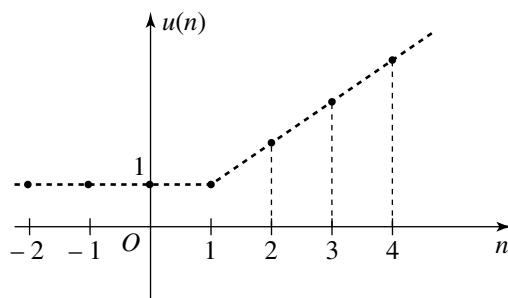


Chapitre 9.

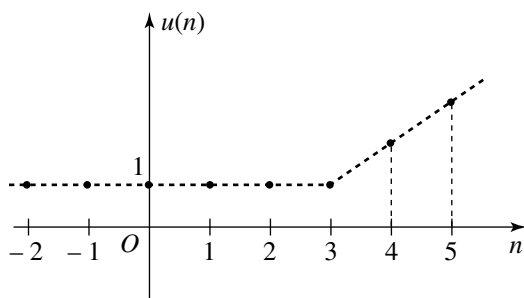
Transformée en Z

Exercice 1

1.



2.



Exercice 2

1. (u_n) définie par $u_0 = 0$ et $u_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4}u_n + 4$ pour tout entier n .

$$u_0 = 0; u_1 = 4; u_2 = 7; u_3 = \frac{37}{4}.$$

2. $v_n = u_n - 16$ pour tout entier naturel n .

a) $v_0 = -16; v_1 = -12; v_2 = -9; v_3 = -\frac{27}{4}.$

b) $v_{n+1} = u_{n+1} - 16 = \left(\frac{3}{4}u_n + 4\right) - 16 = \frac{3}{4}u_n - 12:$
 $= \frac{3}{4}(u_n - 16) = \frac{3}{4}v_n.$

La suite (v_n) est géométrique de raison $\frac{3}{4}$ et de premier terme $v_0 = -16$.

c) $v_n = -16\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$ et $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = 0.$

3. $u_n = v_n + 16 = -16\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n + 16$ et $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 16.$

Exercice 3

1. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{256} + \frac{1}{512} + \frac{1}{1024}$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2047}{1024}.$$

2. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}.$

3. $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2.$

Exercice 4

$x \in \mathbb{R}, |x| < 1.$

1. $S = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n x^n = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i x^i$
 $= \frac{1 - (-x)^{n+1}}{1 - (-x)}.$

2. $S_n = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i x^i = \frac{1}{1+x}.$

Exercice 5

$x \in \mathbb{R}, |x| < 1.$

1. $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n.$

2. On utilise le théorème sur la dérivation :

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

$$f(x) = xg'(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n.$$

3. On choisit $x = \frac{1}{2}; \left(\frac{1}{2} \in]-1; 1[\right);$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 2.$$

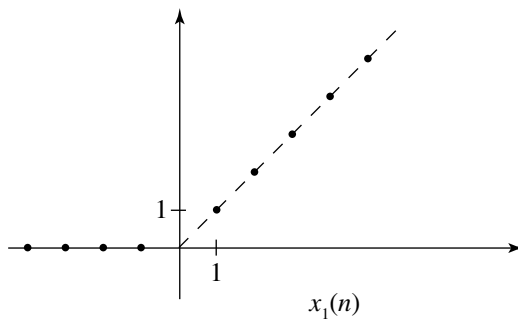
Exercice 6

1. $f(t) = \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+2)} = \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t+2}.$

2. $\frac{1}{t+1} = 1 - t + t^2 + \dots (-1)^n t^n + \dots$ et

$$\frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{4} - \dots + (-1)^n \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^n + \dots \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(t+1)(t+2)} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3t}{4} + \frac{7t^2}{8} + \frac{15t^3}{16} + \frac{31t^4}{32} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+1}} t^n.\end{aligned}$$



