

exercices

$$1. \quad X_1(\nu) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} X_2(\nu) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\pi \nu^2}$$

$$2. \quad x_2(t) = x_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} t\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\pi \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} t\right)^2}$$

$$x_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\alpha t^2}$$

$$X_2(\nu) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} X_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \nu\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\pi \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \nu\right)^2}$$

$$X_2(\nu) = e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\alpha} \nu^2}$$

$$3. \quad x_3(t) = x_2(t) e^{i\omega_0 t} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\alpha t^2} e^{i\omega_0 t} = x(t)$$

$$x_3(t) = x_2(t) e^{2i\pi \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} t}$$

$$X_3(\nu) = X_2\left(\nu - \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}\right) = e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\alpha} \left(\nu - \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}\right)^2}$$

exercices

$$1. \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{0+i} = \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\bullet \quad y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y(\nu) d\nu = \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-b\nu} d\nu = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{i}$$

$$2. \quad E_y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt |y(t)|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \pi$$

$$E_y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Y(\nu)|^2 d\nu = |a|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(\nu)|^2 e^{-b|\nu|} d\nu$$



$$|e^{-b\nu}|^2 = e^{-2\operatorname{Re}(b)\nu}$$

55, corr 2

$$E_y = |a|^2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\operatorname{Re}(b)\nu} d\nu$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{|a|^2}{2\operatorname{Re}(b)} = \pi$$

$$d\nu = \frac{|a|^2}{2\operatorname{Re}(b)}$$

3. On suppose que  $b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Donc } a = -ib$$

$$\frac{|a|^2}{2\operatorname{Re}(b)} = \frac{b^2}{2b} = \frac{b}{2} = \pi$$

$$\text{donc } b = 2\pi \text{ et } a = -2i\pi$$

$$Y(\nu) = H(\nu) e^{-2\pi\nu} (-2i\pi)$$

Attention on a seulement prouvé  
que si  $Y(\nu) = a e^{-b\nu} H(\nu)$  et que  $b \in \mathbb{R}$   
alors  $Y(\nu) = -2i\pi H(\nu) e^{-2\pi\nu}$

$$4. \text{TF}^{-1}[y(\nu)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(\nu) e^{2i\pi\nu t} d\nu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TF}^{-1}[y(\nu)] &= -2i\pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi\nu} e^{2i\pi\nu t} d\nu \\ &= -2i\pi \left[ \frac{e^{-2\pi\nu} e^{2i\pi\nu t}}{-2\pi + 2i\pi t} \right]_0^{+\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -2i\pi \times \frac{1}{2\pi - 2i\pi t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i+t} = y(t)$$

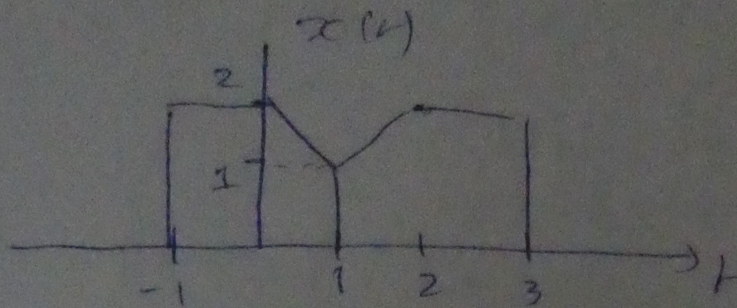
$$\text{Donc } \text{TF}[y(t)] = -2i\pi H(\nu) e^{-2\pi\nu}$$



exercice 3

SS, corr 3

1



$$2. X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = 2 \left( \int_1^2 t dt + \int_2^3 2 dt \right)$$

Symétrie de  $x(t)$

$$X(\omega) = 2 \left( \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_1^2 + 1 \times 2 \right) = 2 \left( \frac{4-1}{2} + 2 \right)$$

$$X(0) = 7$$

$$3. 2 \times X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt$$

$$4. E_x = 2 \left( \int_1^2 t^2 dt + \int_2^3 2^2 dt \right)$$

$$E_x = 2 \left( \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 + 4 \right)$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 4 \right)$$

$$= 12 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$5. y(t) = x(t+1)$$

le graphe du signal est déplacé vers la gauche, du coup l'axe de symétrie tombe sur  $t=0$



$y(-t) = y(t)$  donc  $y(t)$  est pair  $S_0$ , corr  $h$   
 $y(t)$  est réel. Alors  $Y(\nu) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\arg(Y(\nu)) = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$X(\nu) = Y(\nu) e^{-2i\pi\nu}$$

$$x(t) = y(t-1)$$

$$\text{donc } \arg(X(\nu)) = -2\pi\nu + k\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \operatorname{Re}(X(\nu)) &= \frac{1}{2} X(\nu) + \frac{1}{2} X(\nu)^* \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Y(\nu) e^{-2i\pi\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{Y(\nu)^*}_{\text{réel} = Y(\nu)} e^{2i\pi\nu} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Y(\nu) e^{-2i\pi\nu} + \frac{1}{2} Y(\nu) e^{2i\pi\nu} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{TF}[y(t-1)] + \frac{1}{2} \text{TF}[y(t+1)] \\ &= \text{TF}\left[\frac{1}{2} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} x(t+2)\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$7. X(\nu)^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{2i\pi\nu t} dt$$

$t' = -t \quad dt' = -dt$

$$X(\nu)^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-2i\pi\nu t'} dt'$$

$$\text{Donc } \operatorname{Re}(X(\nu)) = \text{TF}\left[\frac{1}{2} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} x(-t)\right]$$

$$8. \text{Pour cette figure, } \frac{1}{2} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} x(t+2) \\ = \frac{1}{2} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} x(-t)$$

en effet  $t=1$  est un axe de

Symétrie  $x(1+t) = x(1-t)$  pour tout  $t$   
avec le changement de variable

$$t = 1 + \tau \text{ on a } x(1+\tau) = x(1-\tau) = \\ x(1-(1+\tau)) = x(-\tau)$$



$S_2$ , corr 5

