

Correction

Exercice 1 : 1. $F_\lambda(x) = x \Rightarrow x=0$ et si $\lambda > 1$, $x = \pm \sqrt{\lambda-1}$.

• Stabilité : pour $x=0$, multiplicateur = $F'_\lambda(0) = \lambda$.

$|\lambda| < 1 \Rightarrow 0$ est stable.

$|\lambda| > 1 \Rightarrow 0$ est instable. \Rightarrow bifurc. possibles en $\lambda = -1$ ou 1

• pour $x = \pm \sqrt{\lambda-1}$: $F'_\lambda(x) = \lambda - 3(\lambda-1) = 3 - 2\lambda$ ($\lambda > 1$)

pour $\lambda \in [1, 2]$: stable bifurc. possibles en 1 et 2.

pour $\lambda > 2$: instable

bifurcations possibles : $\left\{ (\lambda = -1, x = 0), (\lambda = 1, x = 0), (\lambda = 2, x = \pm \sqrt{\lambda-1}) \right\}$.

2. bifurcation $\lambda = -1$: multiplicateur $F'_\lambda(x) = -1 \Rightarrow$ bifurcation clapet possible.
 $\frac{1}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{1}{3} f_{xxx} = -2 \neq 0$
 $f_{xx} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ clapet.

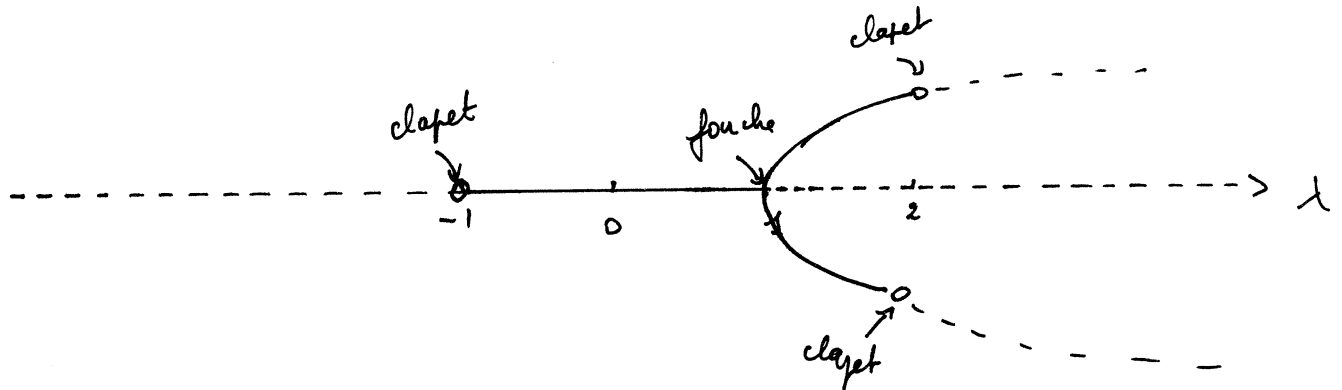
bifurcation $\lambda = 2$: multiplicateur $F'_\lambda(x) = -1 \Rightarrow$ clapet possible $x = \pm 1$
 $\frac{1}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{1}{3} f_{xxx} = \frac{1}{2}(-6x) + \frac{1}{3}(-6) = \begin{cases} x=1 & -3-2 = -5 \\ x=-1 & 3-2 = 1 \end{cases} \neq 0$

$F_{x\lambda} = 1 \neq 0$

\Rightarrow clapet.

3. En $\lambda = 1$, apparition de 2 nouveaux équilibres et chgt de stabilité de 0.

4)



Exercice 8 :

$$1. \tau_m \partial_t p = \frac{1}{2} \partial_y^2 (\sigma^2 p) - \partial_y (f(y) p)$$

→ Notation :
$$p''(y) - \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{2f(y)}{\sigma^2} p(y) \right) = 0.$$

2. Résolution :

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(p'(y) - \frac{2f(y)}{\sigma^2} p(y) \right) = 0 \iff$$

$$p'(y) - \frac{2f(y)}{\sigma^2} p(y) = \text{cte.} \quad , \quad p(y) = C(y) e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$$

où F est une primitive de f.

