

Solutionnaire 2015 Mini-test 2

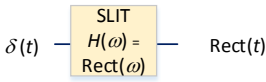
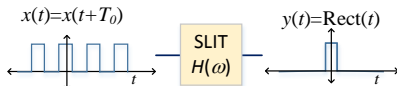
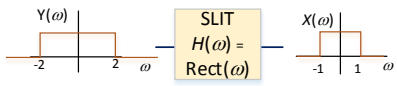
jeudi le 19 novembre 2015; durée: 08h30 à 09h20; aucune documentation permise; 7.5% de note finale

Problème 1 (20 points sur 100)

A. Est-ce que ces systèmes sont linéaires et invariant en temps?

$y(t) + 3y'(t) = x(t) + 3x'(t) - 5x''(t)$	OUI	NON
$y(t_0) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} x(z) dz$	OUI	NON
$y(t) = \frac{1}{1 - x(t)}$		NON

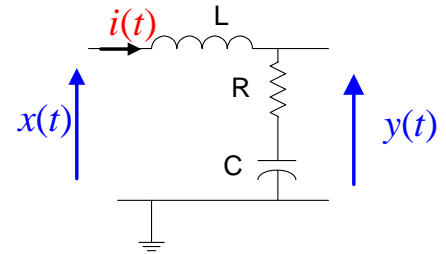
B. En supposant que ces systèmes sont linéaire et invariants en temps avec une réponse en fréquence de $H(\omega)$,

	VRAI	FAUX
	VRAI	FAUX
	VRAI	FAUX

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Problème 2 (30 points sur 100)

- a. (15 points) Trouvez la réponse en fréquence du circuit suivant



$$H(\omega) = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{R + 1/j\omega C}{j\omega L + R + 1/j\omega C} = \frac{1 + j\omega RC}{(j\omega)^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1 + j\omega RC}{j\omega RC + 1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

- b. (15 points) Trouvez la sortie quand $R=1$, $C=1$, $L=1/2$ et l'entrée est une fonction périodique avec $\omega_0 = 1$, et les coefficients de Fourier :
- $$F(1) = 1; F(10) = 1; F(n) = 0 \text{ ailleurs}$$

$$x(t) = 1 \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} + 1 \cdot e^{j10\omega_0 t} = e^{jt} + e^{j10t}$$

La sortie d'un SLIT quand l'entrée est une exponentielle complexe est

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \rightarrow |H(\omega_0)| e^{j\omega_0 t + j\angle H(\omega_0)}$$

Nous avons

$$H(\omega_0) = H(1) = \frac{1 + j1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{j1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 - 1^2 \cdot 1 \cdot .5} = \frac{1 + j}{j + .5}$$

$$H(10\omega_0) = H(10) = \frac{1 + j10 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{j10 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 - 10^2 \cdot 1 \cdot .5} = \frac{1 + 10j}{-49 + 10j}$$

$$|H(1)| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} / \sqrt{1^2 + .5^2} = \sqrt{8/5} = 1.26$$

$$\angle H(1) = \arctan(1) - \arctan(.5) = 45^\circ - 26.5^\circ = 18.4^\circ = .32 \text{ rad}$$

$$|H(10)| = \sqrt{1^2 + 10^2} / \sqrt{49^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{101/2501} = .2$$

$$\angle H(10) = \arctan(10) - \arctan(-10/49) = 84.289^\circ - (-11.53^\circ)$$

$$= 95.82^\circ = 1.67 \text{ rad } 0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$= -84.18^\circ = -1.47 \text{ rad } -\pi < \theta < \pi$$

Donc la sortie pour ce système est

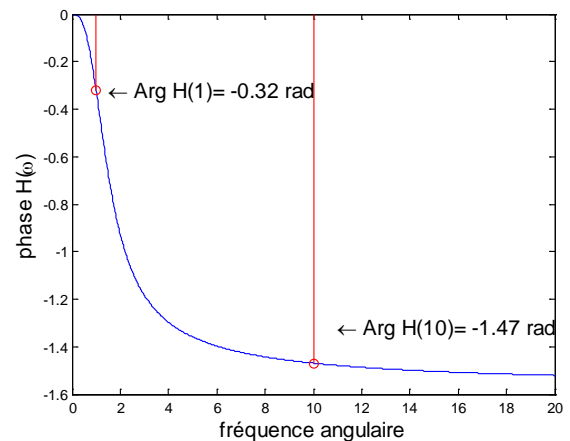
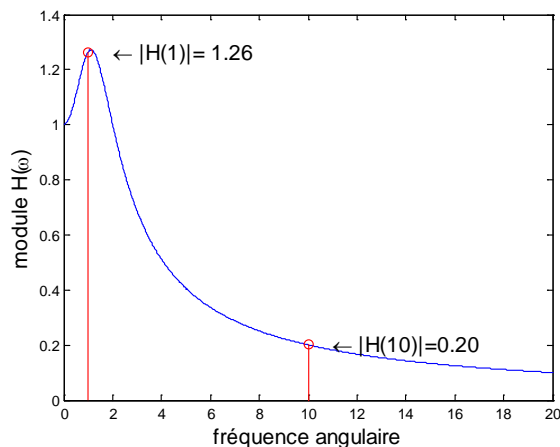
$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= H(1) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} + H(10) \cdot e^{j10\omega_0 t} \\ &= |H(1)| \cdot e^{jt + j\angle H(1)} + |H(10)| \cdot e^{j10t + j\angle H(10)} \\ &= 1.26 \cdot e^{j(t-.32)} + .2 \cdot e^{j(10t+1.67)} = 1.26 \cdot e^{j(t-.32)} + .2 \cdot e^{j(10t-1.47)} \end{aligned}$$

