

1) Les x_n sont réels et on a $|\bar{x}|^2 = |x|^2$.

$$\text{Donc } I_n\left(\frac{2\pi k}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi m} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} x_l e^{i2\pi k l/m} \right|^2 \text{ avec } \lambda = \frac{2\pi k}{m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi m} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} x_l e^{+i2\pi k l/m} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi m} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} x_l e^{-i2\pi k l/m} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi m} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} x_l e^{-i2\pi k l/m} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi m} |DFT(x_m)(k)|^2$$

$$3) \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \hat{f}_n(l) e^{-i\lambda l} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\lambda l} I_n(\lambda) d\lambda e^{-i\lambda l}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\lambda l} \frac{1}{2\pi m} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq b \leq m-1 \\ 0 \leq b' \leq m-1}} x_b \bar{x}_{b'} e^{i\lambda b} e^{-i\lambda b'} e^{-i\lambda l} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{2\pi m} \sum_{0 \leq b, b' \leq m-1} x_b \bar{x}_{b'} e^{-i\lambda_0 (b'-b)} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\lambda (l+b-b')} d\lambda}_{2\pi \delta_{l=b-b'}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi m} \sum_{0 \leq b, b' \leq m-1} x_b \bar{x}_{b'} e^{-i\lambda_0 (b'-b)}$$

$$= I_n(\lambda_0)$$

4) La question 3) montre que $\hat{x}_n(k)$ est L?

$$\text{Avec } m = n \text{ on a } I_n\left(\frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{DFT}(\hat{x}_n, n)(k)$$

$$\text{Donc } \hat{x}_n(k) = 2\pi \cdot \text{IDFT}(I_n(\frac{2\pi k}{n}), n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \text{IDFT}(I_n(\frac{2\pi k}{n}), n)(k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \text{IDFT}(|\text{DFT}(x, n)|^2, n)(k)$$

$$\text{où } \hat{m} = n$$