Résolution : * sur $[V_r, \Theta]$, $p'(y) - \frac{2f(y)}{\sigma^2} p(y) = \text{valeur en } \Theta = p'(\Theta) = -\frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2}$

solution homogène : $C e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$

soit particulière : variation de la constante :

$$C'(y) e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)} = -\frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(y) = -\int_0^y \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx + \alpha_0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(y) = \left(\alpha_0 - \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_0^y e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx \right) e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$$

$$P_1(\Theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_0^\Theta e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx.$$

$$\text{d'où } P_1(y) = \left(\frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_0^\Theta e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx \right) e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$$

* sur $(-\infty, V_r]$: $p'(y) - \frac{2f(y)}{\sigma^2} p(y) = p'(V_r^-) - \frac{2f(V_r)}{\sigma^2} p(V_r^-)$

$$= p'(V_r^+) + \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} - \frac{2f(V_r)}{\sigma^2} p(V_r^+) = -\frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} + \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(y) = \alpha_0 e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$$

condition $P_0(V_r) = P_0(V_r^+) \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^\Theta e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx.$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(y) = \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^\Theta e^{-\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(x)} dx e^{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} F(y)}$$

Taux de décharge stationnaire :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\theta} P(y) dy = 1 = \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^{\theta} e^{-2/\sigma^2 F(x)} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{V_r} e^{2/\sigma^2 f(x)} dx$$

$$+ \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^{\theta} dy \int_y^{\theta} e^{-2/\sigma^2 F(x)} e^{2/\sigma^2 f(y)} dx.$$

$$= \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^{\theta} dx \int_{-\infty}^{V_r} e^{-2/\sigma^2 (F(x) - F(y))} dy$$

$$+ \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^{\theta} dy \int_y^{\theta} e^{-2/\sigma^2 (F(x) - F(y))} dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\tau_m} \left(\int_{V_r}^{\theta} dx \int_{-\infty}^{V_r} e^{-2/\sigma^2 (F(x) - F(y))} dy + \int_{V_r}^{\theta} dy \int_y^{\theta} e^{-2/\sigma^2 (F(x) - F(y))} dx \right)^{-1}$$

3. $f(x) = \mu - x$. $F(x) = -\frac{(\mu - x)^2}{2}$.

$$P(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_{V_r}^{\theta} e^{\frac{2(\mu - x)^2}{\sigma^2}} dx & e^{-2(\mu - y)^2/\sigma^2} & y \in (-\infty, V_r) \\ \frac{2V_0 \tau_m}{\sigma^2} \int_y^{\theta} e^{\frac{2(\mu - x)^2}{\sigma^2}} dx & e^{-2(\mu - y)^2/\sigma^2} & y \in (V_r, \theta] \\ \theta & & y > \theta \end{cases}$$

Exercice 3 : $\int dV_t = (-\lambda V_t + I e(t)) dt + g(V_t - E) dW_t$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_0 = V_{\text{net}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(t) &= \exp\left(-\lambda t + \int_0^t g dW_s - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t g^2 ds\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\left(\lambda + \frac{g^2}{2}\right)t + g W_t\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$V_t = \phi(t) \left[V_{\text{net}} + \int_0^t \phi(s)^{-1} (I e(s) + g^2 E) ds + \int_0^t \phi(s)^{-1} g E dW_s \right]$$

Problème :

1. (a) C_m : capacité de la membrane, g_m = sa conductance, V_r = pot. de repos.

(b) $V_j(t) = V_{reset} + \left(\frac{I_{app}}{g_m} + V_r - V_{reset} \right) (1 - e^{-t g_m / C_m})$.

