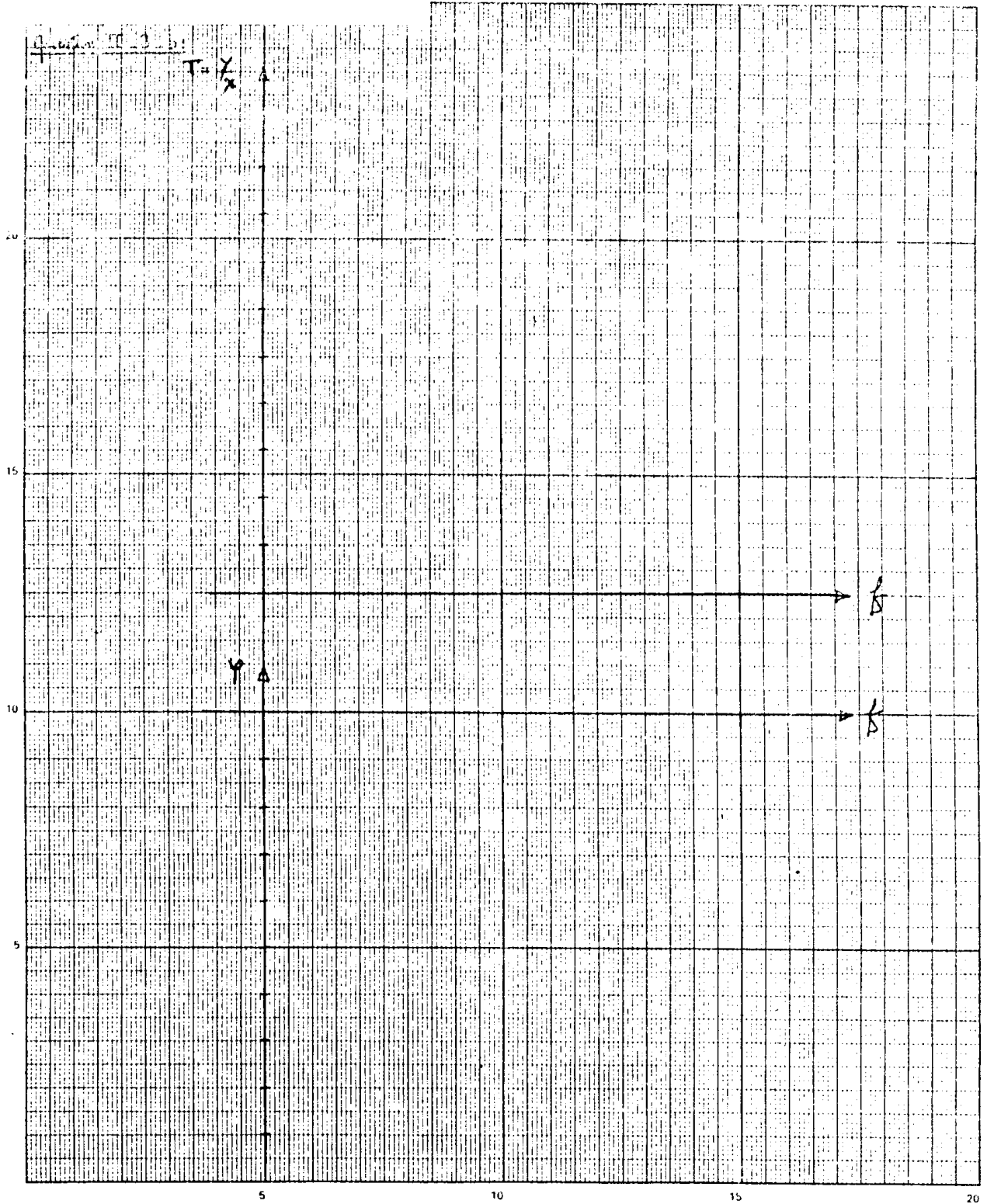


Question 10-3 b:

