TAS Rappel Math

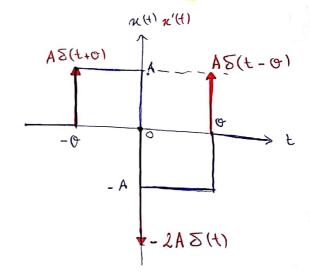
$$(1) \alpha(t) \cdot \delta(t-a) = \alpha(a) \cdot \delta(t-a)$$

$$\int \delta(4) = 1$$

* Lerivé des signam Discontinue

$$\alpha'(t) = \alpha'_{c}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{p}pisc} \left[\alpha(t_{i}^{+}) - \alpha(t_{i}^{-})\right] \cdot \delta(t - \lambda)$$

$$A(t) = \begin{cases} A & -0 & 0 \\ -A & 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$
o aillon



Spectre fréquestiel A Domaie tenperal

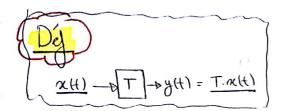
* g discret * Periodique + 117>8

* & Continue.

NON Periodique t

. SLIT

Signal lineau invarient dans le Terps



(1) linearie

$$x, (H) \rightarrow y, (H)$$
 ; $x_2(H) \leftrightarrow y_2(H)$

$$A x, (H) + B x_2(H) \xrightarrow{T} A x_2(H) + B y_2(H)$$

F.N

NoNlinear
$$x(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = |x(t)|$$
Except: \neq

@ invaince on terps

$$\chi(t) \longrightarrow \chi(t)$$
 , $\chi(t-z) \longrightarrow \chi(t-z)$

Variet auteurs
$$x(t) \rightarrow y(t) = t x(t)$$

Caracteristique SLIT

1 Representation terporelle t

$$\chi(H) \longrightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{R}(H)} \longrightarrow \chi(H)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \begin{cases} h(z) \cdot x(t-z) \cdot dz \end{cases}$$

