Exercise 
$$m^2 2$$
: filtrage frequential

elt =  $\frac{8E}{\pi^2} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} \omega_s \left[ (2p+1) \omega_s t \right]$   $d_{p+1} = \frac{8E}{(2p+1)^2 \pi^2} 2$ 

① filtre pure bos ordre 1

② Hormonique de rong  $5 \Rightarrow \omega_5 = 5 \omega_0$   $(p=2)$ 

Puisance mayone derinquée pur la hormonique de rong  $5 : \widehat{F_5} = \frac{d_5^2}{2R}$ 

( paroque  $d_5 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d_5^2}{2R} = \frac{d_5^2}{2R} \Rightarrow 0$ 

On doit clone assurer  $d_{5A} = 6(5\omega_0) d_{5A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d_5e}{2R}$ 

Axit  $6(5\omega_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + (5\omega_0)^2}$ 
 $\frac{5\omega_0}{\omega_c} = 1 \Rightarrow |\omega_c = 5\omega_0|$ 

On doit done assures 
$$d_{50} = 615 w_0 d_{50} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} d_{50}$$
.

soit  $615 w_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{5w_0}{w_c})^2}}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5w_0}{w_c} = 1 \Rightarrow |w_c = 5w_0|$$

Attenuation de pursiènce:

The fondamental: 
$$\frac{\overline{B}_{\Delta}}{\overline{B}_{e}} = \frac{d_{J\Delta}^{2}}{d_{Je}^{2}} = G(w_{0}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{w_{0}}{5}v_{0}\right)^{2}}}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{4}{25}}$$

Neet  $\frac{\overline{P}_{J\Delta}}{\overline{P}_{Je}} = \frac{25}{26} \approx 0.961$ 

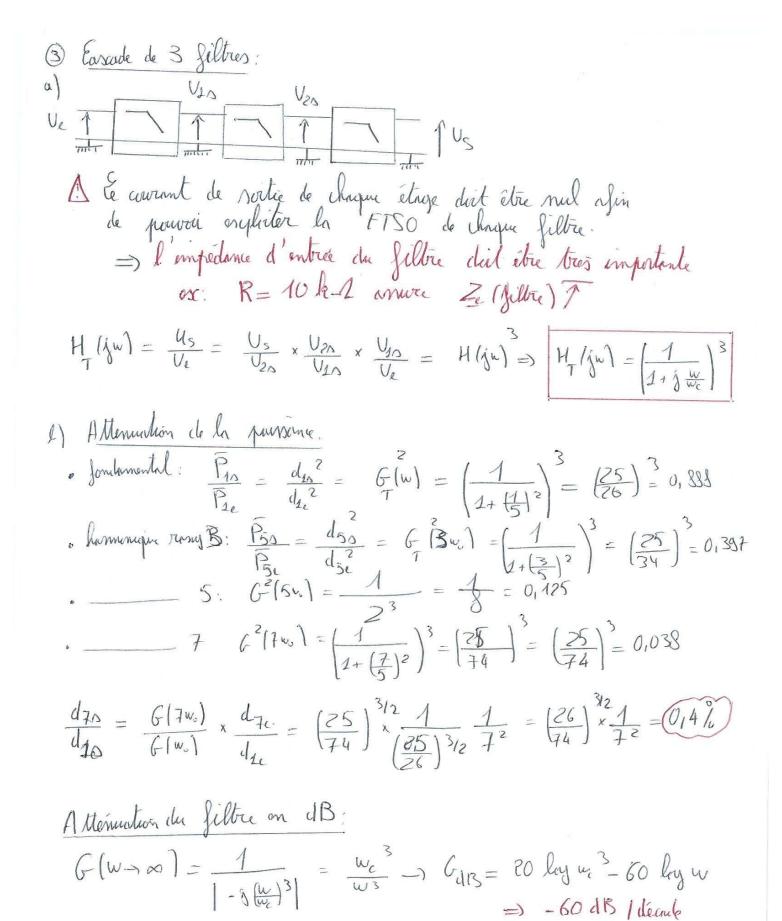
> rur l'harmonique de rang 3: 
$$\frac{\overline{P}_{3A}}{P_{3L}} = \frac{d_{3A}^2}{d_{3L}^2} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{3}{5})^2} = \frac{35}{34} = \frac{0,735}{34}$$

