## Examen final 2013, Problème 1

Wednesday, December 11, 2013 3:17 PM

$$X$$
 $1/j\omega C$ 
 $R$ 
 $Y$ 
 $H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$ 

$$\alpha) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{Z_2(\omega)}{Z_1(\omega) + Z_2(\omega)} = \frac{R}{j_{\omega c} + R} = \frac{j_{\omega} RC}{1 + j_{\omega} RC}$$

b) 
$$h(t) = \mathcal{F}'\{H(\omega)\}$$

Dans le table de transformées
$$e^{-\beta t}U(t) \qquad \frac{1}{\beta + i\omega}$$

done

Mous trouvers aussi

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}f(t) \qquad (j\omega)^n F(\omega)$$

Donc 
$$jw$$

$$= \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC} U(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC} \int_{RC} U(t) + \frac{U(t)}{RC} \int_{RC} \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC} S(t) + \frac{U(t)}{RC} \cdot \frac{-1}{RC} \cdot e^{-t/RC}$$

$$= k e^{-9kc} S(t) - \frac{1}{(Rc)^2} e^{-t/Rc} V(t)$$

$$= \frac{S(t)}{Rc} - \frac{1}{Rc} e^{-t/Rc} V(t)$$

Done 
$$jwRC = S(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-t/RC}U(t)$$

C. 
$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega RC}{1+j\omega CR} \qquad |H(\omega)| = \frac{|j\omega RC|}{|1+j\omega RC|} = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega R^2C^2}}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} H(\omega) = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = 0 \qquad \lim_{\omega \to \infty} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = \frac{RC}{\sqrt{1+\omega}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} H(\omega) \text{ coupe les basses friguences} \left(\lim_{\omega \to 0} |H(\omega)| = 0\right),$$

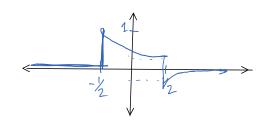
$$mais luisse passer les hautes fréquences (lim |H(\omega)| = 1).$$

D. 
$$Y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$= Rect(t) * [8(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC}U(t)]$$

$$= Rect(t) * [8(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC}U(t)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & t < \frac{1}{2} \\ e^{-(t+\frac{1}{2})RC} & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} RC & t > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



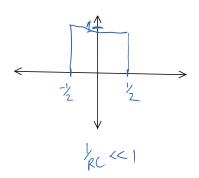
Le deternine le toux de décroissance

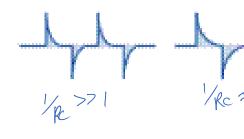
$$||RC|| \Rightarrow décrossance papide  $|e^{-t/RC}| = e^{-t/RC}$$$

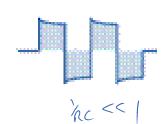
$$e^{-t/RC}\Big|_{t=1} = e^{-t/RC} NO$$

$$V_{RC} \approx 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $e^{-\frac{1}{2}RC} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = .37$ 

$$e^{-t/Rc}\Big|_{t=1} = e^{-t/Rc} \approx 1$$

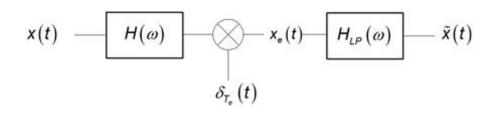






## Examen final 2013, Problème 2

Wednesday, December 11, 2013 4:13 PM

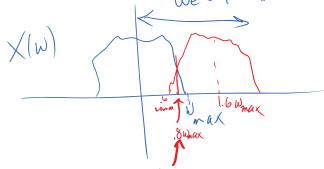


A. XIt) a fréquence makimale Wmax

=> Whyg = 2. Wmax

Thyg = 
$$\frac{2\pi}{2}$$
 =  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  =  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 

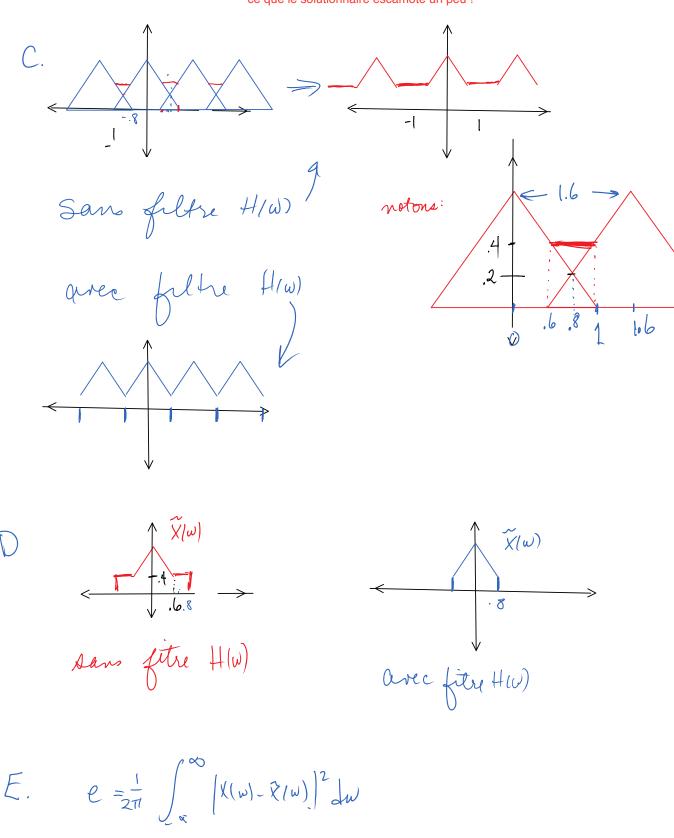
B. 
$$T_e = 1.25$$
 That  $W_e = \frac{2\pi}{T_e} = \frac{2\pi}{100} = 2.5 \frac{4}{100}$  where  $W_e = 1.6$  What  $W_e = 1.6$  When  $W_e = 1.6$  Whe



