

## Seance 2

## Corrigé exercices

exercice 1

$$1. I_n = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (i+t)^m dt = i^m \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} t^m dt = i^m \left[ \frac{t^{m+1}}{m+1} \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2}$$

$$I_n = \frac{i^m}{m+1} \left( 1 - (-1)^{m+1} \right)$$

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{m+1} & \text{si } m = 4k \\ 0 & \text{si } n = 4k+1 \\ -\frac{2}{m+1} & \text{si } n = 4k+2 \\ 0 & \text{si } n = 4k+3 \end{cases}$$

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 t |(it)|^n dt}{\int_{-1}^1 |(it)|^n dt}$$

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 t |t|^n dt}{\int_{-1}^1 |t|^n dt}$$

$t \mapsto t|t|^n$  est impair

$t \mapsto |t|^n$  est pair

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{0}{2 \int_0^1 t^n dt} = 0$$

$$3. E_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_m(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-1}^1 |(i + t)^m|^2 dt$$

$$E_n = \int_{-1}^1 t^{2n} dt = \left[ \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]_{-1}^1$$

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

$$4. 0 \leq \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |x_m(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 |i + t|^{2n} dt \leq \frac{2}{T}$$

pour  $T > 2$

Quand  $T \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |x_m(t)|^2 dt \rightarrow 0$   
 donc  $P = 0$ .

### exercice 2

$$1. P_{e_1, e_2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e_1(r) e_2(r) dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}_{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}(r)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}_{[-\frac{1}{2}, 0]} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}(r) dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \frac{v}{2} \end{pmatrix}(r) dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

autre possibilité :

$e_1(r) e_2(r)$  est impair car  $e_1(-t) e_2(-t) = e_1(t) e_2(t)$   
 donc  $P_{e_1, e_2} = 0$ .

$$2. \quad P_{e_1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\gamma_2}^{\gamma_2} e_1(t)^2 dt \xrightarrow{\text{e}_1(t) \text{ est pair}} = 2 \int_0^{\gamma_2} t^2 dt = 1$$

$$P_{e_2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\gamma_2}^{\gamma_2} e_2(t)^2 dt \xrightarrow{\text{e}_2(t) \text{ est pair}} = 2 \int_0^{\gamma_2} 1 dt = 1.$$

3.  $P_{e_1} = P_{e_2} = \frac{1}{2}$  et  $P_{e_1, e_2} = 0$   
aussi

$$\alpha = P_{x, e_1} \quad \text{et} \quad \beta = P_{x, e_2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\gamma_2}^{\gamma_2} x(t) e_1(t) dt \xrightarrow{\text{causal}} = \int_0^{\gamma_2} t dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\gamma_2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\gamma_2}^{\gamma_2} x(t) e_2(t) dt = \int_0^{\gamma_2} t dt = \frac{\gamma_2}{8}$$

Donc  $\hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{8} e_1(t) + \frac{1}{8} e_2(t)$  est une approximation de  $x(t)$

$$\hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{8} \mathbb{1}_{[-\gamma_2, \gamma_2]}(t) (1 + \text{sign}(t))$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & \text{si } t \in [0, \frac{\gamma_2}{2}] \text{ et } \hat{x}(t) \text{ est} \\ & \text{periode} \\ -\frac{\gamma_2}{8} & \text{si } t \in [-\gamma_2, 0] \end{cases}$$

4.  $P_{x - \hat{x}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\gamma_2}^{\gamma_2} (x(t) - \hat{x}(t))^2 dt$

$$P_{x - \hat{x}} = \int_{-\gamma_2}^0 (0 - (-\frac{\gamma_2}{8}))^2 dt + \int_0^{\gamma_2} (t - \frac{\gamma_2}{8})^2 dt$$

$$P_{x - \hat{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left[ (t - \frac{\gamma_2}{8})^3 \right]_0^{\gamma_2} = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \right)^3 - \left( -\frac{1}{8} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$P_{x - \hat{x}} = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{8^3} \right] = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{28}{512} = \frac{1}{128} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

exercice 3

1.  $z \mapsto z^2 + i$  est holomorphe parce que c'est un polynôme.

$$z^2 + i = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = i \text{ ou } z = -i$$

$z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$  est holomorphe pour  $z \neq 0$ .

La composition de  $z \mapsto z^2 + i$  et  $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$  est holomorphe sauf en  $z = i$  ou  $z = -i$ .

2. On considère  $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$

$f$  est holomorphe sur  $| \operatorname{Im}(z) | < 1$

donc  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t+z) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt$

quand  $| \operatorname{Im}(z) | < 1$ .

Donc  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{i}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \pi$ .

exercice 4

$$1. E_{x_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi 2t^2} dt$$

$$E_{x_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2(\frac{1}{2\pi})^2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2. E_{x_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi 2t^2} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$E_{x_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) dt$$

S2, corrigé

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2 + 2it} dt \right]$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi \left(t - \frac{i}{2\pi}\right)^2 - \frac{2\pi}{4\pi^2}} dt$$

soit  $f(z) = e^{-2\pi z^2}$  est holomorphe sur  $\mathbb{C}$

donc  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi \left(t - \frac{i}{2\pi}\right)^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} dt$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} dt \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}}$$

$$E_{\pi_2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}} \right).$$