$$T = \frac{Y}{x}$$



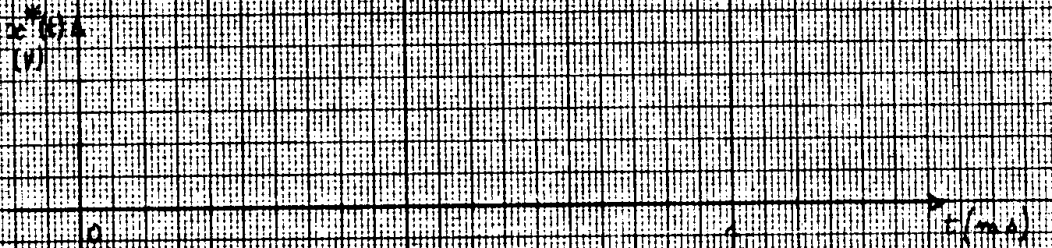
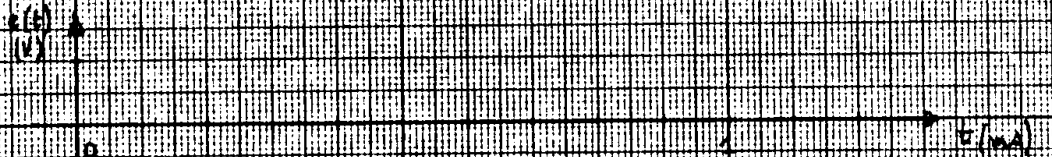
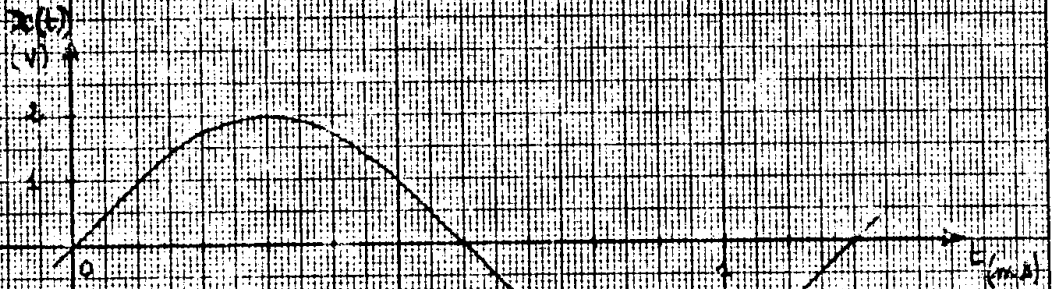
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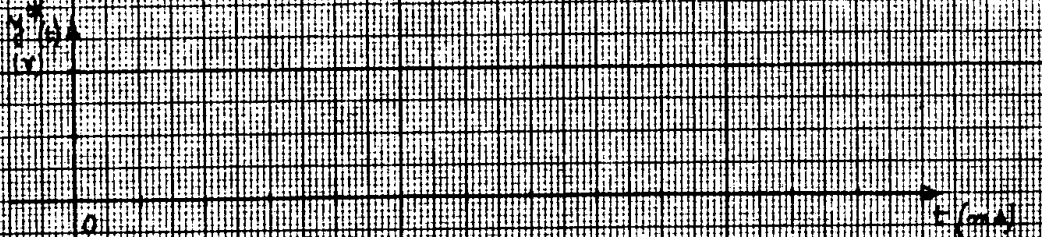
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Question I. 1. a.



Question II. 3. b.



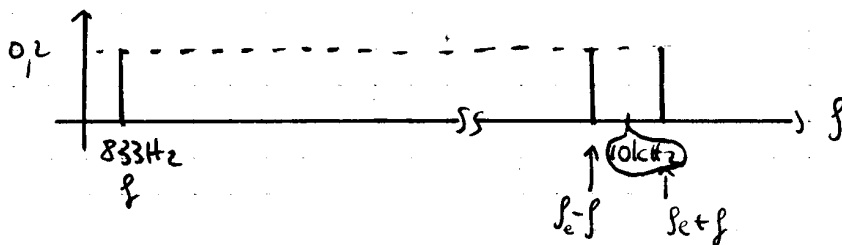
Filtrage numérique - Corrigé.

1. b) La fonction $e(t)$ est paire, son développement ne contient donc que des termes en cosinus $\rightarrow e(t) = E_0 + \sum E_n \cos(n\omega t)$

E_0 est la valeur moyenne de $e(t)$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} e(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} e(t) dt = E \frac{T}{T} = \boxed{0,1V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. c) \quad x^*(t) &= b e(t) x(t) = b x_{\sin}(\omega t) \cdot \left(E_0 + \sum E_n \cos(n\omega t) \right) \\ &= b E_0 x_{\sin}(\omega t) + \sum b E_n x_{\sin}(\omega t) \cos(n\omega t) \\ &= b E_0 x_{\sin}(\omega t) + \sum \left[\frac{b E_n}{2} \left(\sin((n\omega + \omega)t) - \sin((n\omega - \omega)t) \right) \right] \\ &= b E_0 x_{\sin}(\omega t) + \frac{b E_1}{2} \sin((\omega + \omega)t) - \frac{b E_1}{2} \sin((\omega - \omega)t) \dots \end{aligned}$$



