

①

$$P_{u \rightarrow y} = P(\| \Lambda(a_u - a_y) \| + b_1 \|^2 < \| b_1 \|^2)$$

$$\| c + d \|^2 = \| c \|^2 + \| d \|^2 + 2 c^T d$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{u \rightarrow y} &= P(\| b_1 \|^2 + \| \Lambda(a_u - a_y) \|^2 + 2(a_u - a_y)^T \Lambda b_1 < \| b_1 \|^2) \\ &= P((a_y - a_u)^T \Lambda b_1 > \frac{1}{2} \| \Lambda(a_y - a_u) \|^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_y - a_u)^T \Lambda b_1 \sim W(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (a_y - a_u)^T \Lambda \Lambda (a_y - a_u))$$

$$W(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (a_y - a_u)^T \Lambda^2 (a_y - a_u))$$

$$x^T b_1 = \sum_{k=1}^N x_k b_{1,k}$$

$$E(x^T b_1)^2 = E(\underbrace{b_{1,1}}_{\sigma/2})^2 \sum_{k=1}^N x_k^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{2} \| x \|^2$$

$$x^T b_1 \sim W(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \| x \|^2)$$

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$$\mathcal{P}((a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda b_1 > \frac{1}{2} \|\Lambda(a(y) - a(u))\|_1)$$

$$(a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda^2 (a(y) - a(u))$$

$$> \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda^2 a(y) - a(u)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} (a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda^2 (a(y) - a(u))}$$

$$= \mathcal{P}(W(0,1) > \sqrt{\frac{(a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda^2 (a(y) - a(u))}{2 \sigma^2}})$$

$$= \mathcal{Q}\left(\sqrt{\frac{(a(y) - a(u))^T \Lambda^2 (a(y) - a(u))}{2 \sigma^2}}\right)$$

$$a(y) = 2c(y) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a(u) = 2c(u) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a(y) - a(u) = 2(c(y) - c(u))$$

$$= \mathcal{Q}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2(c(y) - c(u))^T \Lambda^2 (c(y) - c(u))}{\sigma^2}}\right)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - \delta_i) \left( \sum_{j=1}^n (c_j - \delta_j) \right)^T \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 & \dots & c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 & \dots & c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 & \dots & c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - \delta_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n - \delta_n \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - \delta_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - \delta_i)^2 + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - \delta_i)^2$$

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$$E\left(\frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^n \exp - \frac{|x_i|^2}{\sigma^2} (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2\right) \xrightarrow{P_{n \rightarrow \infty}}$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  sont indépendantes entre elles  $\xrightarrow{P_{n \rightarrow \infty}} N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$x_n = \sigma z_n, \text{ avec } z_n \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\overline{P}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \leq E\left(\frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^n \exp - \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} |z_i|^2 (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2\right) \quad \Gamma = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n \exp - \Gamma (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2 |z_i|^2\right)$$

$z_1, \dots, z_n$  sont indépendantes

$$\overline{P}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \leq \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^n E\left[\exp - \Gamma (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2 |z_i|^2\right]$$

$|z_i|^2$ : variable de

Probabilité  $P_{|z_i|^2} = e^{-t} \frac{1}{t} dt$   
= Distro

$$\int_0^\infty \exp - \Gamma (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2 E \cdot \exp - t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \exp \left[ - (1 + \Gamma (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2 \right] E \, dt = \frac{1}{1 + \Gamma (c_{in}) - c_{in})^2}$$





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$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha =$$

$$c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$$

$$b = (b_1, \dots, b_N)$$

$$N \times (T+1)$$

$$\sigma_{T+1}$$

$$\sigma_{T+1}^N$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{(T+1)N} \alpha_n g(t-nT)$$

$$(T+1)N$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{2N} \alpha_n g(t-nT)$$

$$2N$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n g(t-nT)$$

$$\sigma: [1, (T+1)N] \rightarrow [1, (T+1)N]$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N, \alpha_{N+1}, \dots, \alpha_{2N}, \dots, \alpha_{(T+1)N}$$

$$\sigma_{(1)}, \sigma_{(2)}, \dots, \sigma_{(T+1)N} \quad \left( \frac{(T+1)N}{T} \right)$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^T \alpha_{\sigma(n)} g(t-nT)$$

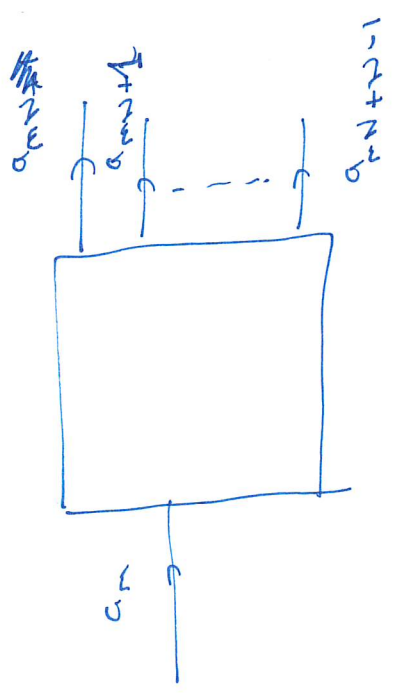
$$y_n = \sum_{m=1}^N \alpha_m \sigma_{nm} + b_n$$

$$y \sigma^{-1}(n) = \sum_{m=1}^N \sigma_{nm}^T \alpha_m + b^T \sigma^{-1}(n)$$

$S, V_n, \sigma^{-1}(n) - \sigma^{-1}(n+1)$  et grand,  
 $\sigma^{-1}(n)$  et  $\sigma^{-1}(n+1)$  sont à peu  
 près indépendants.

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car  $\frac{1}{T}$  puissance au belit



Transmittance  $(a_n)$  au belit  $\frac{1}{T}$

$\Rightarrow$  Transmittance  $(a_{n+2})$  au belit  $\frac{1}{2T}$

$(a_{n+2+1})$  au belit  $\frac{1}{2T}$   $\Rightarrow$   $(a_{n+2+1})$  au belit  $\frac{1}{2T}$

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$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3$   $a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7$   $a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11}$

En modulation Période:  $2T = \sum a_n g(t - nT)$

ou  $g(t)$  a pour bande passante  $\frac{1}{2T}$  par pso  $\left[ -\frac{1}{2T}, \frac{1}{2T} \right]$

On a à notre disposition une bande de  $\frac{1}{T}$ .

$\frac{1}{2T} < \frac{1}{2T} < \frac{1}{2T} < \frac{1}{2T}$

$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$
$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	$a_7$
$a_8$	$a_9$	$a_{10}$	$a_{11}$

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$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \cdot \quad a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t - \frac{1}{2}T)$$

basis points de  $g(t) : [0, \frac{1}{2}T]$

$$(a_{n+1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \cdot \quad a_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t - \frac{1}{2}T)$$

basis points de  $g(t) : [\frac{1}{2}T, \frac{2}{2}T]$

$$(a_{n+1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \cdot \quad a_{n-1}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_{n+1-i}(t - \frac{1}{2}T)$$

basis points de  $g_{n-1}(t) : [\frac{2-1}{2}T, \frac{2}{2}T]$

$$a(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n(t)$$

Prime points total: un peu plus grand que  $\frac{1}{T} : [0, \frac{1+8}{T}]$   
 $0 < \gamma < 1$