$$(Zx_1)(z) = X(z) - x(0)z^0 = X(z).$$

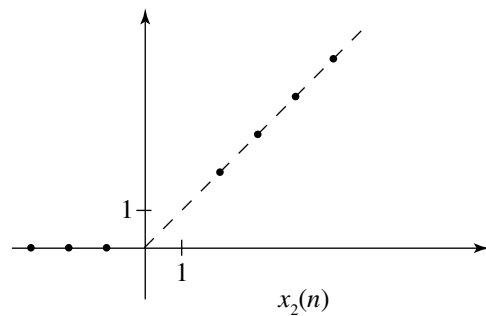
Exercice 7

$$\mathbf{a)} \quad F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2+z}{(z-1)^2};$$

b) $F(z) = \frac{3z}{(z-3)^2}$; $F(z) = \frac{3z}{(z-3)^2}$; $F(z) = \frac{3z(z+3)}{(z-1)^3}$;

c) $F(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2z}{z-1} = \frac{2z^2 - z}{(z-1)^2}$;

d) $F(z) = z^2 \cdot \frac{3z(z+3)}{(z-1)^3}$.



$$(Zx_2)(z) = X(z) - x(0)z^0 - x(1)z^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - z^{-1} = \frac{2-z^{-1}}{(z-1)^2}.$$

Exercise 8

1. $x(n) = n u(n)$; $(Zx)(7) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(n) &= nu(n-1) = (n-1)u(n-1) + u(n-1) \\ (Zx_1)(z) &= z^{-1} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + z^{-1} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$u_2(n) = nu(n-2) = (n-2)u(n-2) + 2u(n-2)$$

$$(Zx_2)(z) = z^{-2} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + 2z^{-2} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{2z-z^{-1}}{(z-1)^2}.$$

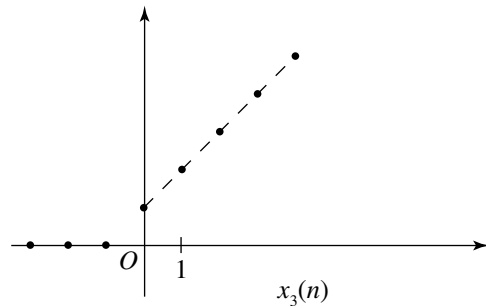
$$\begin{aligned} x_3(n) &= (n+1)u(n) = nu(n) + u(n) \\ (Zx_3)(z) &= F(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$x_4(u) = (n+1)u(n-1) = (n-1)u(n-1) + 2u(n-1)$$

$$(Zx_4)(z) = z^{-1} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + 2z^{-1} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{2z-1}{(z-1)^2}.$$

$$x_5(n) = (n+1)u(n-2) = (n-2)u(n-2) + 3u(n-2)$$

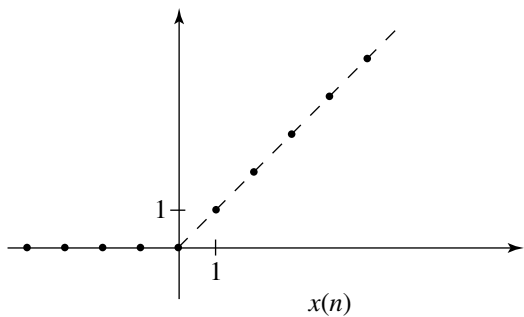
$$(Zx_5)(z) = z^{-2} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + 3z^{-2} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{3-2z^{-1}}{(z-1)^2}.$$



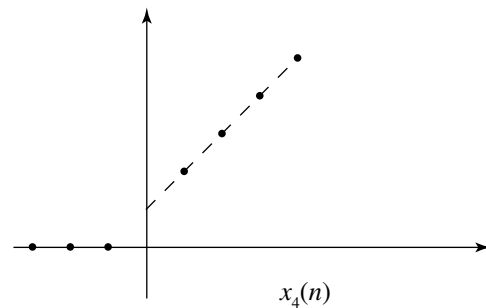
$$x_3(n) = nu(n) + u(n)$$

$$(Zx_3)(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1}.$$

2.

