exercice 1

2.
$$\chi_{\chi}(t)$$
 est pair aussi c_n est reel

$$I_m(c_m) = I_m \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \chi_{\chi}(t) e^{-2i\pi nt} dt$$

$$= -\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \chi_{\chi}(t) \sin(2i\pi nt) dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \chi_{\chi}(t) \sin(2i\pi nt) dt$$

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3.
$$\langle x_{\alpha}(t) \rangle = 1 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x_{\alpha}(t) dt = \alpha$$

done $c_0 = \alpha$

4.
$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x_{\alpha}(t) e^{-2i\pi nt} dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2i\pi nt} dt$$

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5.
$$P_{x} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (z_{x}(N))^{2} dt = \alpha \left(= \int_{-\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} dt \right)$$

$$\langle y \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1 + 2\cos t + \cos^2 t)} dt$$

$$\langle y \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1 + \cos t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1 + 2\cos t + \cos^2 t)} dt$$

$$\int_{y}^{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1 + \cos t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1 + 2\cos t + \cos^2 t)} dt$$

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$$\int_{z}^{z} \int_{z}^{z} \int_{z$$

8. eo(+) et e,(+) sont orthonormés
pour la paissance.

Aussi
$$P_{\mathcal{X}} = \langle \hat{2}, \hat{2} \rangle =$$

$$\langle coedth + c_1e(t), coedth + c_1e_1(t) \rangle =$$

$$= |c_0^2 + |c_1|^2$$

$$= \alpha^2 + (\alpha sinc(\pi \alpha))^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\pi})^2 = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{\pi^2}.$$

exercice2

1. Cha que coefficient on est associé à la fréquence n, parce que 2 est la période du signal.

2. Le signal est de période 2, danc

 $C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x(t) e^{-2i\pi t} \frac{n}{2} t dt$

on aurait pu écrire aussi

(n = 1) x (r) e-2itt 1 t dt

parce que l'intégrale d'une fonction périodique sur une période ne change pas quand on la décale.

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-\frac{t}{2} - i\pi nt} dt$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-\frac{t}{2} - i \pi \eta t}}{-\frac{1}{2} - i \pi \eta} \right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + i \pi n}$$

Donc
$$c_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - e^{-L}}{\frac{1}{2} + i \pi n} = \frac{1 - e^{-L}}{1 + 2 i \pi n}$$

3. XIH est périodique de période 2

Donc
$$P_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} |k(t)|^{2} dt$$

$$P_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (e^{-\frac{t}{2}})^{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-t}}{-1} \right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$P_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{-2} \right)$$

4. La relation de Parseval montre que

$$P_{n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |c_n|^2$$

$$Or |C_n|^2 = \frac{|1-e^{-1}|^2}{|1+2i\pi n|^2} = \frac{(1-e^{-1})^2}{1+4\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$Donc P_{\pi} = (1-e^{-1})^2 = \frac{1}{1+4\pi^2 n^2}$$

Donc
$$P_{R} = (1-e^{-1})^2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}^2n^2}$$

5. Avec les deux expressions de Pa, on q

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2}) = P_{x} = (1-e^{-1})^{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{11^{2}}n^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2}) = P_{x} = (1-e^{-1})^{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{11^{2}}n^{2}}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-1})^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{11^{2}}n^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-1})^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{11^{2}}n^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{11^{2}}n^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt$$

expecice 3

1. $\chi(H)$ est à vasiation borné et est continu en t=1, donc $\int_{N}^{N} = \sum_{n=-N}^{N} c_n e^{i2i\pi n} \chi 1 \rightarrow \chi(1) = e^{-i2}$ $\chi(1) = e^{-i2}$

2.
$$\frac{e^{-1/2}}{1-e^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1+2i\pi n} = \frac$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e-L} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \times \frac{2}{1+4\pi^2n^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e^{-1}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{e}}{e^{-1}} \right)$$

exercice 4

1.
$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{R}(t) = \sqrt{e} \left(e^{-\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{2}}} + t \times (-2t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{R}(t) = \sqrt{e} \left(e^{-\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{2}}} + t \times (-2t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)$$

$$1-2\frac{t^2}{4^2}=0$$
 a 2 racines $t=\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}$ et $t=-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}$$

$$x(t)$$
 est impair. $x_{\chi}(-t)=Vee^{-\frac{t^2}{\chi^2}(-t)}$

$$=-x_{\chi}(t).$$

$$t_{min} = -\frac{\alpha}{V_2}$$
, $t_{max} = \frac{\alpha}{V_2}$.

enercèce 4