2 Representation fréquentielle

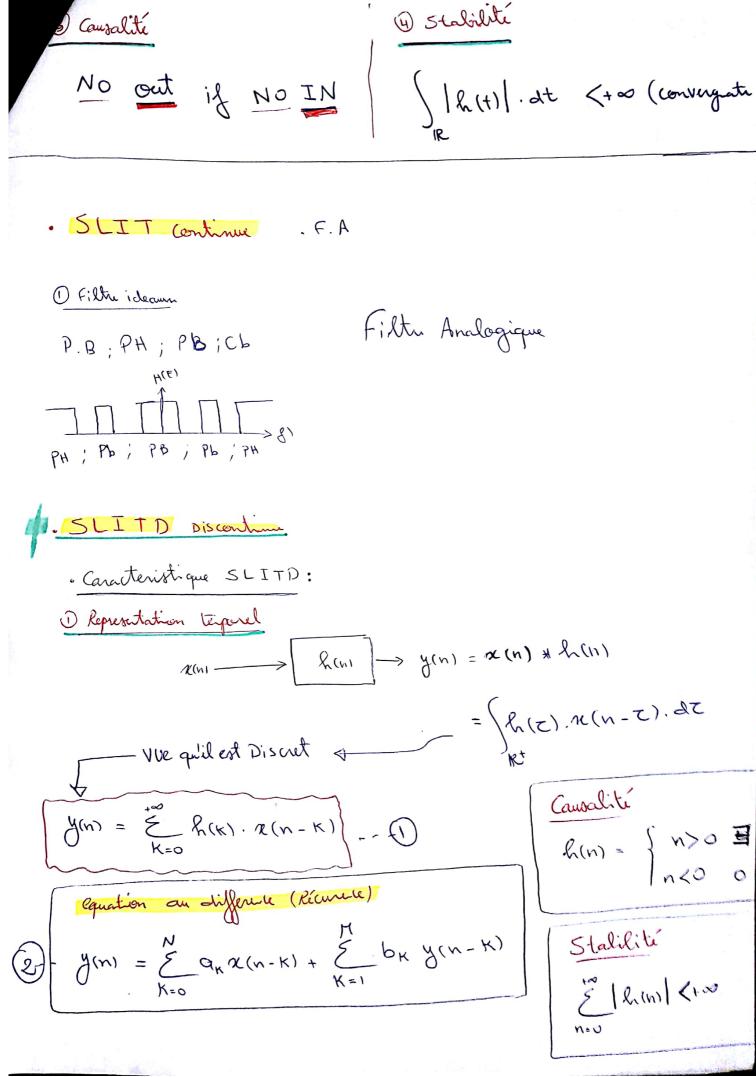
$$TF^{IR} = TL^{IR^{+}}$$

$$Y(P) = \int_{IR^{+}} y_{HI} e^{-Pt} dt$$

$$X(P) \rightarrow H(P) \rightarrow Y(P)$$

$$Y(P) = X(P) \cdot H(P)$$

$$H(P) = \frac{Y(P)}{X(P)}$$
 for the Transfer



Scanned by CamScanner

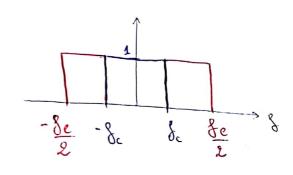
@ Representati fréquetiel

$$T2(T) \qquad Y(Z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(k) \cdot \chi(Z) \cdot Z^{-k}$$

$$H(\overline{z}) = \frac{\gamma(\overline{z})}{\chi(\overline{z})} = \frac{\overline{z}^{\infty}}{k=0} h(k) \cdot \overline{z}^{-K}$$

$$H(Z) = \frac{Z^{2}}{1 - Z^{2}} a_{K} Z^{-K}$$

Filtre i deann Nurerique



· Clarification des giltre

· FIR Reperse impulsional Finia

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}} \mathcal{E}(\kappa) \cdot \mathcal{R}(\kappa - \kappa)$$

h(0) ---- h(N) + lee 0

N ordre du filtre

Equation au difference - réconnete

fréquere

RIT

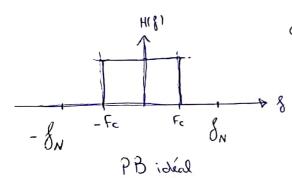
Represe Implied Infine

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}$$

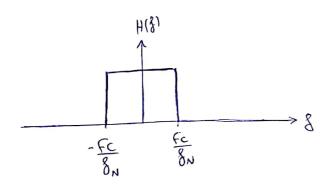
· Conception des Filtres numerique (FIR)

1) 1ª Methodes: Échontillonage de Réperse impulsionel

1) gabarit

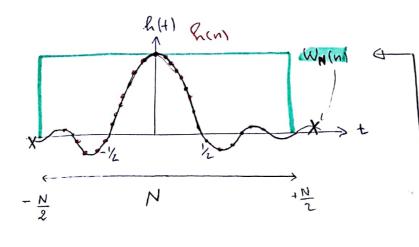


2. Normalisation



pour normaliser en Derisc par Se cou Se cou

(3) Reperse I mpulsionel h(t)



y echartillorage h(t) → h(v)

by tranquage

how how which we have the state of the stat

Je largen N

$$\frac{N}{\xi}$$
 Te $\longrightarrow h(n) = h_T \left(n - \frac{N}{2} \right)$

$$\Phi$$

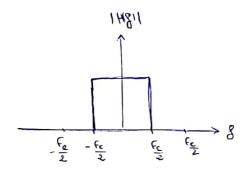
$$\mathcal{L}_{(n)} = \mathcal{L}_{(n-\frac{N}{2})} \cdot W_{N} \left(n - \frac{N}{2} \right)$$

$$n(t-\frac{1}{2})$$
 = $e^{2\pi i \frac{N}{2} \cdot T_e} = e^{-2\pi i \frac{N}{2} \cdot T_e}$ = $e^{-2\pi i \frac{N}{2} \cdot T_e}$ = $e^{-2\pi i \frac{N}{2} \cdot T_e}$

pas de distortion das la sortie.

