

①

$$y_m = \lambda_{Q,m} + b_m$$

$$b_m = b_{1,m} + i b_{2,m}$$

$b_{1,m}, b_{2,m}$ indépendants de $\text{moyen Pois}(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2})$

$$\frac{b^2}{b} = \frac{N_0}{T}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{b}{P} = \frac{b_e}{P} e^{j\phi_p} \quad L \rightarrow "fund"$$

$$\Theta_p = \left[-2\pi \int_0 T_p \right] \text{ et } 2\pi \quad [T_p \text{ est n'importe quel support que}$$

soit $(\theta_p)_{p=1, \dots, L}$ soit de n'importe quelle autre variable

afélatrice via fonction de partie sur $[0, 2\pi]$

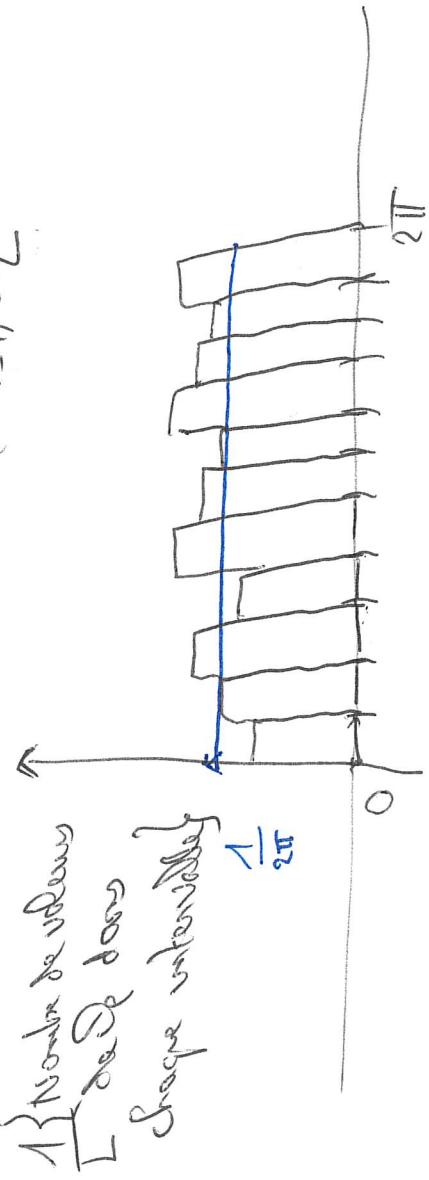
$$\lambda = \frac{b}{P} = \frac{b_e}{P} e^{j\phi_p}$$

$$\text{Valeurs typiques de } 2\pi \int_0 T_p \\ f_p = 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\Theta_e - \Theta_{e2} = \left[2\pi \int_0 (\bar{T}_p - T_p) \right] \bmod 2\pi \quad \bar{T}_p - T_p \approx 10^{-8}$$

(2)

Forme hypothétique d'un programme des $p_{\theta} \}_{\theta=1, \dots, L}$



$\frac{1}{L}$ Nombre de vélomes
 $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ de θ dans
 Chaque intervalle

→ graph de la
 densité de probabilité
 de Poisson
 uniforme
 sur $[0, 2\pi]$:

$$p(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{ si } \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

= 0 sinon

indépendante
 uniforme sur $[0, 2\pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\lambda) &= \sum_{\theta=1}^L p_{\theta} \lambda \\ &= \sum_{\theta=1}^L \frac{1}{2\pi} \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\cos \theta) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \times \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(\lambda_{\alpha}) = \sum_{\theta=1}^L p_{\theta} E(\cos \theta) = 0.$$