(c) $V_j \uparrow$, $V_j(0) = V_{reset} < V_{th}$, V_j atteint le seuil V_{th} :

$$\frac{I_{app}}{g_m} + V_r > V_{th} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{I_{app} > \frac{(V_{th} - V_r)}{g_m} g_m}$$

ou on, pas de spike.

temps du 1^{er} spike : T tq $V_j(T) = V_{th}$ i.e.:

$$1 - e^{-T g_m / C_m} = (V_{th} - V_{reset}) \left(\frac{I_{app}}{g_m} + V_r - V_{reset} \right)$$

$$e^{-T g_m / C_m} = \frac{V_{th} - V_r - I_{app} / g_m}{V_{reset} - V_r - I_{app} / g_m}$$

$$\boxed{T = \frac{C_m}{g_m} \log \left(\frac{V_{reset} - V_r - I_{app} / g_m}{V_{th} - V_r - I_{app} / g_m} \right)}$$

(d) oui. $T = \frac{C_m}{g_m} \log \left(1 + \frac{V_{reset} - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_r - I_{app} / g_m} \right)$ \square

(e) $I_{app} \uparrow \Rightarrow T \downarrow \Rightarrow f \uparrow$ i.e. qui est cohérent avec les expériences biologiques!

2. Couplage :

(a) $I_{chim}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^m I_{Syn}(t-kT) = -q_s \alpha^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^m (t-kT) e^{-\alpha(t-kT)} = q_s \alpha^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^m e^{-\alpha(t-kT)} \right)$

$$= q_s \alpha^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(e^{-\alpha t} \sum_{-m}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha kT} \right) = q_s \alpha^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(e^{-\alpha t} \frac{e^{m \alpha T}}{1 - e^{-\alpha T}} \right)$$

$$\boxed{I_{chim}(t) = q_s \alpha^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha(t-nT)}}{(1 - e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left\{ (t-nT)(1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + T e^{-\alpha T} \right\}}$$

(b) $C_m \frac{dV_j}{dt} = -g_m (V_j - V_r) + I_{app} + \sum_{t_n, i \leq t} -q_s S_{ji}(t - t_{n,i}) + g_c (V_j - V_i + \beta \sum_{t_n, i \leq t} \delta(t - t_{n,i}))$, $j \in 1, 2, i \neq j$.

chgt de variables :

$$\bar{v}_j(\tau) = \frac{v_j\left(\tau \frac{cm}{gm}\right) - V_{reset}}{V_{th} - V_{reset}}$$

$$\Delta V = V_{th} - V_{reset}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv_j}{d\tau} = \frac{cm}{gm \Delta V} \frac{dv_j}{dt} = -\frac{v_j - V_r}{\Delta V} + \frac{I_{app}}{gm \Delta V} + \sum \frac{-q_s}{gm \Delta V} \alpha^2 \left(\tau \frac{cm}{gm} - t_{n,i}\right) e^{-\alpha^2 \left(\tau \frac{cm}{gm} - t_{n,i}\right)} + \frac{g_c}{gm} \left(\frac{v_j - v_i}{\Delta V} + \frac{\beta}{\Delta V} \sum s\left(\tau \frac{cm}{gm} - t_{n,i}\right) \right)$$

on pose $\tau_{n,i} = t_{n,i} \frac{gm}{cm}$, $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha \frac{cm}{gm}$, on a :

$$\frac{dv_j}{d\tau} = -v_j + \left(\frac{I_{app}}{gm \Delta V} + \frac{V_{reset} - V_r}{\Delta V} \right) - \sum \frac{q_s}{cm \Delta V} s(\tau - \tau_{n,i}) + \frac{g_c}{gm} \left(v_j - v_i + \frac{\beta}{\Delta V} \sum s(\tau - \tau_{n,i}) \right)$$

$$I = \frac{I_{app}}{gm \Delta V} + \frac{V_r - V_{reset}}{\Delta V}, \quad q_s = \frac{q_s}{cm \Delta V}, \quad \bar{g}_c = \frac{g_c}{gm}, \quad \bar{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\Delta V}, \quad \bar{\alpha} = \alpha \frac{cm}{gm}$$