Solution > L Donc en introduit une feithe de ponderation differente de la Preier pour Amélierer le filtre -> gitte de Blackman " de hanning

- · Reper Réquetiel échatillaré
- · Reperse impulsionelle obtenue par TFD1
- · Defin des gabait personaliré (fetrage).



$$\rightarrow 8 \qquad \frac{\Delta g}{\text{Resolution}} \qquad H(z) \qquad \frac{\text{TFD}}{\text{N}(n)} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{K=-\frac{N}{2}}^{N/2} \frac{\cdot 2\pi i n K}{K - N + 1}$$
Suggested

m N: Ordre de fillie M N+1: nbr de coef

$$\Delta g = \frac{f_e}{N+1}$$

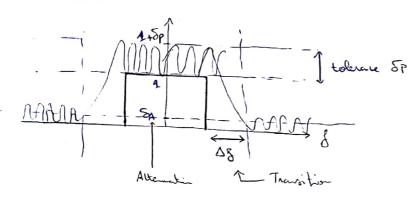
· Si x(n) _____ Méchantion

$$\mathcal{X}(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{X}(n) \cdot e^{-2\pi j^n} \frac{m}{H}$$

$$\alpha(n) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=-\frac{M}{2}}^{\frac{M}{2}-1} \alpha(n) \cdot e^{\frac{12\pi i}{2}n} \frac{n}{M}$$

· Conception des Filtre numerique RII

1 gabarit



2 Normalisation

$$PB \Rightarrow S = \frac{P}{w_c}$$
 $PH \Rightarrow S = \frac{PC}{P}$

$$P.b = \frac{p^2 + w_{c2} + w_{c1}}{w_{c2} - w_{c1}}$$

· Methode (1) Approximation par l'invariance de Repese impulsionel

on a H(P) } H(Z)

on fait TE' STE'

. on utilise décomposition en elet Simple on ce qu'il fant pour simplifier

H(P) P= 1/2 ln(2) H(2)

$$a \stackrel{t^{\infty}}{\leqslant} (q)^{n} = a \frac{1}{1-q}$$

Approximation linéaire, Derivé

$$\frac{\chi(P)}{\chi(H)} \qquad \frac{\chi(P) = P\chi(P)}{\chi(H)} \Rightarrow \chi(H) = \frac{d\chi}{dt}$$

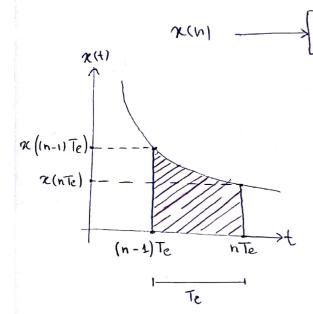
$$\chi(n) \qquad \chi(n) \qquad$$



Approximation Bilineaire (trapèze)

$$\frac{\chi(P)}{\chi(A)} \longrightarrow \frac{\chi(A)}{\chi(A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(H) = \frac{\lambda(H)}{b}$$

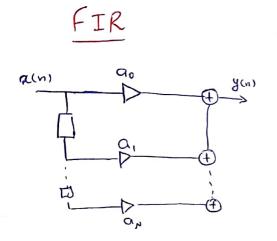


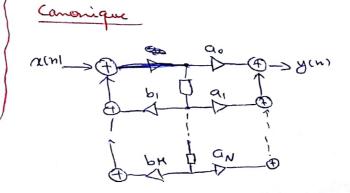
$$h(n)$$
 $y(n)$

y(nTe)-y((n-1)Te) =
$$\frac{\left(x(nTe) + x((n-1)Te)\right)}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{X(P)}{Y(P)} = \frac{1 - Z^{-1}}{1 + Z^{-1}} = \frac{8}{T_e}$$