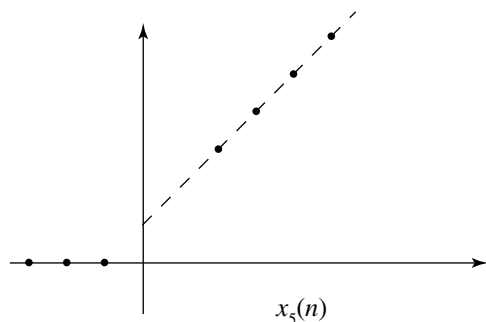


$$(Zx)(z) = X(z).$$



$$x_4(n) = n u(n) + u(n) - d(n)$$

$$(Zx_4)(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1} - 1.$$



$$x_5(n) = nu(n) + u(n) - d(n) - d(n-1)$$

$$(Zx_5)(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1} - 1 - \frac{1}{z}$$

Exercice 9

a) $F(z) = z \frac{z - \cos(1)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(1) + 1}$; $F(z) = \frac{z \sin(1)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(1) + 1}$

b) $F(z) = z \frac{z - \cos(\omega)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega) + 1}$; $F(z) = \frac{z \sin(\omega)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega) + 1}$

c) si $\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$

pour $f(n) = \cos\left(n; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)u(n)$

$$(f(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \{1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, \dots\}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 1}$$

pour $f(x) = \sin\left(n; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)u(n)$

$$(f(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \{0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, \dots\}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{z}{z^2 + 1}$$

si $\omega = \pi$

pour $f(x) = \cos(n\pi)$ de $u(n) = (-1)^n u(n)$; $F(z) = \frac{-z^2}{z^2 - 1}$

pour $f(x) = \sin(n\pi)u(n) = 0$; $F(z) = 0$.

Exercice 10

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n!} \quad F(z) = \sum_0^\infty f(x) \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_0^\infty \frac{1}{n!} z^{-n} = e^{z^{-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{2^n}{n!} \quad F(z) = \sum_0^\infty f(x) \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_0^\infty \frac{2^n}{n!} z^{-n} = e^{2z^{-1}} = e^{\frac{2}{z}}$$

Exercice 11

1. $F(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3}$. 2. $F(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^3}$.

3. $F(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3}$. 4. $F(z) = 3 + \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}$.

5. $F(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{2}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3}$. 6. $F(z) = -\frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{z^2}$.

Exercice 12

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{2}{z-2^2}$$

Exercice 13

a) $F(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z+1} \right) \quad (|z| > 1)$.

Donc $f(n) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - (-1)^n)$.

b) $\frac{z}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-2}}; \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-2}} = \sum_0^\infty z^{-2n-1}$
 $= z^{-1} + z^{-3} + z^{-5} + z^{-7} + \dots$

$$\begin{cases} f(n) = 1 & \text{si } n \text{ est impair} \\ f(n) = 0 & \text{si } n \text{ est pair} \end{cases} \quad \text{ou } f(n) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - (-1)^n).$$

Exercice 14

a) $F(z) = \frac{z-1}{z+3} = 1 - \frac{4}{z+3}$;

$$f(n) = d(n) - 4(-3)^{n-1}u(n-1).$$

b) $F(z) = \frac{-z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{z-2}$; $f(n) = (-1 + 2^n)u(n)$.

c) $F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 3z + 2} = \frac{-z}{z-1} + \frac{2z}{z-2}$;

$$f(n) = (-1 + 2(2^n))u(n).$$

d) $F(z) = \frac{3z^2}{z^2 - z - 2} = \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{2z}{z-2}$;

$$f(n) = ((-1)^n + 2(2^n))u(n).$$

e) $F(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z-1)^2(z+4)} = \frac{\left(\frac{9}{25}\right)z}{(z-1)} + \frac{\left(\frac{5}{25}\right)z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{16}{25}\right)z}{z+4}$;

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{25}(9 + 5n + 16(-4)^n)u(n).$$

Exercice 15

Soit $F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-2)^2} = \frac{\frac{z}{2}}{\left(\frac{z}{2} - 1\right)^2}$; $f(n) = 2^n nu(n)$.

Exercice 16

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x(n) = x(0) = \lim_{|z| \rightarrow +\infty} (Zx)(z) = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x(n) = \lim_{|z| \rightarrow 1} (z-1)(Zx)(z) = \lim_{|z| \rightarrow 1} \frac{2z}{(2z-1)}.$$

2. $X(z) = \frac{2z}{z-1} - \frac{4z}{2z-1}$; $f(n) = 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right) u(n)$;

$$x(0) = 0 \text{ et } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x(n) = 2.$$

Exercice 17

1. $y(0) = 1, y(1) = 2, y(2) = 4, y(3) = 8$ on peut supposer que $y(n) = 2^n u(n)$.