λ est λ
 et λ est
 gaussienne

(3)

$$\zeta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{p=1}^P p \cos(\omega_p \theta)$$

$$E\left(\zeta_1^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2$$

$$E\left(\zeta_1^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2 E(\cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left[E(\cos^2 \theta) + \sum_{p \neq q} p q E(\cos \theta \cos \theta_q) \right]$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2$$

$$E(\cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left[E(\cos^2 \theta) + \sum_{p \neq q} p q E(\cos \theta \cos \theta_q) \right]$$

$$E\left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{W}(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(\cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\sum_{p=1}^P p^2 = \sum_{p=1}^P p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = \text{independente}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P p^2 = 0$$

$$E\left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}\right) = 0$$

Conclusion

$L \in Q$ et non conforme de modéliser sans la somme :

$$1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \text{ avec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lambda_2 &= -\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

équivalente à celle pris sur $\mathcal{N}(0, S^2/2)$

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$$

Car Somme :

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \text{ avec} \\ \lambda_2 &= -\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_2 + \lambda_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \text{ avec} \\ \lambda_1 &\in \mathcal{N}_c(0, S^2/2) \\ \lambda_2 &\in \mathcal{N}_c(0, S^2/2) \end{aligned}$$

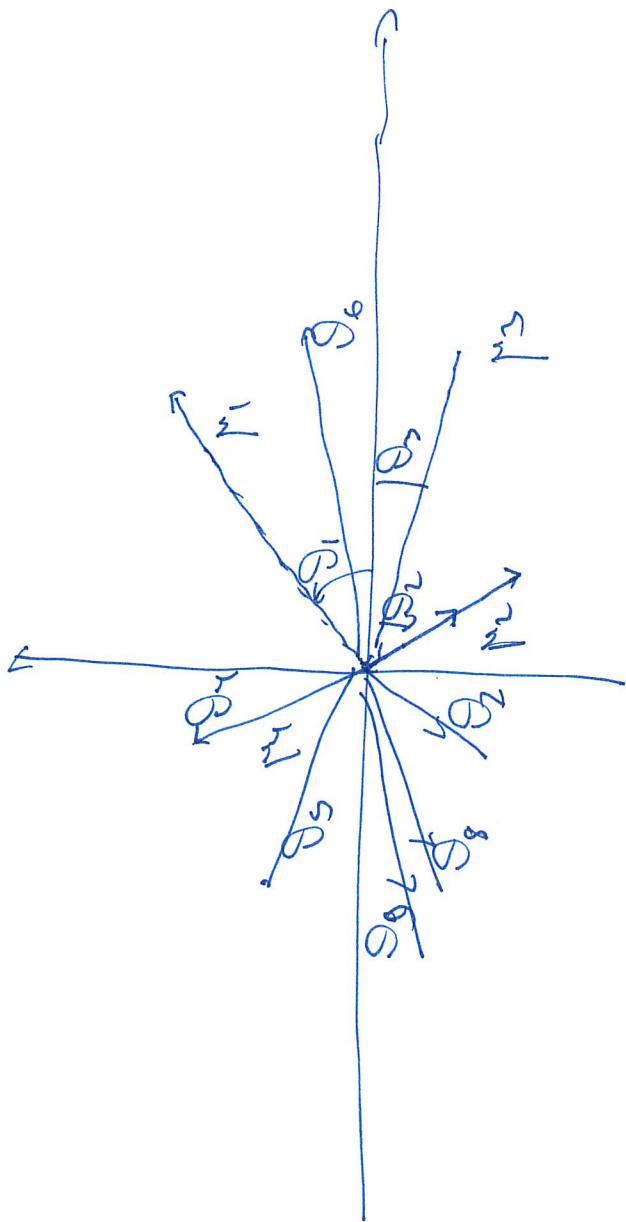
$$\mathbb{E}[L]^2 = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}{2}\right) = \frac{S^2}{2} + S^2/2 = S^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow L &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \mathcal{N}(0, S^2/2) \\ \lambda_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \mathcal{N}_c(0, S^2/2) \\ \lambda_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \mathcal{N}_c(0, S^2/2) \end{aligned}$$

avec variables aléatoires indépendantes de loi $\mathcal{N}(0, S^2/2)$

(5)