· Structure de FN 2 D





· entrée Periodique

$$\chi(t) = \mathcal{E} C_n C^{+2\pi} j \frac{n}{T} t \xrightarrow{TF} \chi(\xi) = \mathcal{E} C_n . 5(\xi - \frac{n}{T})$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha(t) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t} dt$$

· Methode des Rividue

$$g(n) = \mathcal{E}$$
 Mesidues $Y(z) \cdot z^{n-1} \Big|_{z=p_1}$. $U_{(n)}$

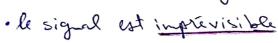
un residuos =
$$(7-P_i) \cdot \gamma(7) \cdot 7^{n-1}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} . \lambda_n(n) . \overline{z}^n$$

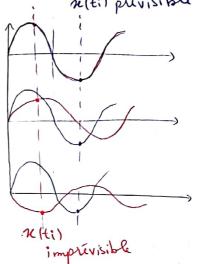
Signam aléatoire

· dons un signal n(t) = A (os (2 mgt + e)

Si A ou f ou e <u>n'est par coste</u> : n(ti) prévisible



- · a chaque aquisitie le signale Change
- Signale periodique peut etne Aléctoire Discret Alétoire + Deterministe



- · Processus Aléatoire: ensemble de realisation experience
- · Variable Aleatoire

Contine

infinté de Voleurs

Discrete

0,1 ~.

· Denoité de probabilité ddP

ddp de V.a 2 - In(x)

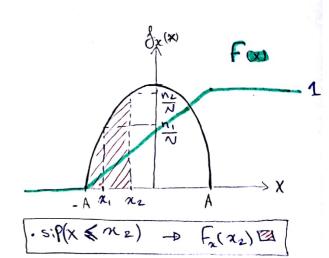
$$\int (x) = \frac{\int F(u)}{\partial u}$$

· fonction de reportition

Centre.
$$F_{\chi}(\chi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\chi} \beta_{\chi}(\chi) \cdot d\chi$$

MANA VARAR

¿ Cas V.a Contiem p



 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbf{x}}^{(\mathbf{x})} \cdot d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{1}$

· Cas V.a Discrite

d.d.p
$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(x=x_i) \cdot \delta(x-x_i)$$

$$- F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(x=n:) \cdot U(x-n:)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(x=xi) = 1$$
 Centre ∞ Discret N

· Propriété Statistiques;

$$E(x) = \int_{x}^{+\infty} x \, \delta(x) \cdot dx$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \, g(x) \cdot dx \, \left\{ E(x) = \sum_{i} x_{i} P(x = x_{i}) = \sum_{i} x_{i} P(x = x_{i}) \right\}$$

· Momets d'ardre N

$$m_N = E(x^N)$$

$$A_N = E[(x - E(x))^N]$$

· Mayere Statistique

· Variane

$$Van(n) = \sigma^2 = E[x^2] - E^2[x]$$

T écart type

- *. Van « eent réduit ...
- * . Var >> Clart Importat

la Valeur

la plus probuble

Propriété de l'operateur Espérance E(2)

$$E(a) = \alpha$$
; $E(x+\alpha) = E(x)+\alpha$; $E(a \times) = \alpha E(x)$

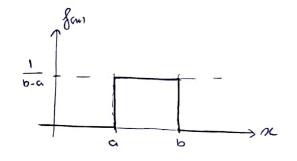
. Attestion
$$E(x,y) \neq E(x) \cdot E(y)$$

· ddp Uniforme

lois d'equiprobabilité

· Mene chance d'avoire Va [a, b]

$$\cdot g(n) = \begin{cases} K & \alpha \in [\alpha, b] \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$$



Contine
$$\begin{cases}
S(\sim) \cdot dn = 1 \rightarrow \int_{\alpha}^{b} K \cdot dn \\
K = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{a}
\end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_0} P(x=n_i) = 1 \iff \sum_{i=1}^{N_0} P = 1$$