2. a) voir cours $F_e \geq 2f$ Théorème de Shannon

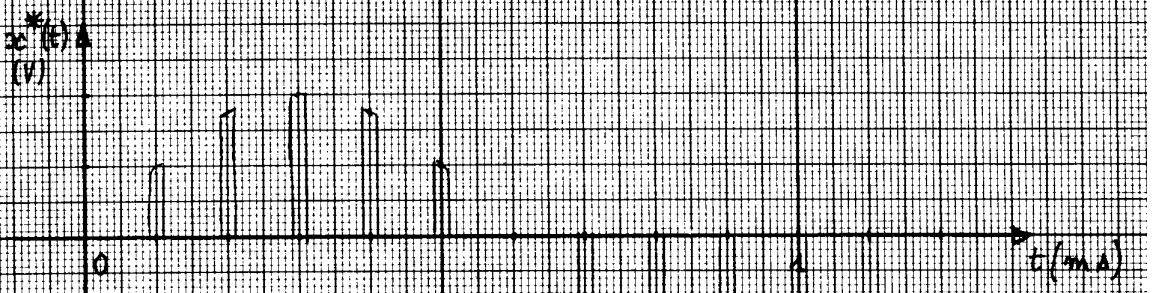
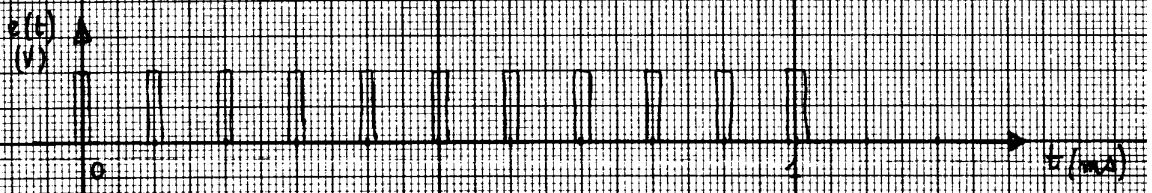
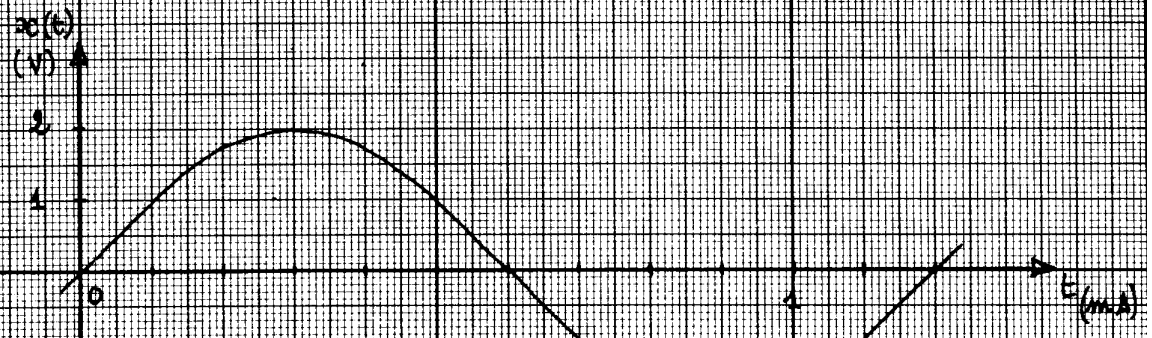
b) voir cours (Syt. de 1^{er} ordre)

Le filtre doit laisser passer la raie à 833 Hz $\rightarrow f_c > 833 \text{ Hz}$

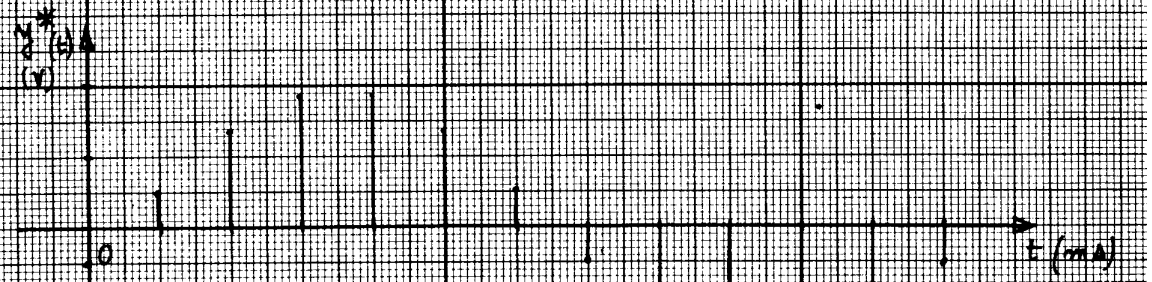
Le filtre doit atténuer la raie à $f_c - f = 9167 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow f_c \ll f_2$
 $f_c + f = 10833 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow f_c \ll f_3$

Et: si les raies à f_2 et f_3 doivent être diminuées par 100 (-40 dB) on doit avoir $f_c \approx 100 \text{ Hz}$, incompatible avec $f_c > 833 \text{ Hz}$
Solution: utiliser un filtre de pente + raide (2^{ème} ordre ou plus)

Question I 1. a.