3. Modèle de Phase :

(a) en t^* , $v(t^*) = I(1 - e^{-t^*}) + \varepsilon$, ~~...~~

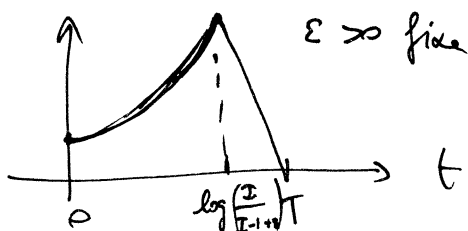
comme l'équation est linéaire, il suffit de rajouter $\varepsilon e^{-(t-t^*)}$ à la solution de base (sans perturbation)

pour $t \geq t^*$, $v(t) = I(1 - e^{-t}) + \varepsilon e^{-(t-t^*)}$

* si $\varepsilon \neq I(1 - e^{-t^*}) > 1$, alors $\tilde{T} = t^*$. (ie: $t^* > \log \frac{I}{I-1+\varepsilon}$)

* sinon, $\tilde{T}(t^*) = \log\left(\frac{\varepsilon e^{t^*} - I}{1 - I}\right)$, $T = \log\left(\frac{I}{1 - I}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \phi_\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} \log\left(\frac{I}{I - \varepsilon e^t}\right) / \log\left(\frac{I}{I - 1}\right) & t \leq \log\left(\frac{I}{I - 1 + \varepsilon}\right) \\ \frac{T - t}{T} & t \geq \log\left(\frac{I}{I - 1 + \varepsilon}\right) \end{cases}$$



Derive en $z = 0$: $\frac{g_c}{IT}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) G_c(\phi) &= \frac{g_c}{T} \int_0^T z(t) \left(\omega_{Lc}(t - \phi T) + \beta \delta(t - \phi T) - \omega_{Lc}(t + \phi T) - \beta \delta(t + \phi T) \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{g_c}{T} \beta \left(z(\phi T) - z((1-\phi)T) \right) + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \int_0^T e^t \left(1 - e^{-[t - \phi T]} - 1 + e^{-[t + \phi T]} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{g_c \beta}{IT^2} \left(e^{\phi T} - e^{(1-\phi)T} \right) + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \int_0^{\phi T} e^t e^{-t - (1-\phi)T} dt + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \int_{\phi T}^T -e^t e^{-t + \phi T} dt \\
 &\quad + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \int_0^{(1-\phi)T} e^t e^{-t - \phi T} dt + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \int_{(1-\phi)T}^T e^t e^{-t + (1-\phi)T} dt \\
 &= \frac{g_c \beta}{IT^2} \left(e^{\phi T} - e^{(1-\phi)T} \right) + \frac{g_c}{T^2} \left(-\phi T e^{-(1-\phi)T} - (1-\phi)T e^{\phi T} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (1-\phi)T e^{-\phi T} + \phi T e^{(1-\phi)T} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_c(\phi) = \frac{g_c \beta}{IT^2} \left(e^{\phi T} - e^{(1-\phi)T} \right) + \frac{2g_c}{T} \left(\phi \operatorname{sh}((1-\phi)T) - (1-\phi) \operatorname{sh}(\phi T) \right)$$

$$0 < \phi < 1.$$

$G_c(0) = G_c(1) = 0$ par T -périodicité de la fonction d'interaction.

(ii) $0, 1$: on vient de le voir. $1/2$ par T -périodicité aussi (on peut aussi faire le calcul).

$$(iii) \quad G_c'(\phi) = \frac{g_c \beta}{IT} \left(e^{\phi T} + e^{(1-\phi)T} \right) + \frac{2g_c}{T} \left(\operatorname{sh}((1-\phi)T) - \phi T \operatorname{ch}((1-\phi)T) \right. \\
 \left. + \operatorname{sh}(\phi T) - (1-\phi)T \operatorname{ch}(\phi T) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cas } \beta = 0 : G_c'(1/2) &= \frac{2g_c}{T} \left(\operatorname{sh}(T/2) - \frac{T}{2} \operatorname{ch}(T/2) + \operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right) \\
 &= \frac{4g_c}{T} \left(\operatorname{sh}(T/2) - \frac{T}{2} \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

on mgq $\forall x, \operatorname{sh}(x) - x \operatorname{ch}(x) \leq 0$. En effet, en 0 vaut 0,

$$f'(x) = \operatorname{ch}(x) - \operatorname{ch}(x) - x \operatorname{sh}(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0, \quad < 0 \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$f'' = 0, \quad f^{(3)}(0) < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{f < 0 \quad \forall x > 0} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{stable } \forall T > 0}$$

$$G_c'(1/2) = \frac{2g_c}{IT} e^{-T/2} \left(\beta + \frac{4g_c}{T} (\operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2)) \right)$$

on a vu que $\operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) < 0 \quad \forall T > 0$.