· ddp Gaussien

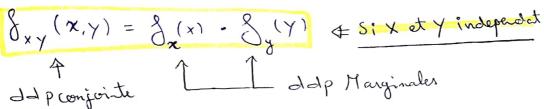
· on utilise la dep Gaussien pour tout phénonème physique l'orsque le vibr d'enperience $N \longrightarrow \infty$

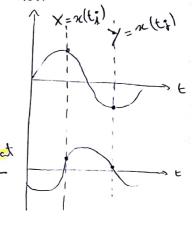
Si on a N(mx, Van) on pert avon & Coursin

$$\int_{\pi}^{(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Processus Aléatoire à plusieurs. Va

· Si ddp de x + Adpde y





$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\underline{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x, y) \cdot dy$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x, y) \cdot dx$$

· Auto (oralation

5i deun phémoner 1 et 2, et l'un donn me information sur l'autre Correlation 5

$$R_{uy}(t_i,t_i) = E(n(t_i).n(t_i))$$

· Co Variance . Variables Nov certie

 $COV_{n} = E\left[\left[x(t_{i}) - E(n(t_{i}))\right] \cdot \left[x(t_{i}) - E(n(t_{i}))\right]\right]$

· <u>Variable certrée</u>

COVn = Rxy (ti, tj) - (mni maj)

· Propriété. Processes Aleatoire

· Notion de Stationmanité

· Stationain - independent du teps

Si Sigal non Stationaire -> on peut utilisé TF

Jx (2,ti)
= g(n) \ightharpoonup Processus est Stationaire au sens Strict $f_{\gamma}(n,t_{i})$

. Stationarité a ordre 1

E(n) = cost

· Stationarité a crohe l (Seus large)

Predtont Signi

 $E(\alpha) = (\cos t + \sigma_{\alpha} = \cos t + R_{x}(t_{i},t_{j}) = E(x(t_{i}).x(t_{j}))$

 $= \begin{cases} (t_j - t_i) = \\ \end{cases} (\tau)$

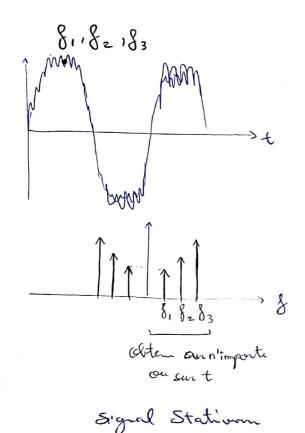
l'autocorrelation déperd que de l'anterentle

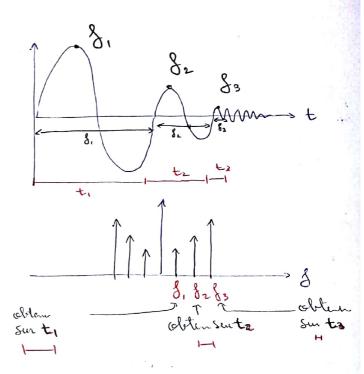
qui sépone Li et Lj (Z)

· Ergodicité

quand Propriétés Statistiques = Propriétés temporelle.

(1 seul enpenere)





NON Statium

· Un Signal Alectione est Stationain:

* 5i 5a continue fréquetielle ne charge par avec le terps

· pour un signal NON Stationaire, il fout le prendre pendent des duré Très petite ou la continue en f ne chage par (Exaple: audio t=3 ms

Station
$$\mathcal{L}_{y}(t, \tau) = E(x(t) \cdot x^{t}(t - \tau))$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{x}(t,0) = E(x^{e}(t)) = \sqrt{n} - m_{n}^{2}$$

$$R_{x}(t,+\infty) = m_{x}^{2}$$

•
$$\chi(t) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{\pi}(-T) = \mathcal{R}(T)$$

$$DSP \rightarrow S_{n}(\xi) = TF \left\{ R_{n}(\tau) \right\}$$

$$P_n = \int_{IR} S_n(\xi) . d\xi$$

Si reduit M= 1

• Bruit Blane: (Theorique)

• il est deluin a painti

de da DSP.

