

Examen 2024 Normale ELCO - INGE

①

Exercice 1

$$h(\lambda; \alpha, \beta) = \alpha\lambda - \beta\lambda^2 \quad \lambda \in [0, 1] \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

a/ valeurs de α, β pour que $h(\lambda)$ soit histo. normalisée

① $\Rightarrow \int_0^1 h(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$

$$\int_0^1 \alpha\lambda - \beta\lambda^2 d\lambda = 1$$

$$\alpha \left[\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \beta \left[\frac{\lambda^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2}\lambda^2 - \frac{\beta}{3}\lambda^3 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3\alpha\lambda^2 - 2\beta\lambda^3}{6} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3\alpha\lambda^2 - 2\beta\lambda^3 = 6$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow 3\alpha - 2\beta = 6$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\beta + 6}{3}$$

② α, β entiers non nuls

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{2\beta + 6}{3} \\ \alpha \geq \beta > 0 \end{cases}$$

pour $\beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8}{3} \times$

$\beta = 2 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{10}{3} \times$

$\beta = 3 \rightarrow \alpha = 4 \forall \in \mathbb{N}^*$

d'où $\alpha = 4, \beta = 3$

③ $h(\lambda) \geq 0$ sur $[0, 1]$

$$h(\lambda) = \alpha\lambda - \beta\lambda^2$$

$$h(\lambda) = \lambda(\alpha - \beta\lambda)$$

$\lambda \geq 0$ car $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

$\alpha - \beta\lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \geq \beta\lambda$
en particulier

$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \alpha \geq 0$

$\lambda = 1 \rightarrow \alpha \geq \beta > 0$

2°/

$$h(\lambda) = 4\lambda - 3\lambda^2$$

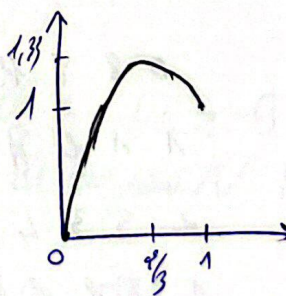
$$h'(\lambda) = 4 - 6\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(\lambda) = 0$$

$$4 = 6\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

λ	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
$h'(\lambda)$	+	0	-
$h(\lambda)$	0	$\frac{4}{3}$	1



3°/ Valeur de λ^*

$$h(\lambda) = 4\lambda - 3\lambda^2$$

$$h'(\lambda) = 4 - 6\lambda$$

$$h'(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$h\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

le maximum de $h(\lambda)$ est atteint en $\lambda^* = \frac{2}{3}$

d/ La Moyenne

②

$$\int_0^1 x h(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^2 - 3x^3$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - 3 \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{16-9}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

e/ Transformation $S=g(x)$ qui permet d'égaliser h .

$$S = g(x) = \int_0^x h(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^x 4t^2 - 3t^3 dt$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^x - 3 \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^x = \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^4}{4} = 4x^3 - x^4$$

Exercice 4

a/ Val max pixel = 14 \Rightarrow m, $\log(14) \approx 3,4 \Rightarrow m=4 \Rightarrow 4 \text{ bits}$

b/

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
R(x)	0	16	20	16	12	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	16	0
Hc(x)	0	16	36	52	64	72	76	76	80	80	80	80	88	88	100	100

c/ Filtré Moyennier:

$$(1,1) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{32}{9} \approx 3,55$$

$$(3,6) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 14 & 1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 14 & 14 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{64}{10} \approx 7,14$$

$$(4,4) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 14 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 0 & 8 \\ 12 & 8 & 15 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{93}{9} \approx 10,33$$

$$(4,8) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 14 & 0 & 2 \\ 14 & 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{39}{9} \approx 4,33$$

$$(5,1) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 & 14 \\ 2 & 15 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{54}{9} \approx 6$$

$$(5,5) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 8 & 8 & 12 \\ 8 & 15 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 14 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{93}{9} \approx 10,33$$

$$(6,3) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 14 & 12 & 8 \\ 1 & 15 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 14 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{79}{9} \approx 8,77$$

$$(8,8) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 15 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{48}{9} \approx 5,33$$

$$(1,4) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 14 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4,44$$