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R=1;C=1;L=.5
w=linspace(20/1000,20,1000);
index1=find(w==1);index10=find(w==10);
H=(1+j*R*C*w)./(j*R*C*w+1-L*C*w.^2);
plot(w,abs(H));
xlabel('fréquence angulaire','FONTSIZE',14);
ylabel('module H(\omega)','FONTSIZE',14)
hold on; stem(w(index1),abs(H(index1)), 'r')
stem(w(index10),abs(H(index10)), 'r');
str1 = '\leftarrow |H(1)|= 1.26 ';
text(w(index1) +1,abs(H(index1)),str1,'FONTSIZE',14) ;
str10 = '\leftarrow |H(10)|=0.20 ';
text(w(index10) +1,abs(H(index10)),str10,'FONTSIZE',14) ;hold off
figure;plot(w,phase(H))
xlabel('fréquence angulaire','FONTSIZE',14);
ylabel('phase H(\omega)','FONTSIZE',14)
hold on; stem(w(index1),phase(H(index1)), 'r')
stem(w(index10),phase(H(index10)), 'r');
str1 = '\leftarrow Arg H(1)= -0.32 rad ';
text(w(index1) +.5,phase(H(index1)),str1,'FONTSIZE',14) ;
str10 = '\leftarrow Arg H(10)= -1.47 rad';
text(w(index10) +1,phase(H(index10))+.15,str10,'FONTSIZE',14) ;hold off

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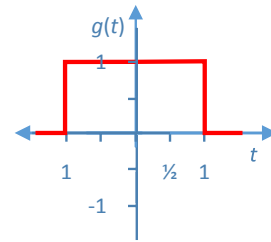
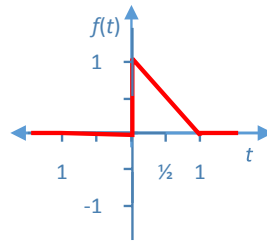


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Problème 3 (50 points sur 100) Trouvez la convolution de

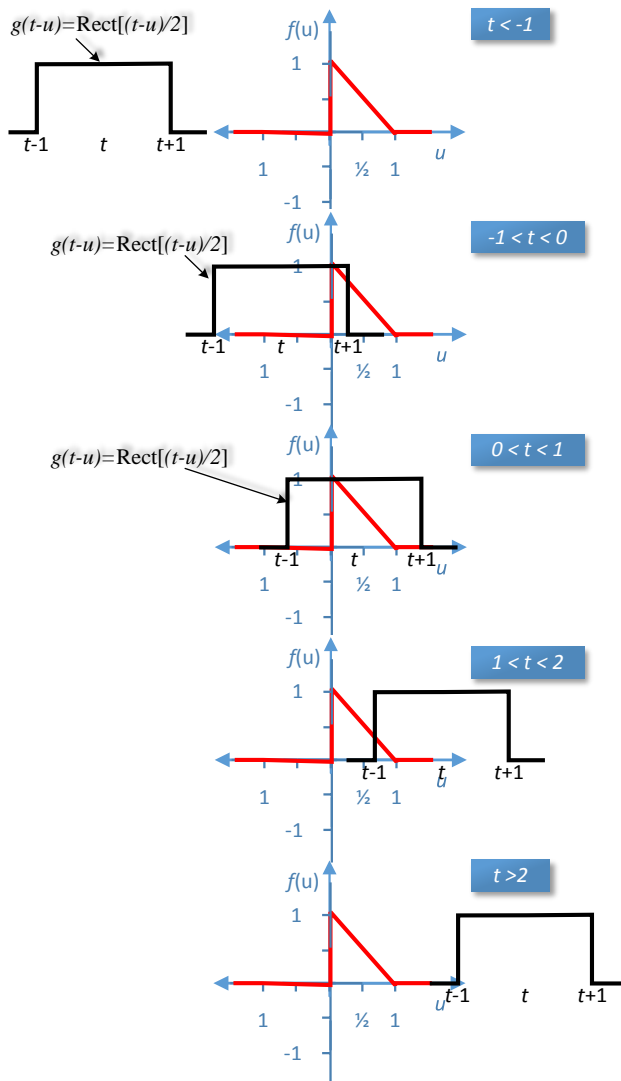
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$$

$$g(t) = \text{Rect}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$$



a. régions de définition de la convolution

b. intégrales et bornes d'intégration



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t-u) du = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t-u) du &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-u) \text{Rect}[(t-u)/2] du \\ &= \int_0^{t+1} (1-u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t-u) du = \int_0^1 (1-u) du$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t-u) du = \int_{t-1}^1 (1-u) du$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t-u) du = 0$$