il faut couper AVANT le reconstrement, donc à 8 wmax

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < .8 \text{ Wmax} \\ 0 & \text{ailleurs} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{-.8 \text{ Wmax}} = \frac{.8 \text{ Wmax}}{.8 \text{ Wmax}}$$



arec fithe 
$$H(w)$$
:  $X(w) = Tri(w)$   
 $X(w) = \int Tri(w) |w| < .8$ 

$$X(w) = \int |m(w)| |m(w)|$$

$$\Rightarrow X(w) - \tilde{X}(w) = \begin{cases} 0 & |w| < .8 \\ \text{Triw} & .8 < |w| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 & \text{orders}$$

$$0 & \text{orders}$$

$$0 = \int |-w| |x(w)|^2 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int ||Tri(w)|^2 dw$$

$$|x(w)| = \int |-w| |x(w)|^2 dw$$

$$T_{N'}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1-\omega & 0 < \omega \leqslant 1 \\ 1+\omega & -1 < \omega \leqslant 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{77} \int_{-8}^{1} (1-\omega)^{2} d\omega$$

$$e = \frac{1}{11} \left( \frac{1 - \omega^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{.8} = \frac{1}{11} \left[ \frac{0 - (2)^3}{3} \right] = \frac{(.2)^3}{311}$$

Sens filtre 
$$H(\omega)$$
:  
 $X(\omega) = \begin{cases} Tm |\omega| \\ .6 \end{cases}$ 

$$(a) = \begin{cases} A & |\omega| < .6 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) = \begin{cases} A & |\omega| < .6 \end{cases}$$

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$$(b) = A & |\omega| < .6$$

$$(b) = A & |\omega| < .$$

$$e = C_{\text{avec fithe}} + \frac{i}{17} \int_{.6}^{.8} (1 - \omega - .4)^{2} d\omega$$

$$= C_{\text{avec fithe}} + \frac{i}{17} \int_{.6}^{.8} (.6 - \omega)^{2} d\omega$$

$$= C_{\text{avec fithe}} + \frac{i}{17} - \frac{(.6 - \omega)^{3}}{3} \Big|_{.6}^{.6} = C_{\text{avec fithe}} + \frac{(.2)^{3}}{317}$$

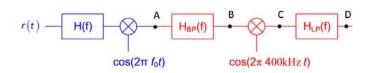
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{(.2)^{3}}{317} = 2 \cdot C_{\text{avec fithe}}$$

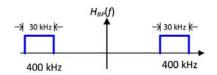
F. Le fittre gui minimise l'orreur guad. may.

coupe les fréquences en haut de We...

Love, non, on ne peut pas treuver

un meilleur filse







Notre fieg interned est 400kHz. Il fait que le signal à 985 mHz tombe à 500kHz

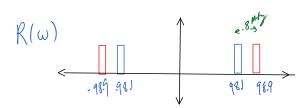
197.8 > 197.8



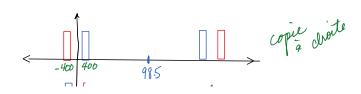
la fréquence centrale de chaque copie est à

