

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x,y) xy \, dx \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x 2xy \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{2} xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^x \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x^3) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 2x^2 \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{X^2} &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \\
 E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) \, dx = \int_0^1 2x^3 \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{X^2} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{18}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f) \quad E(Y) &= \int_0^1 y(2(1-y)) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 (2y - 2y^2) dy \\
 &= \left(y^2 - \frac{2}{3} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y^2) &= \int_0^1 (2y^2 - 2y^3) dy \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{2} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{18}}}$$

(4) $X(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ où A est uniformément distribué sur $0 \leq 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad E(X(t)) &= E(A \cos 2\pi f_c t) = \\
 &= E(A) \cos 2\pi f_c t \\
 &= \underline{\underline{2.5 \cos 2\pi f_c t}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad E(X^2(t)) &= E(A^2 \cos^2 2\pi f_c t) \\
 &= E(A^2) \cos^2 2\pi f_c t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(A^2) = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{5} a^2 da = \frac{1}{15} a^3 \Big|_0^5 = \frac{125}{15} = 8.33$$

$$E(x^2(t)) = 8.33 \cos^2 2\pi f t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sigma_x^2 &= E(x^2(t)) - (E(x(t)))^2 \\ &= 8.33 \cos^2 2\pi f t - 6.25 \cos^2 2\pi f t \\ &= \underline{\underline{2.08 \cos^2 2\pi f t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } E(x(t_1)x(t_2)) &= E(A^2 \cos 2\pi f t_1 \cos 2\pi f t_2) \\ &= E(A^2) \cos 2\pi f t_1 \cos 2\pi f t_2 \\ &= 8.33 \cos 2\pi f t_1 \cos 2\pi f t_2 \\ &= 4.167 \cos 2\pi f t_2 (t_2 - t_1) \\ &\quad + 4.167 \cos 2\pi f t_2 (t_1 + t_2) \end{aligned}$$

e) Non, $E(x(t))$, $E(x^2(t))$ etc sont des fonctions de t et $R_x(t_1, t_2)$ n'est pas ^{seulement} une fonction de $t_2 - t_1$ ~~seulement~~.