

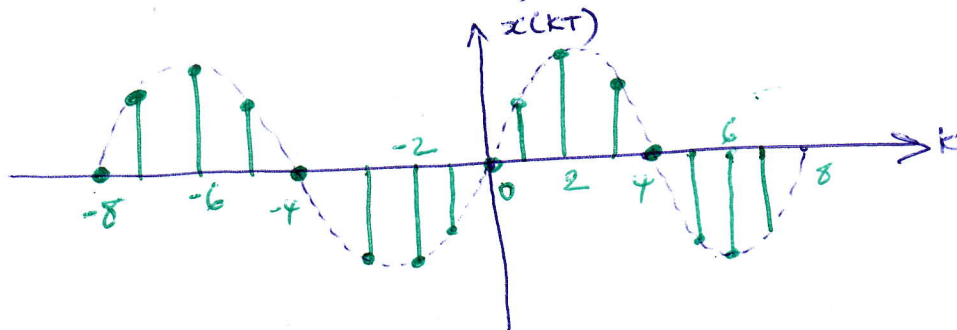
Solution TD N° 1 =

Ex 1 :

$$t = kT$$

$$x(kT) = \sin(\pi k \times T) = \sin(\pi k \times 0.25) \text{ Pour } k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \pm k$$

$$\begin{array}{lllll} x(-8T) = 0 & x(-5T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(-4T) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(-3T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(-2T) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ x(-7T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(-4T) = 0 & x(-1T) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(0) = 0 & x(1T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ x(-6T) = 1 & x(-2T) = -1 & x(2T) = 1 & x(5T) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & x(8T) = 0 \end{array}$$



Ex 2 :

$$① e(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - kT_e)$$

② S.F. complexe e (3^e forme)

$$e(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n e^{j2\pi n f_e t}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_e} \int_{-T_e/2}^{T_e/2} \delta(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_e t} dt = \frac{1}{T_e} = f_e$$

$$\Rightarrow e(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_e e^{j2\pi n f_e t}$$

$$③ E(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_e e^{j2\pi n f_e t} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

$$E(f) = f_e \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi (f - n f_e) t} dt$$

$$E(f) = f_e \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(f - n f_e)$$

$$④ x_e(f) = E(f) * x(f)$$

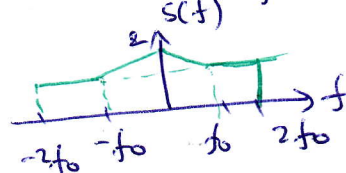
$$x_e(f) = x(f) * f_e \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(f - n f_e)$$

$$x_e(f) = f_e \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(f - n f_e)$$

Ex 3 :

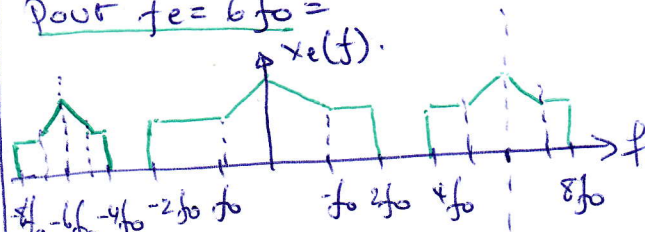
$$\begin{array}{l} 4f_0 \text{sinc}(4\pi f_0 t) \xrightarrow{TF} P_{f_0}(f) \\ f_0 \text{sinc}^2(\pi f_0 t) \xrightarrow{TF} \text{tri}(f) \end{array}$$

$$s(f) = P_{f_0}(f) + \text{tri}(f)$$



* La fréquence min $f_e = 4f_0$

Pour $f_e = 6f_0 =$



Ex 4 La fréquence d'échantillonnage

$f_e = 6 \text{ KHz}$, le choix n'est pas judicieux
 $f_{\max} = 4 \text{ KHz} \Rightarrow f_e \geq 2 f_{\max}$ pour permettre une reconstruction du signal

$$\text{Ex 5 : } A \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{TF} A T \text{tri}(f)$$

$f_{\max} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow f_e = \frac{1}{T}$ ne peut pas reconstruire exactement le signal

$$[f_e \geq 2 f_{\max} = \frac{2}{T}]$$