$$7: \frac{\vec{P}_{AA}}{\vec{P}_{Ae}} = \frac{d_{AA}}{d_{Ae}} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{7}{5})^2} = \frac{25}{74} = 9331$$

$$P_{iii} \frac{d_{AB}}{d_{AB}} = \frac{6(7w_0)}{6(w_0)} \frac{d_{7e}}{d_{1e}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{7}{5})^2}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{7}{5})^2}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{0,331}}{\sqrt{0,962}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (\frac{7}{5})^2} = 0.0114 \times 1$$

Pin 
$$\frac{d_{40}}{d_{50}} = \frac{6(7w_0)}{6(w_0)} \frac{d_{7e}}{d_{1e}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{5})^2}}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{7}{5})^2}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{0.331}}{\sqrt{0.962}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{0.331}}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{7}{5})^2}} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{7}{5})^2} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{0.331}}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{7}{5})^2}} = \frac{1}{49} \times \frac{\sqrt{0.331}}{\sqrt$$



## Exercice n°5: Einéarité et non linéarité des filtres

- 1) Par définition, un filtre lineavie ne peut pas froie apparaître en sortie des fréquences mon présentes en entrée (le filtre n'agit que rur l'amplitude et la pluse, donc:
  - -> le filtre 1 est non lineavie en rouson de la présence de 2 rais suplémentaires por respert en spectre du sujuel d'entrée ( à 5 kHz et 6 kHz)
  - -> les filtres 2 et 3 sont à priori linéaires
- ② → filtre 2 laine l'hormonique 4 inchangé alors que 3 ost un pen externé et 2 très fertement => filtre pare-haut avec & ~ 2 hHz
  - → feltre 3 laire quari inchanges los harmoniques 1 et 2 attenue 3, et fait clasparaître 4 => pune bas arec fc = 3 kHz.

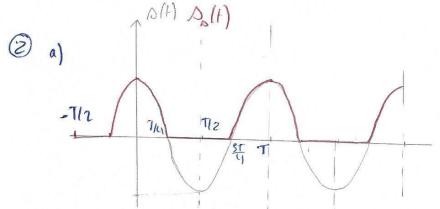
## Exercise m7 Détection de rignaise p-ondes

(2) a) PB => me garde que la CC or ici(s(+)>=0 => insuffisant b) On pout écrire le rignal de phax à l'origine instable:

la fréquence de ce rignal est por définition 
$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dO(t)}{dt}$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{dV_0(t)}{dt} \right) \Rightarrow f_s = f + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{dV_0(t)}{dt} \right)$$

=> frequence mon stable => mon filtruble = f(t) i priori



in 4=0

A) Alternances négatives coupées.

C) portre hors programme mins pers inintéressante!

on valeur moyenne: 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{A}^{A} (t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{A}^{A} (t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{S} |f| \cos(nut) \cdot dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{A} as(ut) \cos(nut) \cdot dt.$$

$$= \frac{2A}{T} \int_{as} as ut \cos nut dt = \frac{2A}{2T} \left\{ \int_{as(n-1)}^{T/4} as(n-1) ut \cdot dt + \int_{as(n-1)}^{T/4} as(n-1) ut \cdot dt + \int_{as(n-1)}^{T/4} as(n-1) ut \cdot dt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2A}{T} \int_{as(n-1)}^{as(n-1)} \frac{\pi}{\pi} + \frac{2A}{T} \int_{as(n-1)}^{as(n+2)} \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_{as(n-1)}^{as(n-1)} \frac{\pi}{\pi} + \frac{A}{T} \int_{as(n+1)}^{as(n+2)} \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_{as(n-1)}^{as(n-2)} \frac{\pi}{\pi} + \frac{A}{T} \int_{as(n+2)}^{as(n+2)} \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