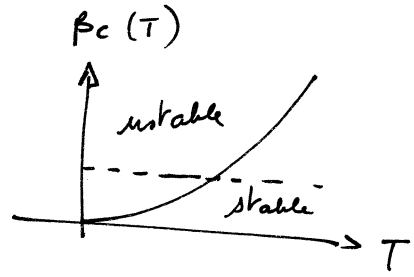
donc il existe un unique point β_c pour lequel $G_c'(1/2)$ s'annule et change de signe :

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_c(T) &= -\frac{2g_c}{T} (\operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2)) \frac{IT}{2g_c} e^{-T/2} \\ &= 2I e^{-T/2} (T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) - \operatorname{sh}(T/2)) \quad \text{et} \quad I = \frac{1}{1-e^{-T}} \\ &= \frac{2}{e^{T/2} - e^{-T/2}} (T/2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) - \operatorname{sh}(T/2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\beta_c(T) = \frac{T}{2} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(T/2)}{\operatorname{sh}(T/2)} - 1}$$

Pour $\beta < \beta_c(T)$, l'équilibre est stable

Pour $\beta > \beta_c(T)$, l'équilibre est instable.



• à β fixé, il existe donc $T_c(\beta) = \beta_c^{-1}(\beta)$ tel que
 $\forall T < T_c$, l'équilibre est instable et $\forall T > T_c$, l'eq. est stable.

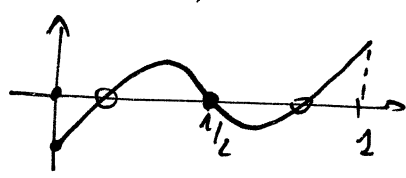
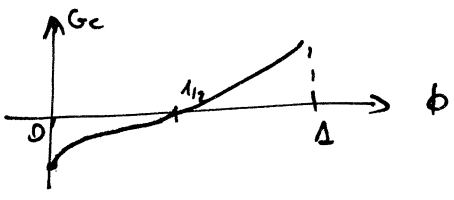
• $G_c(0^+) = \frac{g_c \beta}{IT^2} (1 - e^{-T}) < 0 \Rightarrow G_c(1^-) > 0$ car G_c impaire et 1-périodique

• on a $G_c(0^+) < 0$, $G_c(1/2) = 0$ et $G_c'(1/2) < 0$ donc nécessairement G_c croise 0 entre $(0, 1/2)$ avec une pente positive $\Rightarrow \exists$ un point fixe instable entre 0 et $1/2$.

De même entre $1/2$ et 1, $G_c(1/2) = 0$ avec pente < 0 donc va être < 0 dans un voisinage à droite de $1/2$ et $G_c(1^-) > 0 \Rightarrow$ on va croiser 0 avec une pente $> 0 \Rightarrow$ il existe un point fixe instable entre $1/2$ et 1.