2. $z(Y(z) - 1) - 2Y(z) = 0; Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-2}; y(n) = 2^n u(n)$.

Exercice 18

$$z(Y(z) - y_0) - Y(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1}.$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3} + y_0 \frac{z}{z-1}; y(n) = (n^2 + y_0)u(n).$$

Exercice 19

Transformée en z de $y(n) = Y(n+1) = zY(z)$ et de $y(n+2) = z^2 Y(z) - z$.

L'équation différentielle devient :

$$(z^2 - 2z + 1)Y(z) - z = \frac{2z}{z-1}.$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}; y(n) = n^2 u(n).$$

Exercice 20

Résoudre l'équation aux différences à l'aide de la transformée en z :

$$\begin{cases} y(n+2) - 4y(n) = 4d(n-2)u(n-2) \\ y(0) = y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Transformée en z de $y(n) = Y(z)$; de $y(n+1) = zY(z)$ et de $y(n+2) = z^2 Y(z)$.

L'équation aux différences devient : $(z^2 - 4) Y(z) = \frac{4}{z^2}$.

D'où

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= -\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{z+2} \\ &= -z^{-2} + \frac{1}{4} z^{-1} \frac{z}{z-2} - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1} \frac{z}{z+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(n) = -d(n-2)u(n-2) + \frac{1}{4} 2^{n-1} u(n-1) - \frac{1}{4} (-2)^{n-1} u(n-1);$$

Exercice 21

1. Pour $n = 0$: $y(0) + y(-1) = u(0)$.

Le signal est causal, donc $y(-1) = 0$, donc $y(0) = 1$.

On utilise la transformation en z .

2. Transformée en z de $y(n) = Y(z)$; de $y(n-1) = z^{-1} Y(z)$.

L'équation devient $Y(z) + z^{-1} Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$.

$$\text{On sort } Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z^{-1}+1)} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)}.$$

$$3. \frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1}$$

$$\text{donc } Y(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)z}{z-1} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)z}{z+1}.$$

$$4. y(n) = \frac{1}{2} u(n) + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n u(n)$$

$$y(n) = \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots\} u(n).$$

Exercice 22

1. Pour $n = 0$: $y(0) - 2y(-1) = u(0)$.

le signal est causal donc $y(-1) = 0$ donc $y(0) = 0$.

2. Transformée en z de $y(n) = Y(z)$; de $y(n-1) = z^{-1} Y(z)$; de $y(n-2) = z^{-2} Y(z)$.

L'équation devient $Y(z) - 2z^{-1} Y(z) + z^{-2} Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$.

$$\text{On sort } Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2 (1-2z^{-1})} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2 (z-2)}.$$

$$3. \frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2 (z-2)} = \frac{-2}{z-1} + \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2}{z-2}$$

$$\text{donc } Y(z) = \frac{-2z}{z-1} + \frac{-z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2z}{z-2}.$$

$$4. y(n) = -2u(n) - nu(n) + 2(2)^n u(n).$$

Exercice 23

1. Pour $n = 0$: $y(0) - 2y(-1) + y(-2) = u(0)$.

Le signal est causal donc $y(-1) = y(-2) = 0$ donc $y(0) = 1$.

Pour $n = 1$: $y(1) - 2y(0) + y(-1) = u(0)$ donc $y(1) = 3$.

2. Transformée en z de $y(n) = Y(z)$; de $y(n-1) = z^{-1} Y(z)$; de $y(n-2) = z^{-2} Y(z)$.

L'équation devient $Y(z) - 2z^{-1} Y(z) + z^{-2} Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$, on

$$\text{sort } Y(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z-1)^3}.$$

$$3. z^2 = \frac{1}{2}(z+1) + \frac{3}{2}(z-1) + 2(z-1)^2.$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + 2 \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. y(n) &= \frac{1}{2} n^2 u(n) + \frac{3}{2} nu(n) + 2u(n) = \frac{(n^2 + 3n + 2)}{2} u(n) \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} u(n). \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 24

