1)
$$P_{y} = \int t V$$
, où $V(n) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sin n}{2n}$

a of EL^{2} et $V \in L^{2}$ (P_{y} prehim continue sur R , L $\frac{1}{2^{2}}$ of P_{y}

Doe for at define partout it continue sur R (th. de cours)

2) $\int et V$ (bout does $L^{2}(R)$, eller odulter to TF ds L^{2} .

 \exists doe h it $\int de L^{2}(R)$ to $\hat{h} = \int t \hat{g} = V$

D'apri l'aid, $g(n) = \int_{R}^{1} \frac{1}{2^{2}} \frac{1}{n} \int_{R}^{1} (n)$

a: $P_{y} = \hat{h} + \hat{g} = \hat{h} \cdot \hat{g}$

or, $P_{y} = \hat{h} + \hat{g} = \hat{h} \cdot \hat{g}$

fin a $P_{y} = \hat{h} \cdot \hat{g}$

Doe $P_{y} = \hat{h} \cdot \hat{g} = \hat{h} \cdot \hat{g}$
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 $P_{y} = \hat{h}$

4)
$$P_{y} = \hat{h} * \hat{g}$$
 avu $\hat{h} = f$

Are $P_{y} = P_{y} * \hat{g} = \hat{h} * \hat{g} * \hat{g} = \hat{h} * \hat{g} = \hat{h} * \hat{g} = \hat{g}$

(a. $g(x)g(x) = g(x) * f(x)$)

De me qu'à l'une 1, on a abres freq difinir ontime sur P (note: la déma complète est en fait un peu plus compliqué, et elle utilise la périodicité de j'xa g nontrée en e).) 2) $\int *ag(t+a) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \int (u) g(t+a-u) du = \int *ag(t)$ = g(t-u) par périodicté 3) (k (/*g) = 1 / /*g(+) e = 2j = kt/a d+ = 1 S (1 Solla) g(t-u) du) e y Jar at $=\frac{1}{a^2}\int_0^a\left(\int_0^ah(t,u)\,du\right)\,dt\quad\text{ave}\quad h(t,u)=f(u)g(t-u)e^{-\frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a}}}$ On chench à inverser les intégrales : I fant donc utilité l'utimi e colculat [([h(t,n) | dt) du 0-au: \(\int \left(\int \left(\int \left(\int \reft) \reft(\int \reft) \left(\int \ = \int \left[\left[(\lambda) \right] \left[\left[\left] \right] \left[\left[\left] \right] \left[\left] \right] \left[\left] \left[\left] \right] \left[\left] \left[\left] \right] \left[\left] \left[\left] \left[\left] \right] \left[\left] \left[\left] \left[\left] \right] \left[\left[\ $= \int_{-u}^{a-u} |g(v)| dv = \int_{0}^{a} |g(v)| dv \quad \text{par prindict}$ $= \int_{-u}^{a-u} |g(v)| dv = \int_{0}^{a} |g(v)| dv \quad \text{par prindict}$ $= \left(\int_{0}^{a} \left| \int_{0}^{a} \left(u \right) \right| du \right) \left(\int_{0}^{a} \left| g(v) \right| dv \right) \qquad \text{finish}$ fic a fix a or put inversor le intégrale (mais pas avont d'avoir fait le calcul!) $G_{k}(f_{a}^{*}g) = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{c} \left(\int_{0}^{a} f(u) g(r_{-u}) e^{-\frac{2}{3}u} \int_{a}^{kt} dt \right) du$ pos: v = t-u

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left(u \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{a$$

4) •
$$\int dt g paires$$
:

$$\int dt g (-t) = \frac{1}{a} \int d(u) g (-t-u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int d(u) g (t+u) du \qquad (g paire)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int d(u) g (t-v) dv \qquad (f paire)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int d(u) g (t-v) dv \qquad (f paire)$$

$$= \int d(u) g (t-v) dv \qquad (f paire)$$

. Si f et g impaires! de le coloné prévident, g(-t-u) = -g(t+u) et or obtient le \hat{n} résultant

• &
$$\int paire$$
, $ginpaire$: $g(-t-u) = -g(t+u)$
 $f(-v) = f(v)$
et on obtint $-\int kg(t)$

a pouroit aux: raisonner avec les conflictes de Fourier et

$$C_{k}(R_{J,g}) = C_{k}(J *_{c} g) = C_{k}(J) C_{k}(g)$$

$$C_{k}(g) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{g} g(H e^{-\frac{2}{3}i\frac{h}{a}k} dt)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} g(-t) e^{-\frac{2}{3}i\frac{h}{a}k} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} g(-t) e^{-\frac{2}{3}i\frac{h}{a}k} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} g(t) e^{-\frac{2}{3}i\frac{h}{a}k} dt$$

$$O-a: R_{j,j}(0) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k(R_{j,j}) e^{2j\pi \frac{k O}{a}}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} C_k(I) \overline{Q_k(I)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |Q_k(I)|^2$$

$$double part: R_{f_i} (0) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(u) \overline{Q_k(I)} du = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(u) \overline{Q_k(I)} du$$

Cqfd.

1)
$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}} \star_a e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}} = \frac{1}{a} \int_a^a e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}} \int_a^a$$

Pour hel:
$$\frac{1}{a} \int_{a}^{a} e^{2j\pi k-l/u} du = 1$$
 = 0 =

Por
$$k \neq l$$
: $\frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} 2^{j\pi} \frac{(k-l)u}{a} du = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{2^{j\pi}(k-l)u}{2^{j\pi}(k-l)} \right)_{0}$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{j\pi}(k-l)} \left(\frac{2^{j\pi}(k-l)}{a} - 1 \right) = 0$$

2) On a donc:

$$T \star_{a} U = \sum_{k} G_{k}(\tau) \sum_{e=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_{e}(u) e^{2j\tau kt} \frac{2j\tau kt}{a}$$
 $= G_{k}(u)e^{2j\tau kt}$
 $= C_{k}(u)e^{2j\tau kt}$

3)
$$\Delta_{\alpha} = \sum_{k} \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{2j\pi k t}$$
 $\Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \forall k \cdot \Rightarrow C_{k}(\Delta_{\alpha} \times \Delta_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}}$

4)
$$T_{J}^{*} = \sum_{\alpha} C_{k} (T_{J}^{*} = \Delta_{\alpha}) e^{2j\pi kt} = \sum_{\alpha} C_{k} (T_{J}) C_{k} (A_{\alpha}) e^{2j\pi kt}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} C_{k} (T_{J}) e^{2j\pi kt}$$