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$$



variables independientes de tiempo

descripciones

Punto equilíbrio

x_1, \dots, x_L

T.L.C.

$$\frac{d}{dt} W(\theta) / \theta^2$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1}^L x_i - E(x) \right]$$

$$W(\theta, \dot{\theta})$$

$$\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sqrt{\Sigma}}$$

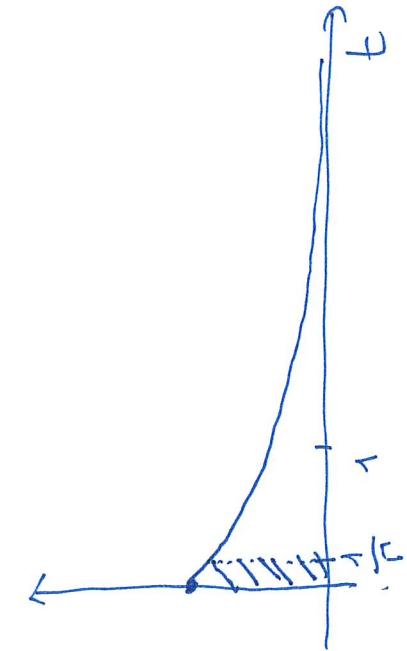
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E(x) = 0$$

$$|\alpha|^2 = \sum |\alpha_i|^2$$

$$|\alpha|^2 = \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2$$

Lo sò già probabilistic o $|\alpha|^2$:

$$P_{\text{err}}(t)$$



$$\text{P}_{\text{err}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t-\kappa)^2}{2\kappa^2}}$$

"unsharp"

$$\frac{2\pi}{\kappa} = b$$

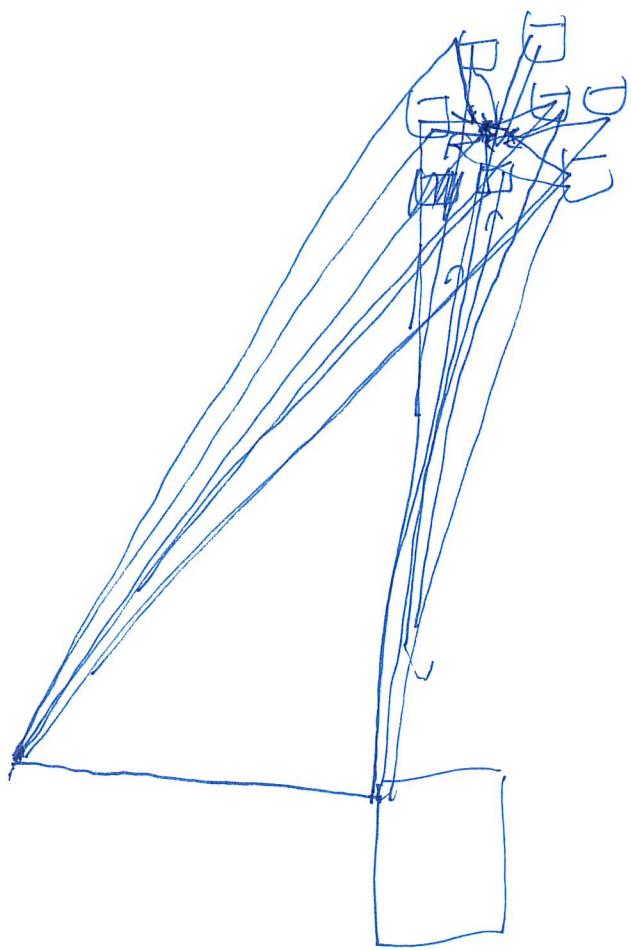
$$\frac{1}{b}$$

$$E[|\alpha|^2] = 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{+} \\ \text{+} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{+} \\ \text{+} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{+} \\ \text{+} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < \lambda) &= P\left(\frac{1}{T} |\alpha|^2 < \lambda\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{T} \frac{\sum \alpha_i^2}{\kappa^2} < \lambda\right) = \\ &= \int_0^\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t-\kappa)^2}{2\kappa^2}} dt = \int_0^\lambda \frac{1}{b} e^{-\frac{(t-\kappa)^2}{2b^2}} dt = \end{aligned}$$

Co de traits et droites : divisible et traits



Co de traits et droites.