$$X(z) = \frac{3z^2}{z^2 + z - 2} \quad (|z| > 1)$$

$$1. \text{ a) } X(z) = a + \frac{b}{z+2} + \frac{c}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{a(z^2 + z - 2) + b(z-1) + c(z+2)}{z^2 + z - 2}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{az^2 + (a+b+c)z - 2a - b + 2c}{z^2 + z - 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a + b + c = 0 \\ -2a - b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b + c = -3 \\ -b + 2c = 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ c = 1 \\ b = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$X(z) = 3 - \frac{4}{z+2} + \frac{1}{z-1}.$$

$$\text{b) } x(n) = 3d(n) - 4 \times (-2)^{n-1} u(n-1) + u(n-1)$$

$$x(n) = 3d(n) + (1 - (-2)^{n+1}) u(n-1)$$

$$\text{c) } x(0) = 3$$

$$x(1) = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$x(2) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x(3) = 1 - 16 = -15$$

$$x(4) = 1 + 32 = 33$$

$$2. \text{ a) } \frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{A}{z+2} + \frac{B}{z-1} = \frac{A(z-1) + B(z+2)}{z^2 + z - 2}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)z - A + 2B}{z^2 + z - 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 3 \\ -A + 2B = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = 1 \\ A = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{2}{z+2} + \frac{1}{z-1} \Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{2z}{z+2} + \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\text{b) } x(n) = 2 \times (-2)^n u(n) + u(n) = (1 + 2 \times (-2)^n) u(n).$$

$$\text{c) } x(0) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$x(1) = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$x(2) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x(3) = 1 - 16 = -15$$

$$x(4) = 1 + 32 = 33$$

3. a)

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3z^2 & z^2 + z - 2 \\ \hline 3z^2 + 3z - 6 & \\ \hline -3z + 6 & 3 - 3z^{-1} + 9z^{-2} - 15z^{-3} + 33z^{-4} \\ \hline -3z - 3 + 6z^{-1} & \\ \hline 9 - 6z^{-1} & \\ \hline 9 + 9z^{-1} - 18z^{-2} & \\ \hline -15z^{-1} + 18z^{-2} & \\ \hline -15z^{-1} - 15z^{-2} + 30z^{-3} & \\ \hline 33z^{-2} - 30z^{-3} & \end{array}$$

$$\text{b) On a } X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}.$$

$$\text{Donc } x(0) = 3; x(1) = -3; x(2) = 9; x(3) = -15; x(4) = 33.$$

Exercice 25

$$\begin{cases} e(n) = 0 & \text{si } n < 0 \\ e(n) = E & \text{si } n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$s(n) - 2s(n-1) = e(n)$$

$$s \text{ causal : } s(n-1) = 0$$

$$X(z) = -2z^{-1} X(z)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{E \frac{z}{z-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1}} = \frac{Ez^2}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = E \left(\frac{a}{z-1} + \frac{b}{z-2} \right) = E \times \frac{(a+b)z - 2a - b}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ -2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = E \left(\frac{-1}{z-1} + \frac{2}{z-2} \right)$$

$$X(z) = E \left(\frac{-z}{z-1} + \frac{2z}{z-2} \right)$$

$$x(n) = E(-u(n) + 2 \times 2^n u(n))$$

$$x(n) = E(2^{n+1} - 1) u(n)$$

Exercice 26

Partie A

$$1. 5p S(p) - 10 + S(p) = \frac{1}{p};$$

$$S(p) = \frac{10p+1}{5p+1} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{5}{5p+1}; s(t) = \left(e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} + 1 \right) U(t).$$

2.

t	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1
s(t)	2	1,90	1,82	1,76	1,67	1,61	1,55	1,50	1,45	1,41	1,37

Partie B

$$1. s(0,5(k+1)) = 0,9s(0,5k) + 0,1$$

$$b_{k+1} = a_{k+1} - 1 = 0,9a_k + 0,1 - 1 = 0,9(a_k - 1) = 0,9b_k \text{ et}$$

$$b_0 = a_0 - 1 = 1$$

$$b_k = 0,9^k \text{ et } a^k = 0,9^k + 1. \text{ Soit } A(z) = Z(a_k).$$

$$\text{Alors } Z(a_{k+1}) = zA(z) - 2z.$$

$$2. zA(z) - 2z = 0,9A(z) + \frac{0,1z}{z-1};$$

$$A(z) = \frac{2z^2 - 1,9z}{(z-0,9)(z-1)} = \frac{z}{z-0,9} + \frac{z}{z-1}; a(k) = (0,9)k + 1.$$

3.