\*\* A 1 integrale mon inhabile pour m=2;

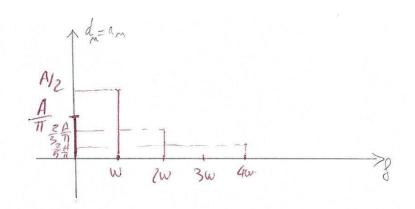
$$-79_{\Delta} = \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \int_{0}^{T/4} dt + \int_{0}^{T/4} as (at.dt) \right\} = \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \frac{T}{4} + \frac{nin \pi}{2w} \right\} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$-79_{\Delta} = \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \int_{0}^{T/4} as (wt) . dt + \int_{0}^{T/4} as (3ut) . dt \right\} = \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \frac{nin T}{T} + \frac{nin (6\pi T)}{2\pi} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T} - \frac{2A}{T} \times \frac{A}{6\pi} = \frac{A}{T} - \frac{A}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{77}$$

$$-99_{\Delta} = \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \int_{0}^{T/4} as (4ut) . dt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2A}{T} \left\{ \frac{nin T}{2w} + \frac{nin 2\pi}{4w} \right\} = 0$$



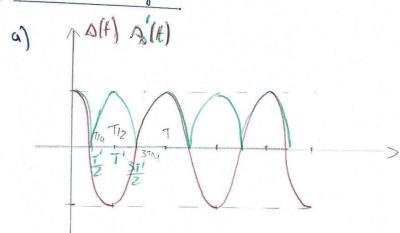
d) =) filtre pune-bos punis avec 
$$w_c \ll \omega_c =)$$
  $D = \frac{A}{\Pi} =) \frac{D}{A} = \frac{1}{\Pi}$ 

me récupére que la  $CC$  che rignel) avec  $H/S_T$  =  $\frac{1}{2\pi N^2}$ 

NB: ni feltre (11h):  $H/S_T$ ) =  $\frac{H_0}{1\pi N^2}$ .

$$D = \frac{H_0 A}{\pi} \Rightarrow D = \frac{H_0}{\pi}$$

3 Allure du rignal:



NB: frequence du fondemental deullée pour 3'1+) pour respect à 11+)

- aulail identique des a1, a2, a3 pour | w -> Eu

- m yestre à festeur multiplientif près.

D) Avantuze: "plus de tes proné" en alternana >0

=> valeur moveme augmentes

Enland: 
$$\langle 3'(1) \rangle = \alpha' = \frac{1}{T'} \int_{(T)} 3'(1) dt = \frac{1/12}{T'} \int_{0}^{1/12} 4usut. dt = \frac{2}{T'} \int_{0}^{1/12} 4usut. dt$$

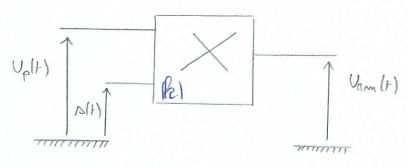
$$a'_{0} = \frac{PA}{T'} \left[ \frac{nin}{T} \frac{2\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{A}{T} = \frac{PA}{T} \Rightarrow D' = \frac{PA}{T} \text{ on norther the PB2}$$

donc 
$$\frac{D'}{A} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$
 l'amplitude est charblei en sortie du PB   
 $\Rightarrow$  meilleur détection  $p$ -ondes   
(plus "ressible")

Attenuation on filtre: -60 dB / décade

dons le détail:  $G'(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{w}{we})^2}} = \frac{1}{(\frac{w}{we})^3} = (\frac{w}{w})^3$   $G'_{dR} = 20 \log G'(w) = \frac{1}{20 \log (\frac{w}{w})^3} = 70 \log w^3 - 60 \log w$ -60 dB / décade