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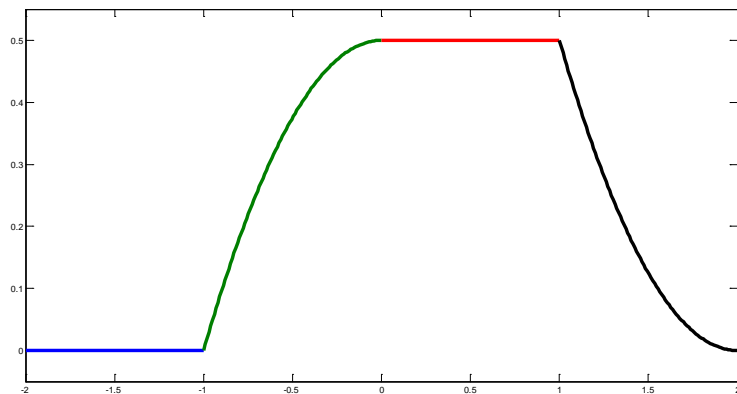
- a. (15 points) Donnez les intégrales à évaluer pour **chaque région** de définition de la convolution; **spécifiez clairement les bornes d'intégration pour chaque région.**

	Partie b	Partie c
$t < -1$	zéro	0
$-1 < t < 0$	$\int_0^{t+1} (1-u) du$	$\left[u - u^2/2 \right]_0^{t+1} = t+1 - (t+1)^2/2 = t+1 - t^2/2 - t - .5$ $= .5 - t^2/2$
$0 < t < 1$	$\int_0^1 (1-u) du$	$\left[u - u^2/2 \right]_0^1 = 1 - 1^2/2 = .5$
$1 < t < 2$	$\int_{t-1}^1 (1-u) du$	$\left[u - u^2/2 \right]_{t-1}^1 = 1 - .5 - \left[t-1 - (t-1)^2/2 \right] = .5 - t + 1 + t^2/2 - t + .5$ $= 2 - 2t + t^2/2$
$2 < t$	zéro	0

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t1=linspace(-2,-1,100);
t2=linspace(-1,0,100);
t3=linspace(0,1,100);
t4=linspace(1,2,100);
O=ones(1,100);
A=.5-t2.^2*.5;
B=2-2*t4+t4.^2*.5;
plot(t1,0*O,t2,A,t3,.5*O,t4,B)

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$f(t) * g(t-1)$	
<p>0</p> <p>$t < -1$</p>	<p>The left plot shows $y(\lambda)$ (cyan dashed line, triangle from -1 to 1), $h(t-\lambda)$ (magenta dotted line, rectangle from -1 to 0), and their product $f(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)$ (black solid line, zero). The right plot shows the convolution result (green solid line, zero) and the zero reference (dashed line, zero). A black dot on the x-axis at $t = -1$ is labeled 't from left graph'.</p>
<p>$.5 - t^2/2$</p> <p>$-1 < t < 0$</p>	<p>The left plot shows $y(\lambda)$ (cyan dashed line, triangle from -1 to 1), $h(t-\lambda)$ (magenta dotted line, rectangle from -1 to 0), and their product $f(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)$ (black solid line, trapezoid from 0 to 1). The right plot shows the convolution result (green solid line, curve from 0 to 0.5) and the zero reference (dashed line, zero). A black dot on the x-axis at $t = -1$ is labeled 't from left graph'.</p>
<p>0</p> <p>$0 < t < 1$</p>	<p>The left plot shows $y(\lambda)$ (cyan dashed line, triangle from -1 to 1), $h(t-\lambda)$ (magenta dotted line, rectangle from -1 to 0), and their product $f(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)$ (black solid line, trapezoid from 0 to 1). The right plot shows the convolution result (green solid line, curve from 0 to 0.5) and the zero reference (dashed line, zero). A black dot on the x-axis at $t = 0$ is labeled 't from left graph'.</p>
<p>$2 - 2t + t^2/2$</p> <p>$1 < t < 2$</p>	<p>The left plot shows $y(\lambda)$ (cyan dashed line, triangle from -1 to 1), $h(t-\lambda)$ (magenta dotted line, rectangle from -1 to 0), and their product $f(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)$ (black solid line, trapezoid from 0 to 1). The right plot shows the convolution result (green solid line, curve from 0 to 0.5) and the zero reference (dashed line, zero). A black dot on the x-axis at $t = 1$ is labeled 't from left graph'.</p>
<p>0</p> <p>$2 < t$</p>	<p>The left plot shows $y(\lambda)$ (cyan dashed line, triangle from -1 to 1), $h(t-\lambda)$ (magenta dotted line, rectangle from -1 to 0), and their product $f(\lambda)h(t-\lambda)$ (black solid line, zero). The right plot shows the convolution result (green solid line, zero) and the zero reference (dashed line, zero). A black dot on the x-axis at $t = 2$ is labeled 't from left graph'.</p>