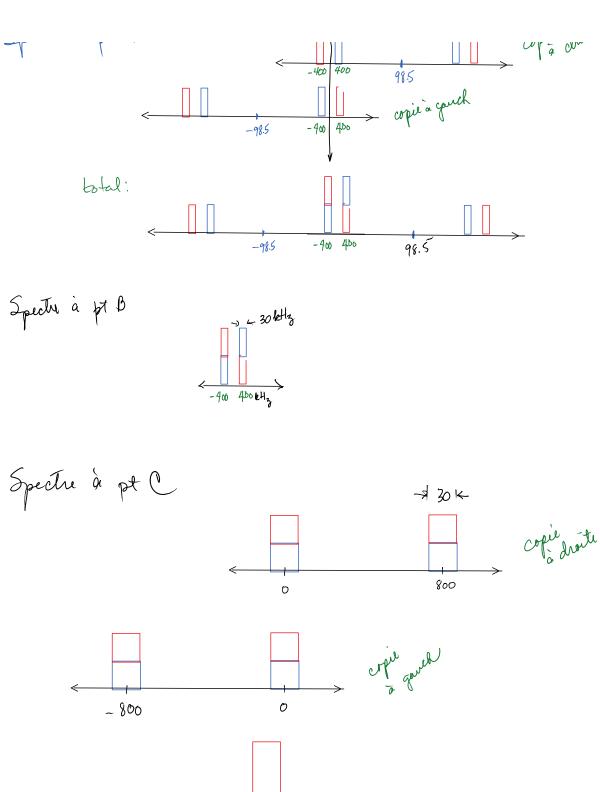
 $W_0 = 98.5$ 

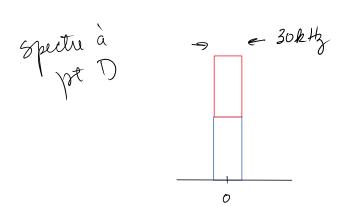
B.



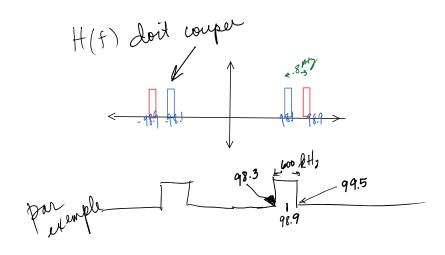
Spectre à pt A







c) Il fant couper le signal à f<sub>c+to1</sub> avant de demoduler à la fréz intermed, donc



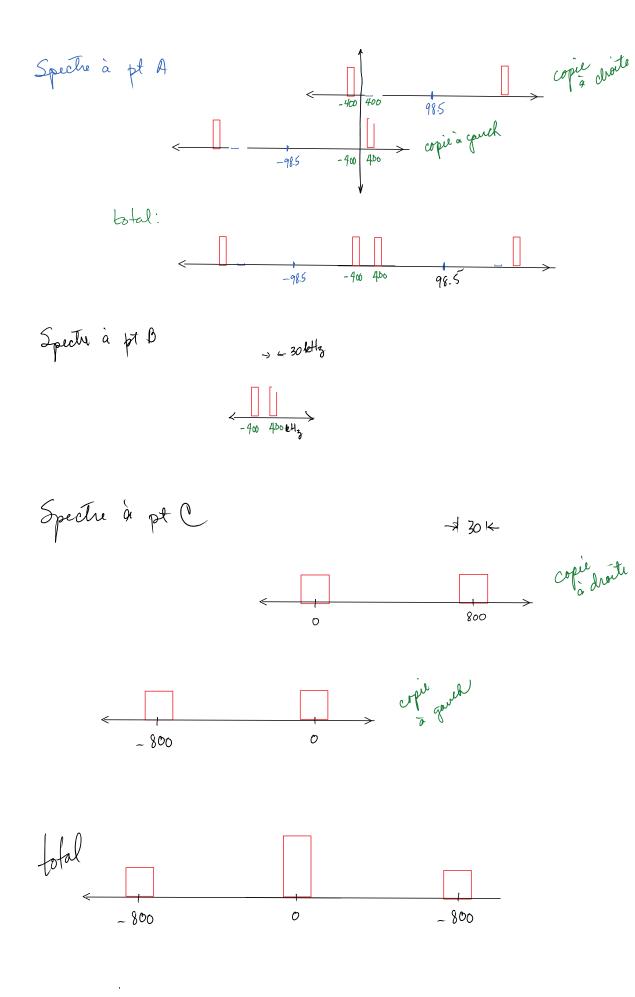
Spectre aprin H(f)

-187 981 981 989

Spectre à pt A

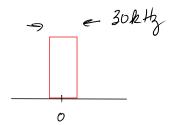
-985 -400 400 985

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Exams Page 4

Spectre à



## Examen final 2013, Problème 4

December-15-15 4:35 PM

- 1. Filtre anti-repliement. Assure qu'on n'aura pas de recouvrement spectral lors d'un échantillonnage en bas de la fréquence de Nyquist pour le signal. Le filtre coupe le contenu fréquentiel du signal à une fréquence maximale qui respecte la fréquence de Nyquist pour le taux d'échantillonnage utilisé. Le recouvrement spectral évité serait venu du signal échantillonné, pas d'un autre signal interférant.
- 2. Filtre anti-image. Assure qu'on n'aura pas de recouvrement spectral lors de l'utilisation d'un récepteur superhétérodyne. Le filtre coupe le contenu non désiré qui arrivera à la fréquence intermédiaire, sans toucher le contenu désiré. Le recouvrement spectral évité serait venu d'un autre signal interférant, pas le signal désiré.