \int_{t+3}^6 e^{2(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{2t} \frac{1}{2} [e^{-2\tau}]_{t+3}^6 \\ = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2t} (e^{-12} - e^{-6}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-6} - e^{2t} e^{-12}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-6} (1 - e^{2t} e^{-12})$$

$t-6 > -3$ ($t > 3$): $y(t) = 0$

$t+3 > 6$ ($t > 3$): $y(t) = 0$



$h(t) = 0$ pour $t < 0 \rightarrow$ CAUSAL

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_4^6 1 \cdot dt = [t]_4^6 = 2 < \infty \rightarrow$$
 STABLE

NOTE: RÉPONDRE QUE $h(t)$ EST BORNÉ N'EST PAS UNE BONNE RÉPONSE, EX: $h(t) = \delta(t)$ NON-BORNÉ MAIS STABLE