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}(t - T_2) + b(t)$$

$T_1 < T_2$ le clope de T

$$\rho_d = \sqrt{n(\tau + \overline{\tau}T_n)} + \sqrt{n(\tau + \overline{\tau}T_n)}$$

do voulue droite

do signifiante

$\rho_d = \sqrt{n(\tau + \overline{\tau}T_n)} + \sqrt{n(\tau + \overline{\tau}T_n)}$

~~W_c(D, S)~~

$$\text{con } E\left[b_{1,m} b_{1,n}\right] =$$

$$E\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right]^2 = \left(\frac{1}{b} \left(E\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + E\left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right) \right)^2 =$$

$\approx b$

$$E\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right]^2 = \frac{\left(E\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + E\left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right)^2}{b^2} = \frac{\left(\left|V_1\right|^2 + \left|V_2\right|^2 \right)^2}{b^2} = V_1^2 + V_2^2$$

Durchschnittsgröße f ist gleich

$$f = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|V_1\right|^2 + \left|V_2\right|^2 \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + \left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + \left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|V_1\right|^2 + \left|V_2\right|^2 \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + \left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|V_1\right|^2 + \left|V_2\right|^2 \right) = \frac{1}{b} \left(\left|b_{1,n}\right|^2 + \left|b_{2,n}\right|^2 \right)$$

Spurenoperator:

$$g_{1,n} + g_{2,n} = \sqrt{a_n} + \sqrt{b_n} = \sqrt{c_n}$$

$$b_{1,n} + b_{2,n} \text{ unabhängig von } W_c(D, S)$$

V_1, V_2 unabhängig

$$g_{1,n} = \sqrt{a_n} + \sqrt{b_n}$$

$$g_{2,n} = \sqrt{a_n} + \sqrt{b_n}$$

$\approx c_n$

$W_c(D, S)$

(5)

$$\chi = \frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{\sigma} + \frac{|\alpha_2|^2}{\sigma} = \chi_1 + \chi_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha_1|^2 &= \sum |\alpha_i|^2 \\ |\alpha_2|^2 &= \sum |\alpha_i|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi &= \frac{\sum |\alpha_i|^2}{\sigma} + \frac{\sum |\alpha_i|^2}{\sigma} = \Gamma \left(|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 \right) \\ P_{\alpha_2} &= P(\chi < \Gamma) = P \left(|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 < \frac{1}{\Gamma} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Quelle der Werte der Wahrscheinlichkeit $\Gamma(|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2)$:

$$P_{|\alpha_1|^2 \text{ II}} = P_{|\alpha_2|^2 \text{ II}} = e^{-t} \quad \text{für } t \geq 0$$

$|\alpha_1|, |\alpha_2| \text{ unabhängige } \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \text{ und } \alpha_2 \text{ sind unabhängig} \Rightarrow \{|\alpha_1|^2 \neq |\alpha_2|^2\} \text{ sonst unabhängig} \Rightarrow \text{la沙漠的} \text{ die Wahrscheinlichkeit } |\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 : \left(P_{|\alpha_1|^2} * P_{|\alpha_2|^2} \right) \text{ II} = t e^{-t} \cdot s_t + \dots$

(P)