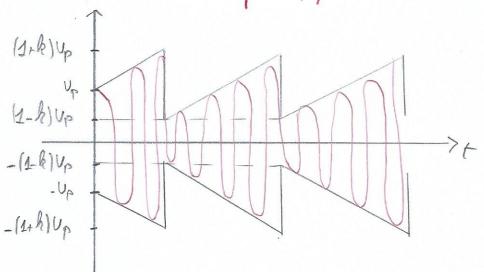
Exercie n'8: Amalyse restrale d'une modulation.



$$u_{im}(H) = [k s(H) + 1] \times U_{p}(H) \quad \text{avec} \quad k = 0.67 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$= U_{p} [k s(H) + 1] \times \text{avs} (w_{p}t)$$

am(+) midwee poe s(1)



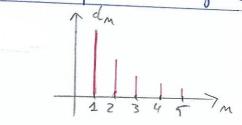
l) 
$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int \frac{T/2}{slt! \min(n-2t).dt} = \frac{4}{T} \int \frac{slt! \min(n-2t).dt}{\frac{2Sm}{T}t}$$

$$=\frac{8 \, \text{Sm}}{T^2} \left\{ \frac{T/2}{E \, \text{min}(m-2E).dE} \right\}$$

$$IPP \left\{ \left[ -\frac{\omega s \left( m - \Omega t \right) \times t}{m - \Omega} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( s \left( m - \Omega t \right) \right) \cdot dt \right] \frac{8 S_m}{T^2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{\cos(m\pi) \times \frac{\pi}{2}}{m \frac{2\pi}{T}} + 0 \right\} \frac{85m}{T^2}$$

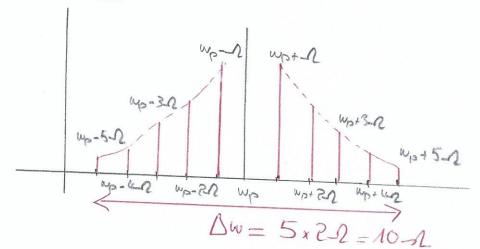
$$= \frac{2S_m}{\pi} \frac{1-u_s n\pi}{m} = \frac{2S_m}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^{m+2}}{m}$$



$$\begin{array}{lll} u_{n}(1) &=& \forall p \left[ \frac{k \cdot s(1)}{k \cdot s(1)} + 1 \right] & as (wpt) \\ &=& \forall p \cdot us \cdot wpt + k \cdot \forall p \cdot us \cdot (wpt) \underbrace{\frac{5}{m-1}}_{m-1} \left( \frac{1}{m-2} \frac{25m}{m\pi} \right) & min \cdot (m-2t) \\ &=& \forall p \cdot us \cdot (wpt) + 2 \cdot \frac{5mk \cdot \forall p}{\pi} \underbrace{\frac{5}{m-1}}_{m-1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{m}}_{m-1} \underbrace{\frac{1}$$

 $U_{An}(t) = U_{p} \omega_{s}(w_{p}t) + \frac{S_{m}kU_{p}}{T_{m}} = \frac{5}{m} \frac{(-1)^{m+2}}{(m_{p}+m-2)t + min(w_{p}-m-2)t}$ 

Allure du squire.