•
$$\mathcal{L}_{bc1} = \mathcal{M}_1 \operatorname{Rect}(\delta / B)$$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc1} = \mathcal{M}_1 \operatorname{Bsinc}(BZ)$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc1} = \mathcal{M}_1 \operatorname{Bsinc}(BZ)$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc2} = \mathcal{L}_2(\operatorname{Rect}(\frac{\delta - \delta_0}{B}) + \operatorname{Red}(\frac{\delta 1}{B})$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc2} = \mathcal{L}_2(\operatorname{Rect}(\frac{\delta - \delta_0}{B}) + \operatorname{Red}(\frac{\delta 1}{B})$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc2} = \mathcal{L}_2(\operatorname{Rect}(\frac{\delta - \delta_0}{B}) + \operatorname{Red}(BZ)$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc2} = \mathcal{L}_2(\operatorname{Rect}(\frac{\delta - \delta_0}{B}) + \operatorname{Red}(BZ)$

• $\mathcal{L}_{bc2} = \mathcal{L}_2(\operatorname{Rect}(\frac{\delta - \delta_0}{B}) + \operatorname{Red}(BZ)$

$$\int_{BC} g(\xi) = \mu_2 \left(\operatorname{Rect} \left(\frac{8-80}{B} \right) + \operatorname{Ret} \left(\frac{8}{B} \right) \right)$$
TE'

· Filtrage d'un Signal Aleatoire Stationaire a l'ordre 2

$$\chi(H) \longrightarrow \left[h(H)\right] \longrightarrow \chi(H) = \chi(H) * h(H)$$

$$\star \cdot E(y(t)) = E(\alpha(t) \star h(t)) = E(\int_{\mathbb{R}} h(z) \cdot n(t-z) \cdot dz)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} E(h(z) \cdot x(t-z)) \cdot dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \cdot h(z) \cdot (E(x(t-z))) \cdot dz$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{E(h(z) \cdot x(t-z))}{n} \cdot dz$$

=
$$m_{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}} .h(\tau) . d\tau$$

$$= m_{\chi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(z) \cdot dz$$

$$= m_{\chi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(z) \cdot dz$$

$$= m_{\chi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(z) \cdot dz$$

$$= h(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(z) \cdot dz$$

$$P_{X}(t, z) = E(y(t), y(t-z)) = E(x(t) * k(t)) \cdot (x(t-z) * k(t-z))$$

$$= E(x(t) \cdot x(t-z)) * (k(t) \cdot k(t-z))$$

$$= E(x(t) \cdot x(t-z)) * E(k(t) \cdot k(t-z))$$

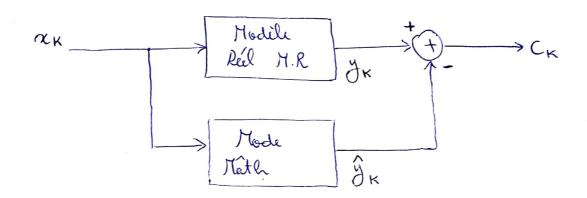
$$C_{x}(z) = \int_{R} h(t) \cdot h(t-z) \cdot dz$$

$$C_{y}(z) = R_{x}(z) * C_{y}(z)$$

$$T_{y}(z) = R_{x}(z) * C_{y}(z)$$

$$T_{y}(z) = R_{x}(z) * C_{y}(z)$$

. Filtrage Adaptaliz (Separer 2 Signam Different)



