

## Séance 2 Corrigé exercices

exercices 1

$$1. I_n = \int_{-1}^{+1} (it)^m dt = i^m \int_{-1}^{+1} t^m dt = i^m \left[ \frac{t^{m+1}}{m+1} \right]_{-1}^{+1}$$

$$I_n = \frac{i^m}{m+1} (1 - (-1)^{m+1})$$

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{m+1} & \text{si } m = 4k \\ 0 & \text{si } n = 4k+1 \\ -\frac{2}{m+1} & \text{si } n = 4k+2 \\ 0 & \text{si } n = 4k+3 \end{cases}$$

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1} t |(it)^n| dt}{\int_{-1}^{+1} |(it)^n| dt}$$

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1} t |t|^n dt}{\int_{-1}^{+1} |t|^n dt}$$

$t \mapsto t|t|^n$  est impair  
 $t \mapsto |t|^n$  est pair

$$\langle t_n \rangle = \frac{0}{2 \int_0^1 t^n dt} = 0$$



$$3. E_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_n(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-1}^1 |(it)^n|^2 dt$$

$$E_n = \int_{-1}^1 t^{2n} dt = \left[ \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$E_n = \frac{1 - (-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$4. 0 \leq \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |x_n(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 |it|^n|^2 dt \leq \frac{2}{T}$$

pour  $T > 2$

Quand  $T \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |x_n(t)|^2 dt \rightarrow 0$

donc  $P=0$ .

### exercice 2

$$1. P_{e_1, e_2} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e_1(t) e_2(t) dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{matrix} 1 & (t) & 1 & (t) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ [1/2, 1/2] & & [0, 1/2] & \end{matrix} dt$$

$$- \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \begin{matrix} 1 & (t) \\ \uparrow \\ [-1/2, 0] \end{matrix} dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{matrix} 1 & (t) & 1 & (t) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ [0, 1/2] & & [0, 1/2] \end{matrix} dt$$

$$- \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \begin{matrix} 1 & (t) \\ \uparrow \\ [-1/2, 0] \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 & (t) \\ \uparrow \\ [-1/2, 0] \end{matrix} dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

autre possibilité :

$e_1(t) e_2(t)$  est impair car  $e_1(-t) e_2(-t) = e_1(t) (-e_2(t))$

donc  $P_{e_1, e_2} = 0$ .



$S_2, \text{cas n}^{\circ} 3$

$$2. P_{e_1} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e_1(t)^2 dt = 2 \int_0^{1/2} 1 dt = 1$$

$e_1(t)$  est pair

$$P_{e_2} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e_2(t)^2 dt = 2 \int_0^{1/2} 1 dt = 1$$

$e_2(t)$  est pair

3.  $P_{e_1} = P_{e_2} = 1$  et  $P_{e_1, e_2} = 0$

aussi:

$$\alpha = P_{x, e_1} \quad \text{et} \quad \beta = P_{x, e_2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x(t) e_1(t) dt = \int_0^{1/2} t dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{causal}}$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x(t) e_2(t) dt = \int_0^{1/2} t dt = \frac{1}{8}$$

Donc  $\hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{8} e_1(t) + \frac{1}{8} e_2(t)$  est une approximation de  $x(t)$

$$\hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{8} \mathbb{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]}(t) (1 + \text{sign}(t))$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & \text{si } t \in [0, 1/2] \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \text{si } t \in [-1/2, 0] \end{cases} \quad \text{et } \hat{x}(t) \text{ est périodique}$$

4.  $P_{x-\hat{x}} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (x(t) - \hat{x}(t))^2 dt$

$$P_{x-\hat{x}} = \int_{-1/2}^0 (0 - (-\frac{1}{8}))^2 dt + \int_0^{1/2} (t - \frac{1}{8})^2 dt$$

$$P_{x-\hat{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left(t - \frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right)^3 - \left(0 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \right]$$

$$P_{x-\hat{x}} = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{8^3} \right] = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{28}{8^3} = \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)$$



### exercice 3

S2, Corollaire 4

1.  $z \mapsto z^2 + 1$  est holomorphe parce que c'est un polynôme.

$$z^2 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = i \text{ ou } z = -i$$

$z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$  est holomorphe pour  $z \neq 0$ .

La composition de  $z \mapsto z^2 + 1$  et  $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$  est holomorphe sauf en  $z = i$  ou  $z = -i$ .

2. Je considère  $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$

$f$  est holomorphe sur  $|\operatorname{Im}(z)| < 1$

$$\text{donc } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t+z) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt$$

quand  $|\operatorname{Im}(z)| < 1$ .

$$\text{Donc } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{i}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \pi.$$

### exercice 4

$$1. E_{x_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi 2t^2} dt$$

$$E_{x_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2. E_{x_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi 2t^2} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$E_{x_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt$$



$S_2, \cos 5$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2 + 2it} dt \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi \left(t - \frac{i}{2\pi}\right)^2 - \frac{2\pi}{4\pi^2}} dt$$

$z \mapsto e^{-2\pi z^2}$  est holomorphe sur  $\mathbb{C}$

donc 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi \left(t - \frac{i}{2\pi}\right)^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} \cos 2t dt = \operatorname{Re} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi t^2} dt \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}}$$

$$E_{\pi_2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}})$$