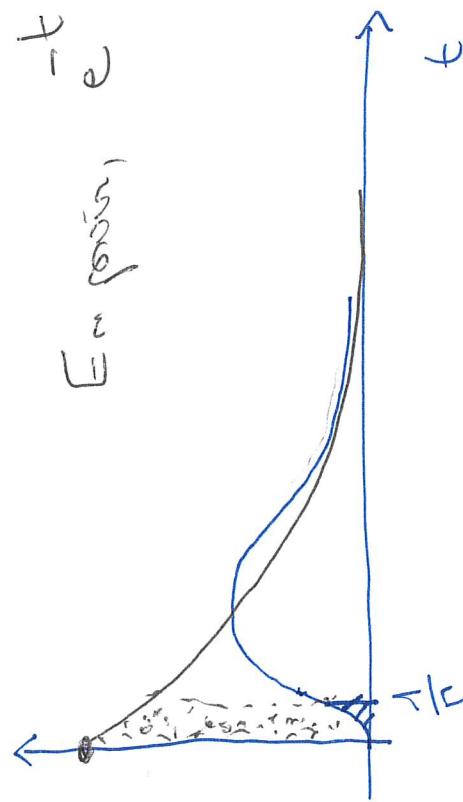
$$P_{\alpha_1} = P((|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2) \geq \frac{1}{\Gamma})$$

$$\leq \Gamma \cdot \mathbb{E}[e^{-t}] = \Gamma \cdot e^{-t \cdot \ln(\rho_{\alpha_1} * \rho_{\alpha_2})}$$

$$P_{\alpha_2} = \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{\Gamma}} t e^{-t} dt \right) = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

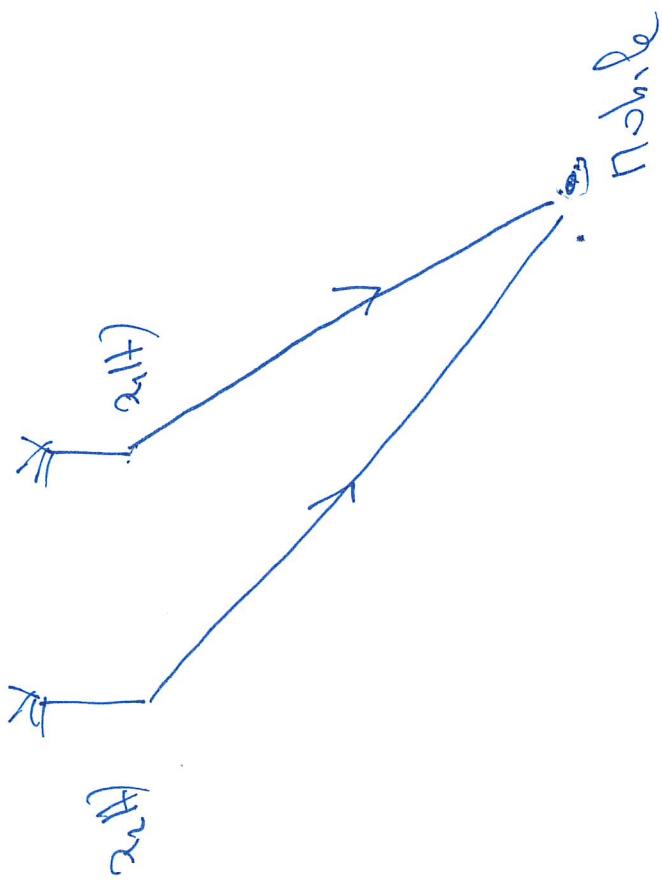
$$\text{So } \Gamma = 2 \Delta B \Rightarrow \Gamma = 10^2$$

$$\rho_{\alpha_2} = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



$$E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma$$

Ortsvektoren stehen im Ortsraum



$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \tau_2 = \tau \\ \gamma(t) &= \sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2 + 2\alpha_1(t)\alpha_2(t) \cos(\theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2 + 2\alpha_1(t)\alpha_2(t) \cos(\tau)} \end{aligned}$$