(3) a) 
$$\Delta(h) = 0$$
 =)  $u_n(h) = U_p$  us  $u_p t$  =)  $P_0 = \frac{U_p^2}{2R}$ 

$$P = \frac{V_{p}^{2}}{2R} + 2 \times \frac{5}{M=1} \left( \frac{5mkV_{p}}{\pi} \right) \frac{1}{m^{2}} \frac{1}{2R}$$

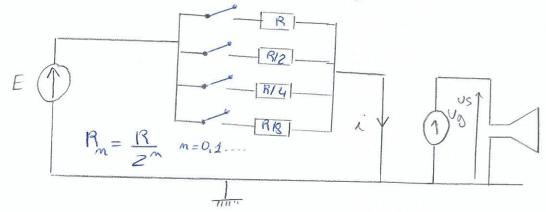
$$P = \frac{Up^{2}}{2R} + \frac{2xUp^{2}}{2R} \times \left(\frac{S_{m}h}{\pi}\right)^{2} \frac{5}{M^{2}} \frac{1}{M^{2}}$$

$$= 1 P = \frac{Up^{2}}{2R} \left[1 + 2\left(\frac{S_{m}h}{\pi}\right)^{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25}\right)\right]$$

$$= 1.13$$

C) 
$$\frac{P_0}{P} = \frac{1}{1.13} = 0.88 =)$$
 chinquition this importante en présence d'un riginal malulé => prissance tramportée plus importante

Ex n° 11: Etule d'un CNA 4 bits à résistence, pondèreis dans un lecteur de CO.



(a) 
$$i_n = \frac{ER_n}{R_m} = \frac{2^m ER_m}{R}$$
  
clone  $i = \frac{E}{E} i_n$  et

donc 
$$i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} i_{m}$$
 et  $V_{D} = R'i = R' \frac{E}{R} \sum_{k=0}^{m} R_{A} e^{kk}$ 

=> pormet la convierin d'un numbe brinure 13 12... 12 1N+2 bis) en valeur analoguju de termin.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} & R = R' & E = 1V \\
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\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} \\
\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} \\
\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.} \\
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\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} \\
\text{(2)} & \underline{A.N.} & \underline{A.N.$$

0010 = 
$$V_S = 2V$$
  
0011 =  $V_S = 2^0 + 2^1 = 3V$   
0100 =  $V_S = 2^2 = 4V$ 

$$U_s = \frac{25}{k=0} 2^k = 2+2+... + 2 = \frac{1-2}{1-2} = 2-1 = 65535$$

(a) 
$$V_{S} = \frac{RE}{R} \times (2-1) \approx V_{Sat} \Rightarrow \frac{RE}{R} \ll \frac{15}{65535} = 2,28.10^4 \text{ V}.$$

$$u_s = \sum_{k=0}^{15} 2^k = 2+2+... + 2 = \frac{1-2}{1-2} = 2-1 = 65535$$

-> saturation du convertisseur aurant-tensus

(a) 
$$V_s = \frac{R'E}{R} \times (2-1) = V_s$$
  $\Rightarrow \frac{R'E}{R} < \frac{15}{65535} = 2,28.10^4 V.$ 

Exercise nº 13 Etack 11 am CAN 11 3 bits.

NB: 
$$N_i = \frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{|\mathcal{E}_i|} \bigvee_{\text{sat}} = \bigvee_{\text{-}} \bigvee_{\text{sat}} \mathcal{E}_i = \bigvee_{\text{+}} \bigvee_{\text{-}} \mathcal{E}_i = \bigvee_{\text{+}} \bigvee_{\text{-}} \mathcal{E}_i = \bigvee_{\text{+}} \bigvee_{\text{-}} \mathcal{E}_i = \bigvee_{\text{+}} \mathcal{E}_i = \bigvee$$

(a) 
$$V_1 = \frac{R}{2}$$
  $E_{red} = \frac{1}{16}$   $E_{red} = 0.50$  for division de tensión donc comme  $V_1 = e$  on a:  $\begin{cases} A_1 = -V_{sat} \text{ pun } e < \frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} A_2 = +V_{sat} \text{ pun } e > \frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} A_1 = +V_{sat} \text{ pun } e > \frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$ 