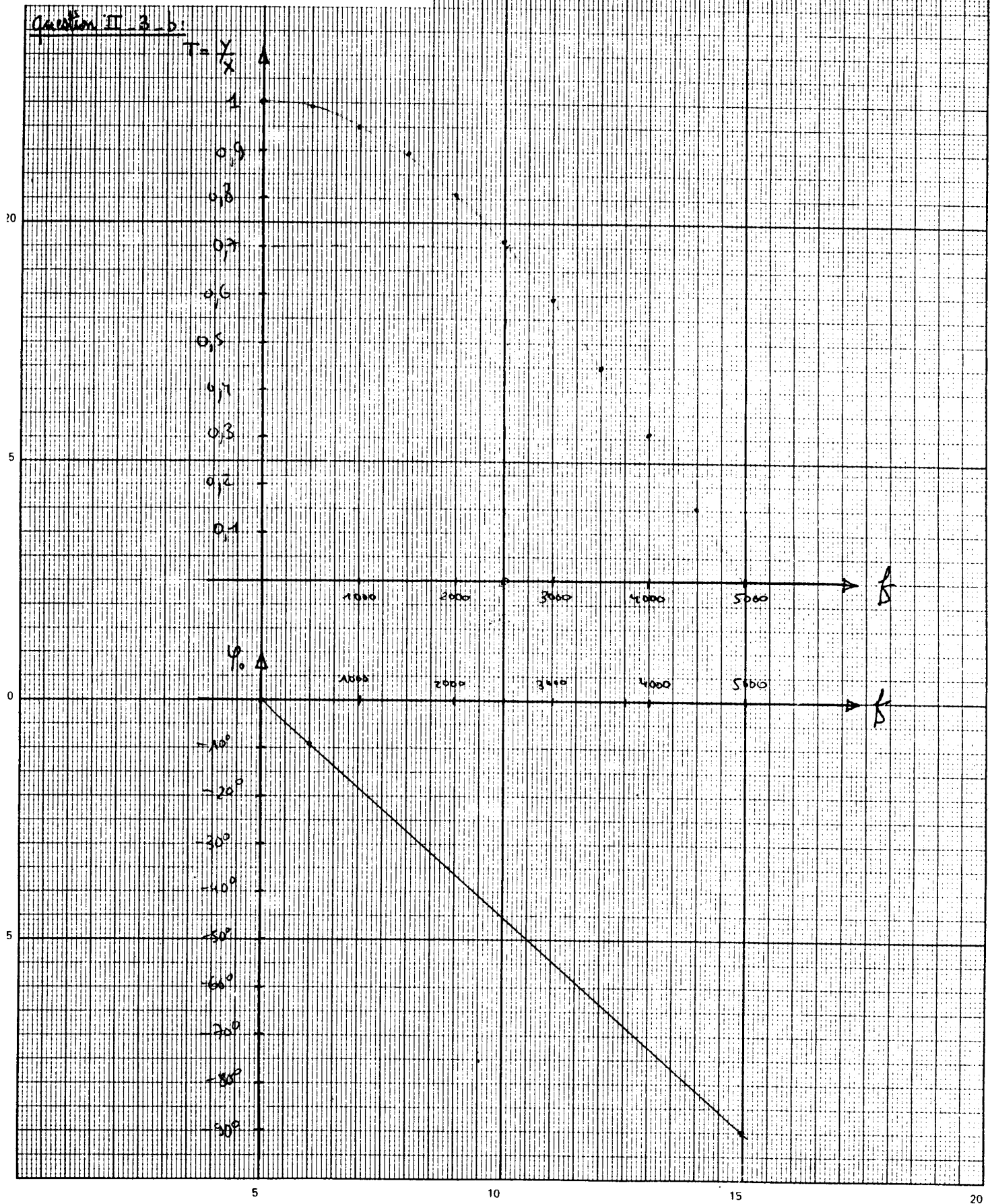


Question II 3. b.



Question II 3 b:

$$T = \frac{Y}{X}$$



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