Hypothese: Der Winkel ϕ ist c:

$$\alpha_1(t) = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \alpha_2(t)^2}}$$

$$\alpha_2(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \alpha_1(t)^2}}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \alpha_1(t)^2}} \cdot \gamma$$

$$\text{Vektoren am: } \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}$$

$$\text{Vektoren am: } \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}$$

$$\text{Vektoren am: } \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1(t)^2 + \alpha_2(t)^2}}$$

Si l'application φ est continue et si φ conserve les exceptions suffisamment régulières
 Si l'application φ est continue et si φ conserve les exceptions suffisamment régulières

$$\chi = \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| - |\lambda_2|}}{2}$$

$$\chi_1 + \chi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}}{2}$$

$$\chi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1|}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_2|}}{2}$$

$$\chi_2 = \sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|} \text{ on } +$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}}{2} \lambda_1 - \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}}{2} \lambda_2 + \sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \frac{\sqrt{|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|}}{2} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)$$

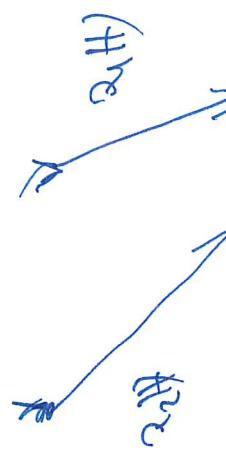
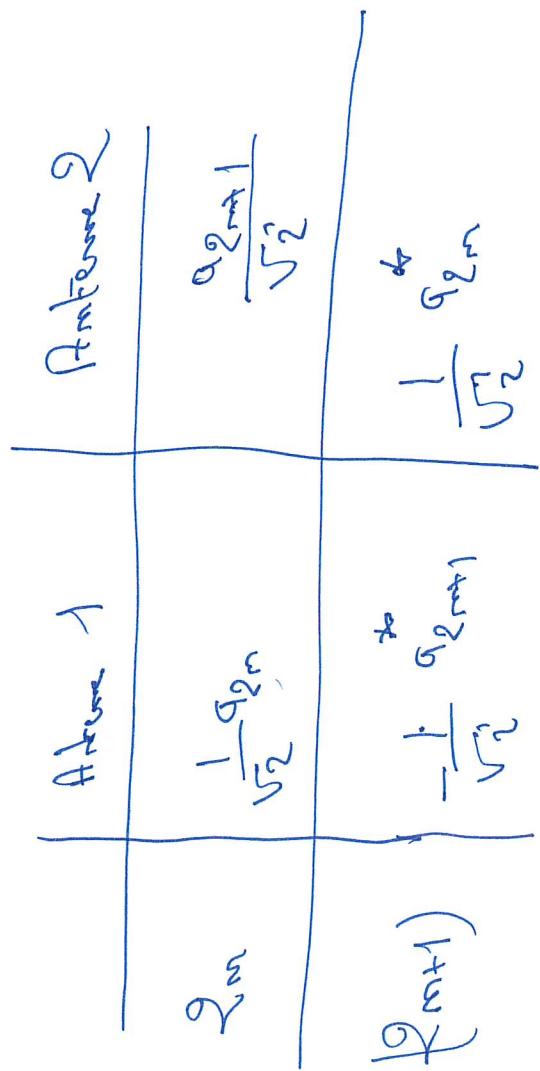
$$\varphi(\lambda) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

12

13

Sur chaque antenne l'émission, on va transmettre des séries de symboles bien choisies.

On va transmettre des séries de symboles bien choisies.



$$y(t) = I_1 g_1(t) + I_2 g_2(t) + T g_{2m+1}(t)$$

Ensuite on peut décomposer $y(t)$ en fonction de T et $g_{2m+1}(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= I_1 \cdot \frac{g_{2m}}{\sqrt{2}} + I_2 \cdot \frac{g_{2m+1}}{\sqrt{2}} + b_{2m} \\ &= I_1 \cdot -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g_{2m+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g_{2m} + b_{2m+1} \end{aligned}$$