

Examen 2024 Normale

EILO - ING2

①

Exercice 1

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

a/ valeur de α, β pour que $R(\lambda)$ soit h-sto. normalisé

① $\Rightarrow \int_0^1 R(\lambda) \cdot d\lambda = 1$

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

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

$$\frac{\alpha}{2}\lambda^2 - \frac{\beta}{3}\lambda^3 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3\alpha\lambda^2 - 9\beta\lambda^3}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow 3\alpha\lambda^2 - 9\beta\lambda^3 = 6$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow 3\alpha - 9\beta = 6$$

$$\alpha = \frac{9\beta + 6}{3}$$

② entiers non nuls

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{9\beta + 6}{3} \\ \alpha > \beta > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pour } \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8}{3} \quad X$$

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

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

$$\text{d'où } \alpha = 4, \beta = 3$$

③ $R(\lambda) \geq 0 \quad \text{sur } [0, 1]$

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

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

$$\lambda \geq 0 \quad \text{car } \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

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

en particulier

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

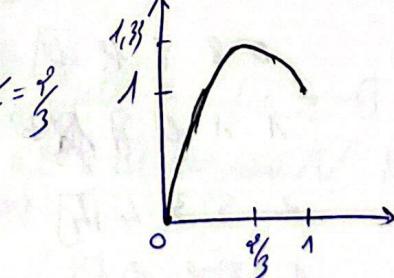
$$\lambda = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha \geq \beta} > 0$$

2°/

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

$$R'(\lambda) = 4 - 6\lambda \Rightarrow R'(\lambda) = 0$$

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



3°/ Valeur de λ^*

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

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

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

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

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

d) La Moyenne

(9)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x h(x) dx &= \int_0^1 4x^2 - 3x^3 dx \\ &= 4 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - 3 \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{16-9}{12} = \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} S = g(x) &= \int_0^x h(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^x 4t^2 - 3t^3 dt \\ &= 4 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^x - 3 \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^x = \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^4}{4} = 4x^2 - x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

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

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	12	0
Hc(x)	0	16	36	52	64	72	76	76	80	80	80	80	88	88	100	100

c) Filtrage Moyenne:

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

$$(3,6) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 11 & 14 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{64}{9} \approx 7,11$$

$$(4,1) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 11 & 8 & 15 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{93}{9} \approx 10,33$$

$$(4,7) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 14 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{39}{9} \approx 4,33$$

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

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

$$(6,3) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 12 & 8 \\ 1 & 15 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{79}{9} \approx 8,77$$

$$(8,8) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 15 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{48}{9} \approx 5,33$$

$$(7,4) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 & 11 \\ 1 & 14 & 11 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4,44$$

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

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

$$(8,5) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 14 & 11 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \right) / 9 = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4,44$$

e) Filtrage Médiane

0 2 3 3 4 4 —

0 1 1 2 8 —

0 8 8 12 12 —

0 1 1 2 8 —

1 1 2 2 8 —

0 8 8 12 12 —

1 1 2 2 8 —

2 3 3 4 4 —

1 1 2 2 8 —

2 3 3 4 4 —

1 2 2 3 3 —

1 1 1 2 2 —

d) EQM

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

$$EQM_{\text{moyenne}} = \frac{1}{12} \sum (I - I_{\text{new}})^2$$

$$= 19,98$$

$$EQM_{\text{Median}} \approx 6,3$$

Exercice 8

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

① Soit $\delta(x)$, fonction 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

D'où la différence centrale :

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f(x + h) - f(x - h)}{h} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{\partial f(x + h)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(x - h)}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{f(x + \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x + \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h}{2})}{h} - \frac{f(x - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x - \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h}{2})}{h} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h} - \frac{f(x) + f(x - h)}{h} \right) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{h^2} (f(x + h) - 2f(x) + f(x - h))\end{aligned}$$

D'où le masque est : $[1, -2, 1]$

(*)

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

$$\text{D'où } f(x) = k \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$(0, 1, 0) - \frac{1}{3} (-1, -2, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1, 3, -1)$$

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

D'utiliser la TFD discréte $R[n]$ de longueur N : $H[k] = \sum_0^{N-1} R(n) \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N} kn}$

$$F(u) = \sum_{n=-1}^1 \left(f(n) - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 f(n)}{\partial n^2} \right) \cdot e^{-2\pi i u n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R(n) &= \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ -1 & n=-1, 1 \end{cases} \\ F(u) &= R(-1) \cdot e^{2\pi i u} + R(0) \cdot e^0 + R(1) \cdot e^{-2\pi i u} \\ &= -e^{2\pi i u} + 3 + e^{-2\pi i u} \\ &= -\cos(\omega u) + j \sin(\omega u) + 3 + \cos(\omega u) + j \sin(\omega u) \\ &= 3 - 2\cos(\omega u) \\ F(u) &= 3 - 2\cos(2\pi u)\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\exp^{iw} &= \cos(w) - j \sin(w) \\ \exp^{-iw} &= \cos(w) + j \sin(w)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D'où } w = 2\pi u$$

2% TF de $\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\omega^2 F(u) - \text{cas continu}$ (4)

$$= -(\alpha(1-\cos(\omega))) F(u)$$

$$H(x) = f(x) + K \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2}; K=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= F(\omega) - (-(\alpha(1-\cos(\omega))) F(\omega)) \\ &= F(\omega) (1 + \alpha(1-\cos(\omega))) \\ &= F(\omega) (3 - \alpha \cos(\omega)) \end{aligned}$$

8% Spectre d'amplitude : $|H(\omega)| = |3 - \alpha \cos(\omega)|$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F(u) &= 3 - \alpha \cos(\omega) \\ H(\omega) &= 3 - \alpha \cos(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

9%

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

8% $f(x) + K \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = (0, 1, 0) + K(1, -2, 1)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} K \\ 1 \\ 1-2K \end{pmatrix}$$

Filtre moyenneur $\Rightarrow \sum \text{de coeff} = 1$

donc $\cancel{K+1-2K+K=1}$

$$\frac{K}{1-2K+1} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{1-2K+1} \Rightarrow 0 \leq K \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

9% Masque de Brewitt 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