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a(k)	2	1,90	1,81	1,73	1,66	1,59	1,53	1,48	1,43	1,39	1,35

Exercice 27

1. Résolution de l'équation différentielle

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0(E).$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(p), \mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = pY(p) - y(0) = pY(p) - y(0)$$

$$= pY(p), \mathcal{L}[y''(t)] = p^2Y(p) - py'(0) - y''(0) = pY(p) - 1.$$

L'équation différentielle devient

$$p^2Y(p) - 1 + 5pY(p) + 6Y(p) = 0.$$

$$\text{On sort } Y(p) = \frac{1}{p^2 + 5p + 6} = \frac{1}{p+2} + \frac{1}{p+3}$$

donc $y(t) = e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ a) } y''(n) &= \frac{y'(n+1) - y'(n)}{0,1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{y(n+2) - y(n+1)}{0,1} - \frac{y(n+1) - y(n)}{0,1}}{0,1} \\ &= \frac{y(n+2) - 2y(n+1) + y(n)}{0,1} \end{aligned}$$

$y'(n) = 10(y(n+1) - y(n))$ et

$y''(n) = 100(y(n+2) - 2y(n+1) + y(n))$.

b) On obtient l'équation aux différences

$$100y(n+2) - 150y(n+1) + 56y(n) = 0.$$

$$3. \text{ a) Calcul de } y(1) : y'(0) = \frac{y(1) - y(0)}{0,1} = 1,$$

donc $y(1) = 0,1$.

b) Transformée en z de $y(n) : Y(z)$, transformée en z de $y(n+1) = z(Y(z) - y(0)) = zY(z)$.

Transformée en z de $y(n+2) :$

$$z^2(Y(z) - y(0) - z^{-1}y(1)) = z^2Y(z) - 0,1z.$$

L'équation aux différences (E^*) devient :

$$100z^2Y(z) - 10z - 150zY(z) + 56Y(z) = 0$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{10z}{100z^2 - 150z + 56} = \frac{-7}{10z-7} + \frac{4}{5z-4}.$$

$$\text{D'où } y(n) = \left(\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n - \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^n\right) u(n).$$

4.

t	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1
$y(t)$											
sol. de (E)	0	0,078	0,122	0,142	0,148	0,145	0,136	0,124	0,111	0,098	0,086
n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y_n	0	0,1	0,15	0,169	0,1695	0,160	0,144	0,127	0,110	0,094	0,079

Exercice 28

$$1. u(0) = 1; V(0) = -1; u(1) = \frac{9}{3}; v(1) = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$U(2) = \frac{7}{18}; v(2) = -\frac{1}{36}.$$

2. Transformée en z de $u(n) = U(z)$;

$$\text{de } u(n+1) = z(U(z) - u(0)) = z(U(z) - 1).$$

transformée en z de $v(n) = V(z)$;

$$\text{de } v(n+1) = z(V(z) - v(0)) = z(V(z) - 1)$$

$$(S') \begin{cases} zU(z) - z = \frac{4}{3}U(z) - \frac{5}{3}V(z) \\ zV(z) + z = \frac{5}{6}U(z) - \frac{7}{6}V(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{soit } (S') \begin{cases} (3z-4)U(z) + 5V(z)z = 3z \\ -5U(z) + (6z+7)V(z) = -6z \end{cases}$$

$$3. U(z) = \frac{z(6z+17)}{(2z-1)(3z+1)} \quad \text{et} \quad V(z) = \frac{z(13-6z)}{(2z-1)(3z+1)}.$$

$$4. \frac{U(z)}{z} = \frac{6z+17}{(2z-1)(3z+1)} = \frac{A}{2z-1} + \frac{B}{3z+1} = \frac{8}{2z-1} - \frac{9}{3z+1}$$

$$\frac{V(z)}{z} = \frac{13-6z}{(2z-1)(3z+1)} = \frac{A}{2z-1} + \frac{B}{3z+1} = \frac{4}{2z-1} - \frac{9}{3z+1}$$

$$U(z) = 4\frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} - 3\frac{z}{z+\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{et} \quad V(z) = 2\frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} - 3\frac{z}{z+\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$$5. U(n) = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{pour } n \geq 0 \quad \text{et} \quad u(n) = 0 \quad \text{pour } n < 0$$

$$V(n) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{pour } n \geq 0 \quad \text{et} \quad v(n) = 0 \quad \text{pour } n < 0.$$