(2) Pour les ALI 2 à 7, la tension X; est onure donnée par la relation du division de tension;

$$V_{2} = \frac{3}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{3}{16} E_{ni} = 1.5V \qquad V_{6} = \frac{11}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{11}{16} E_{ni} = 5.5V$$

$$V_{3} = \frac{5}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{5}{16} E_{ni} = 2.5V \qquad V_{7} = \frac{13}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{13}{16} E_{ni} = 6.5V$$

$$V_{4} = \frac{7}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{7}{16} E_{ni} = 3.5V \qquad (+ general errent: V_{1} = \frac{(2i-1)}{16} E_{ni})$$

$$V_{5} = \frac{9}{8R} E_{ni} = \frac{9}{16} E_{ni} = 4.5V$$

e paramet de 0 à 7V => basales maissies des 7 ALI:

				taget segunda aradia Nersita Nation Sussiquind access (re	- Committee Control of the Control o	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Short Address to the second	
6(A)	0	1	5	3		5	6	7
Sortie Al	I 0000000	0000001	0000011	0000141	0001111	0011111	01/1/14	2111111
cules 3 li	CONTINUE STREET, ONLY STREET, WHICH STREET,	001	1	The same of the sa	And developed the Lot Accepton Line and the	LONG COMMENTS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH		

@ A le code obtenu n'ort pos le cide benivie de l'heptet de sortie des ALT =) neumilé d'un décadeur logique pour tradeure en bonavie cet leptet

(ox: PV ne avergoul pas it 0000011 on binavie)

Idée de Janetionnement: un compteur binaire permet atte conversion.

on effet: on applique la tension e ce qui provoque

tos de propagation -1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3<sup>em</sup> Al] = \_\_\_\_\_ 011i che potential gutre AL11 of 0412

oter gusqu'i l'ALI i m (Ri1)/e/(Ri+1)

(3) 16 bits => adouge jusqu'à  $2^{16} - 1$  i.e  $V_{max} = \sum_{k=0}^{15} 2^k = \frac{1-2^{16}}{1-2}$ 

© whe d'ALI necessairs: 16 lits permettent de culer = 65535 cho tension compais entre Oct 65 535 soit 65 536 nineaux => 65535 A.LI. => coût tres important

Exercice n° 15 Spectre d'un signal minieraque 
$$\alpha = \frac{7}{L}$$

(1) 
$$C_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{8t} e^{-jm2\pi Vt} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{8t} e^{-jm2\pi Vt} dt$$

$$=\frac{E}{T_{e}}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{e^{-jm2\pi Vt}} dt = \frac{E}{T_{e}(-jm2\pi V)} \left[ e^{-jm2\pi Vt} + jm2\pi Vt \right].$$

$$\widetilde{I}(\mathcal{V}) = \begin{cases} f(t) = -j & \text{of } t = 1 \\ f(t) = -j & \text{of } t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{of } t = 1 \\ 1 & \text{of } t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{of } t = 1 \\ 1 & \text{of } t = 1 \end{cases}$$

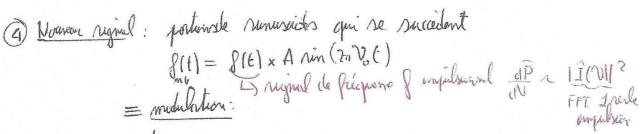
$$= E \left[ \frac{e - e}{-j2\pi} \right] = E \left[ \frac{m (\pi x)}{\pi x} \right]$$

donc. en identificint () et /2) (Cn = 1 I (m))

$$\hat{I}(v) = \int_{0}^{12} \int_{0}^{12} \int_{0}^{12} e^{-it} dt$$

$$\widehat{I}(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} vt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} vt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

donc 
$$\widehat{I}(V) = \int_{0}^{+T/2} e^{-j2v} t$$
  
 $\int_{0}^{+T/2} e^{-j2v} t$   
 $\int_{0$ 



Allene du spertre

RIH = FFT SIII = IP

X Anin (2006)

So So