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Exercice convolution - Binôme: Dong FEI & Xiao Xiao CHEN
Exercice 1 (w - calcul de convolution)
1. On a ∀n ∈ Z, V(n) = U(n) - V(n-1) +3 V(n+1)
         Supposons la réponse impulsionnelle est h(n)
               W(V(n)) = U + h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} U(n-m)h(m)
                                                           = --- + U(n)h(0) + U(n-1)h(1) + U(n+1)h(-1) + ---
                                                            = Um> Va-1)+3 U(n+1)
                  Supposons U(n) = dU(n) + BU2(n)
                 ω(V(h))= ω(d U(n) +β U2(n)) = d U(n) +βU2(n) - (d U(n-1)+β U2(n-1))
                                                                                                 +3 (d U, (n+1) + BU2 (n+1))
                                                                                             = d(U_{i}(n) - U_{i}(n-1) + 3U_{i}(n+1)) + B(U_{2}(n)
                                                                                                      - Uz (n-1)+3Uz (n+1))
              U(U(n-t)) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} U_{n-t-m}h_{(m)} = U_{n-t}h_{(n)} + U_{n-t-d}h_{(n)} + U_{n-t
                                                                                            = dV_1(n) + \beta V_2(n) =  linéaire
                                                                                      = U(n-\tau) - U(n-1-\tau) + 3 U(n+1-\tau)
                                                                                        = V(n-t) => Invariante par translation
   2. Vn EZ, V(n)=U(2n)
            supposons la réponse impulsionnelle est h(n) => w(V(n))= U*h(n)=V(n)
                W(n)= QV,(n)+BU2(n)
                 W(V(n)) = W(XV,(n)+BU2cn))= XV,(2n)+BU2(2n)
                                                                                                  = d V, (n) + B V2(n) = linéaire
                  W(U(n-t)) = U(2n-2t) ≠ U(2n-t)
                   Donc Elle est linéaire mais pas invariant par translation
     3 Yn EZ, V(n) = max(U(n), U(n-1), U(n+1))
                    W(U(n-\tau)) = \max(U(n-\tau), U(n-t-\tau), U(n+t-\tau)) = V(n-\tau)
                        => Invariante par translation
                On peut utiliser un contre exemple pour justifier elle n'est pus linéaire s: U(n) = S(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & sinon \end{cases} ou S'(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & sinon \end{cases}
                    W(U(n))= V(n) = max (Un), Un-12 U(n+1))
                     W( DU((n)+BU2(n))= max( XV.(n)+BU2(n), XV.(n-1)+BU2(n-1),
                   Si n= V((n)=8(n), V2(n)=8(n) ((n+1)+BU2(n+1))
               quand h=0 W(dS(n) +BS'(n)) = max (d, B) # dV(n) + BV(n) = d+B
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supposons la réponse impulsionnelle est h(n) => w (vin)) = U*h(n)= Vin)
4. Vn EZ, Vn= Un-1
              V(n) = dU_1(n) + \beta U_2(n)
          W (V(n)) = W (&U, (n)+BU2(n)) = &U, (n-1)+BU2(n-1)
                                                         = dV1(n) + BU2(n) => linéaire
          W(U(n-t)) = U(n-t-1) = V(n-t) \Rightarrow Invariante par translation
               W(V(n)) = V * h(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} V(n-m)h(m)
                                           = - . + V(n-1) h(1) + ... = U(n-1)
                \Rightarrow h(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & sinon \end{cases}
5. g(x) = \int_{x-\frac{1}{2}}^{x+\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f(t) dt?

On prend g(x) = \int_{x-\frac{1}{2}}^{x+\frac{1}{2}} f(t) dt?
          f(t) = \lambda f_{1}(t) + \alpha \beta f_{2}(t)
g(f(t)) = \int_{X-\frac{1}{2}}^{X+\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda f_{1}(t)) dt = \lambda \int_{X-\frac{1}{2}}^{X+\frac{1}{2}} f_{1}(t) dt + \beta f_{X-\frac{1}{2}}^{X+\frac{1}{2}} f_{2}(t) dt
                                                                   = d9(f,(t))+β9(t,(t)) > lineaire
            9(f(t-t)) = \int_{x-\frac{1}{2}}^{x+\frac{1}{2}} f(t-t) dt = \text{Invariant par translation}
             f_{x}h(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(t)f_{x}(x-t)dt=g(x)=\int_{x-\frac{1}{2}}^{x+\frac{1}{2}}f(t)d(t)
             donc on \alpha h(x-t)=1 quand x-t \in (x-\frac{1}{2}, x+\frac{1}{2})
                =) h(x) = 1_{C-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(x)
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6.
$$g(x) = \max \{f(t), t \in [x-1, x+1]\}$$
 $g(f(t-\tau)) = \max \{f(t-\tau), t-\tau \in [x-1, x+1]\} \Rightarrow \text{Invariant par translation}$
 $f(t) = \alpha f(t) + \beta f(t)$
 $f(t) = \beta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & \sin n \end{cases}$
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 $f(t) = \beta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 &$

Exercice 2

1.
$$U(n) = V \times V(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} V(m)V(n-m) = V(0)V(n) = V(n) = \sqrt{\log((\cos(3n)+2))}$$

2.
$$W(n) = U \times V(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} U(m) V(n-m) = U(0) V(n) + U(1) V(n-1)$$

quand $n=0$ $W(0) = U(0) V(0) = 2 \times 5 = 10$
 $M=1$ $W(1) = U(0) V(1) + U(1) V(0) = 2 \times 3 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 5 = 3.5$
 $M=2$ $W(2) = U(0) V(2) + U(1) V(1) = 2 \times 4 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 = 6.5$
 $M=3$ $W(3) = U(1) V(2) = (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 4 = -2$
 $W(n) = \begin{cases} 10 & n=0 \\ 3.5 & n=1 \\ \frac{6.5}{2} & \frac{5.5}{2.3} \\ 0 & \frac{5.5}{2.5} & \frac{5.5}{2.5} \end{cases}$

3. On définit la convolution sur question (2) est
$$w(n)$$
, $v'(n)$ ici on a $V_{-1} = V'_0$ $V_0 = V'_1$ $\gamma = > w(n) = w'(n+1)$

(omme
$$W(n) = U \times V(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} V(n-m)V(m)$$

= $V(n) V(0) + U(n-1)V(1)$
+ $V(n-2) V(2)$

C'est un système a) Linéaire

b) Invariante partranslation

(omme
$$W(n) = U \times V(n) = \frac{1}{2} U(n-m)V(m)$$

 $= U(n) V(0) + U(n-1)V(1)$
 $+ U(n-2) V(2)$
En pareil avec exercice 1
Crost un système, a) Linéaire

suite v est la somme des deux suites v précédentes On définit les suites u précédentes commes 4 et Uz donc Ulif Vint Uz (n) parce que c'est un système linéaire et invariante parte translation on a W(n) = W, (n) + W2(n)

$$W(n) = \begin{cases} 10 & n = -1 \\ 13.5 & h = 0 \\ 10 & h = 1 \\ 4.5 & n = 2 \\ -2 & h = 3 \\ 0 & singn \end{cases}$$

= U(n) + = U(n-1)

5.
$$U_{n} = (-\frac{1}{2})^{n}$$
 $(n \ge 0)$ $V(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & n = 1 \\ 0 & \text{Sinon} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & n < 0 \\ 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{N} > 0 \end{cases}$