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} un = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} vn = 0.$$

Exercice 29

Partie A

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(t) + \frac{1}{RC}v(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$$

$$(E1) \text{ avec } \begin{cases} f(t) = 0 & \text{pour } t < 0 \\ f(t) = V_0 & \text{pour } t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

1. Sur $]-\infty, 0[$ on a $f(t) = 0$ alors $\frac{df}{dt}(t) = 0$, (E1) s'écrit

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(t) + \frac{1}{RC}v(t) = 0 \quad \text{la solution générale est } v(t) = ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

avec la condition $v(0^-) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} v(t) = 0$ on trouve $k = 0$ d'où $v(t) = 0$ sur $]-\infty, 0[$.

2. Sur $]0, +\infty[$ on a $f(t) = V_0$ alors $\frac{df}{dt}(t) = 0$, (E1) s'écrit

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(t) + \frac{1}{RC}v(t) = 0 \quad \text{la solution générale est } v(t) = ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

avec la condition $v(0^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} v(t) = V_0$ on trouve $k = V_0$ d'où $v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ sur $]0, +\infty[$.

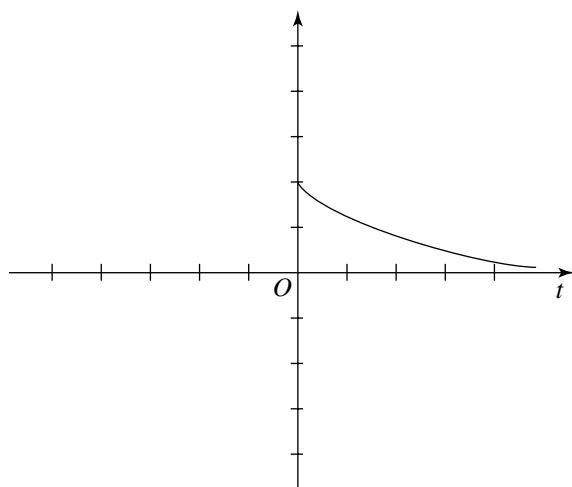
3. Étude des variations de la fonction v sur

$]-\infty, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[$: sur $]-\infty, 0[$ $v(t) = 0$

$$\text{sur }]0, +\infty[\quad v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad v'(t) = -\frac{V_0}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} < 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} v(t) = V_0 \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) = 0.$$

t	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
Signe de v'		+	-
Variations de v	$-\infty$	$\longrightarrow 0$	$V_0 \longrightarrow 0$



Partie B

1. $v^{*,*}(n) = \frac{v(n+1) - v(n)}{0,1}$

transformée en z de $v(n) : V(z)$

transformée en z de $v(n+1) : z(V(z) - v(0)) = zV(z) - 2z$

transformée en z de $v^{*,*}(n) = \frac{zV(z) - 2z - V(z)}{0,1}$
 $= 10zV(z) - 10V(z) - 2z.$

$f^{*,*}(n) = \frac{f(n+1) - f(n)}{0,1}$

transformée en z de $f(n) : F(z)$

transformée en z de $f(n+1) : z(F(z) - f(0)) = z(F(z) - 2)$

et $F(z) = \frac{2z}{z-1}$

transformée en z de $f^{*,*}(n)$

$\frac{z(F(z) - 2) - F(z)}{0,1} = 10(zF(z) - 2z - F(z))$
 $= 20 \left(\frac{z^2}{z-1} - z - \frac{z}{z-1} \right) = 0.$

2. Équation (E^*) : $10zV(z) - 10V(z) - 2z + V(z) = 0$

$V(z) = \frac{2z}{10z-9}$

3. $v(n) = 2 \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^n u(n).$