EXO1

$$J = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{K=0}^{M-1} (y_K - \hat{y}_K)^2 \qquad \hat{y}_K = \sum_{N=0}^{N} \alpha_N x_K - N$$
when alevan
$$\int \hat{y}_K = \alpha_0 x_K + \alpha_1 x_{K-1} + \alpha_2 x_{K-2} + \cdots$$

· on chardre a Miniser l'erreur ; >
$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial n_N} = 0$$
 < c'est ce qu'on vent

$$0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{J}}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{2}{M} \sum_{K=0}^{M-1} \mathcal{N}_K \left(y_K - (a_0 x_{K+1} a_1 x_{K+2}^{+} a_2 x_{K-2}) \right) = 0 \left((a_{X+b})^{N} - N a_1 (a_{M+b})^{N-1} \right)$$

$$\partial \frac{\partial \overline{d}}{\partial a_{1}} = -\frac{2}{H} \sum_{K=0}^{H-1} \mathcal{R}_{K-1} \left(y_{K} - \left(a_{0} \dot{x}_{K} + a_{1} x_{K-1} + a_{2} x_{K-2} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_2} = -\frac{\ell}{M} \underbrace{\frac{M-1}{\ell}}_{K=0} \alpha_{K-2} \left(y_K - \left(a_0 h_{k} + a_1 \alpha_{k-1} + a_2 \alpha_{K-2} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{H} \leq \pi_{K} y_{K} = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{H} \leq \pi_{K} \pi_{K} + \frac{\alpha_{1}}{H} \leq \pi_{K} \pi_{K-1} + \frac{\alpha_{2}}{H} \leq \pi_{K} \pi_{K-2}$$
autocorrection

autocorelation

For
$$(0)$$
 = $a_0(x)$ (0) + $a_1(x)$ + $a_2(x)$ + $a_2(x)$

Prin (0) = $a_0(x)$ (0) + $a_1(x)$ (0) + $a_1(x)$ +

So done me Matrice

$$\begin{cases} x_{xy}(0) \\ x_{yy}(1) \\ = \begin{cases} x_{x}(0) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(0) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(0) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\ x_{x}(1) & x_{x}(1) \\$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ A & b \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ A & A \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ A & A \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ A & A \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ A & A$$

Filtrage prédictif

$$J = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} e_k^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\delta}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} = + \frac{\mathcal{R}}{\mathcal{H}} \mathcal{E} \alpha_{K-1} \left(- \alpha_{K} + \alpha_{i} \alpha_{K-1} + \alpha_{2} \alpha_{K-2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial a_2} = + \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{\chi_{K-2}}{\chi_{K-2}} \left(-\chi_{K+\alpha_1} \chi_{K-1} + \alpha_2 \chi_{K-2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\Pi} \mathcal{E} \alpha_{K-1} \alpha_{K} = \frac{\alpha_{1}}{\Pi} \mathcal{E} \alpha_{K-1} \alpha_{K-1} + \frac{\alpha_{2}}{\Pi} \mathcal{E} \alpha_{K-1} \alpha_{K-2}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(1) = \alpha_{1} \mathcal{E}(0) + \alpha_{2} \mathcal{E}(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{11} \left\{ 2 x_{k-2} \cdot x_k = \frac{\alpha_1}{11} \left\{ 2 x_{k-2} x_{k-1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{11} \left\{ 2 x_{k-2} x_{k-2} + \frac{\alpha_2}{11} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi(1) \\ \varphi(2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(0) & \varphi(1) \\ \varphi(1) & \varphi(0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Δ= (0) - (4)

HOPF V.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(0) & -\gamma(1) \\ -\gamma(1) & \gamma(0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(1) \\ \gamma(2) \end{pmatrix}$$

•
$$\alpha_{K} = (\omega_{S} \ W_{O} Te \ K)$$
 $P_{\chi}(N) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{K=0}^{M-1} \chi_{K-M} \chi_{K-M}$
 $= \frac{1}{M} (\chi_{K} \cdot \chi_{K-N}) \quad \text{et on replace } Kavec N$

et ona lose