$$(1,8) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = 4$$

$$(8,2) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = 3$$

$$(8,5) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 14 & 14 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4,44$$

e/ Filtré Mediane

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 14 & 4 & - \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 & - \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 12 & 14 & - \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 12 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 12 & - \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 12 & 12 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 & 14 & - \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 14 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 12 & - \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 14 & - \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 12 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 12 & - \end{matrix}$$

d/ EQM

$$EQM = \frac{1}{N} \sum (I - I_{new})^2$$

$$EQM_{moyennier} = \frac{1}{12} \sum (I - I_{initial})^2$$

$$= 12,98$$

$$EQM_{mediane} \approx 6,3$$

Exercice 2

$$f(x) = K \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

① soit $\delta(x)$, δ de dirac, que vaut $f(x) * \delta(x)$
 $f(x) * \delta(x) = f(x)$

② Expressions aux différences finies de $\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}$, masque de convolution associé

Oma la différence centrale:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{f(x+h_x) - f(x-h_x)}{2h_x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f(x+h_x) - f(x-h_x)}{2h_x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_x} \left(\frac{\partial f(x+h_x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(x-h_x)}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_x} \left(\frac{f(x+h_x+h_x) - f(x+h_x-h_x)}{2h_x} - \frac{f(x-h_x+h_x) - f(x-h_x-h_x)}{2h_x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_x} \left(\frac{f(x+2h_x) - f(x) - f(x) + f(x-2h_x)}{2h_x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{h_x^2} (f(x+2h_x) - 2f(x) + f(x-2h_x))$$

Où le masque est: $[-1, 2, -1]$

③

$$S \sim \frac{1}{3} [0 | 3 | 0]$$

$$\text{Oma } f(x) = K \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$[0, 1, 0] - K [1, -2, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow [-1, 3, -1]$$

$$S(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} [0 | 3 | 0] = [0 | 1 | 0]$$

$$f(x) \Rightarrow [0 | 1 | 0]$$

$$S(x) \cdot f(x) \Rightarrow [0, 1, 0]$$

④ Déterminer la TFD du filtre de taille 3 $[-1, 3, -1]$

Oma utilise la TFD discret $R[n]$ de longueur N : $H[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} R[n] \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N} kn}$

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=-1}^1 (f(x) - K \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}) \cdot e^{-2\pi i u x}$$

$$= R(-1) \cdot e^{2\pi i u} + R(0) \cdot e^0 + R(1) \cdot e^{-2\pi i u}$$

$$= -e^{2\pi i u} + 3 + e^{-2\pi i u}$$

$$= -\cos(w) + j \sin(w) + 3 + \cos(w) + j \sin(w)$$

$$= 3 - 2\cos(w)$$

$$F(u) = 3 - 2\cos(\pi u)$$

$$\exp^{i\omega} = \cos(\omega) - j \sin(\omega)$$

$$\exp^{-i\omega} = \cos(\omega) + j \sin(\omega)$$

$$\text{On pose } \omega = 2\pi u$$

$$R(n) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2° TF de $\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = -w^2 F(w)$ - cas continu
 $= - (2(1 - \cos(w))) F(w)$

(4)

$H(w) = f(x) - k \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} ; k=1$

$H(w) = F(w) - (- (2(1 - \cos(w))) F(w)$
 $= F(w) (1 + 2(1 - \cos(w)))$
 $= F(w) (3 - 2\cos(w))$

3° Spectre d'amplitude : $|H(w)| = |3 - 2\cos(w)|$

$f \rightarrow 0$ (à d on néglige l'interaction avec le signal $f(x)$)

$F(w) = 3 - 2\cos(w)$
 $H(w) = 3 - 2\cos(w)$

4° $f(x) + k \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}$

5° $f(x) + k \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = (0, 1, 0) + k(1, -2, 1)$
 $= (k, 1-2k, k)$

Filtre moyenneur $\Rightarrow \Sigma$ de coeff = 1

donc $k + 1 - 2k + k = 1$

$k \geq 0$
 $1 - 2k \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}$

6° Masque de Bwitt en X: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Masque en X : $(-1, 0, 1)$
 $(k, 1-2k, k)$

$1 - 2k = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$

Exercice 3

déjà fait dans Exam