$T < T_c$: $1/2$ est instable

$T > T_c$, $1/2$ est stable



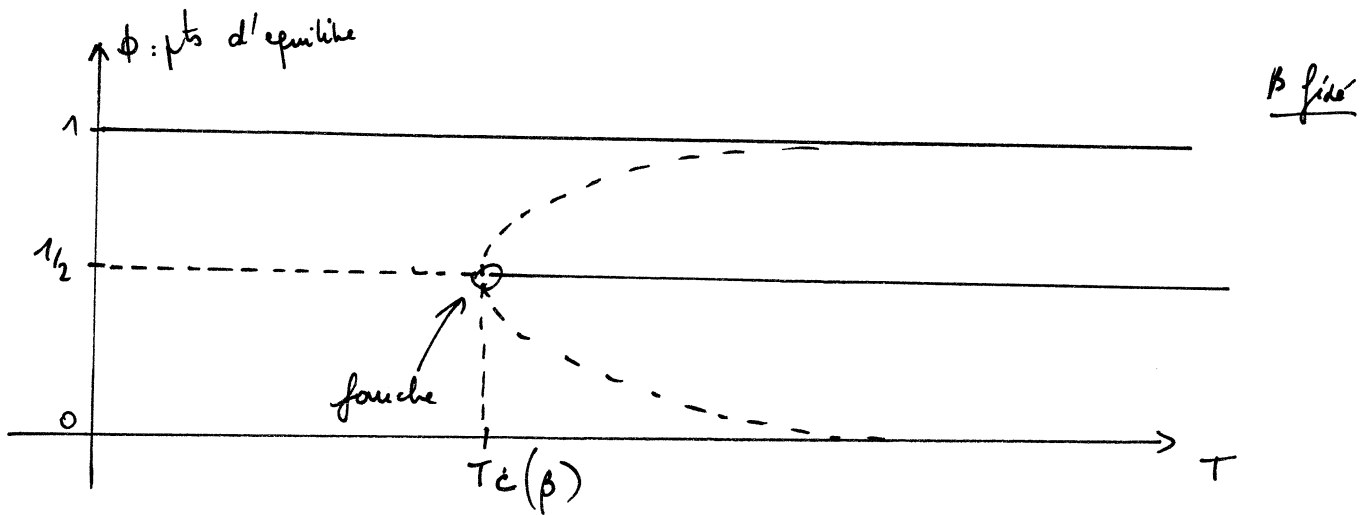
$$(iv) \frac{\partial G_c}{\partial \phi} = 0 : \text{par def de } \beta_c$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_c}{\partial \phi^2} = 0 \text{ par symétrie autour de } 1/2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 G_c}{\partial \phi^3} = g_c \beta T (1 - e^{-T}) \left(e^{\phi T} + e^{(1-\phi)T} \right) + 2g_c \left(3T \operatorname{sh}((1-\phi)T) + 3T \operatorname{sh}(\phi T) - (1-\phi)T^2 \operatorname{ch}(\phi T) - \phi T^2 \operatorname{ch}((1-\phi)T) \right).$$

$$\text{en } \phi = 1/2, \quad = 2g_c \beta T (1 - e^{-T}) e^{T/2} + 2g_c \left(6T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T^2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right) \\ = 4g_c \beta T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) + 2g_c \left(6T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T^2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right).$$

$$\text{en } \beta = \beta_c \quad = 4g_c T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) \left(\frac{T}{2} \frac{ch}{sh} - 1 \right) + 2g_c \left(6T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T^2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right) \\ = 2g_c \left(6T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) - T^2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2) \right) + \cancel{4T^2 \operatorname{ch}(T/2)} - 2T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) \\ = 8g_c T \operatorname{sh}(T/2) \neq 0.$$



(c) Couplage chimique

$$\begin{aligned}
 i. \int_{\varepsilon_1 T}^{\varepsilon_2 T} e^{t} I_{\text{chui}}(t) dt &= \int_{\varepsilon_1 T}^{\varepsilon_2 T} e^{t} S_T(t - nT) dt \stackrel{u=t-nT}{=} \int_{u_1}^{u_2} e^{u+nT} S_T(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2 e^{nT}}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \int_{u_1}^{u_2} e^u e^{-u} (u(1-e^{-\alpha T}) + T e^{-\alpha T}) dt \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2 e^{nT}}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{u_2^2}{2} - \frac{u_1^2}{2} \right) (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + T e^{-\alpha T} (u_2 - u_1) \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2 e^{nT}}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{(\varepsilon_2 - n)^2 T^2 - (\varepsilon_1 - n)^2 T^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + T e^{-\alpha T} (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \right) \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2 T^2 e^{nT}}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{(\varepsilon_2 - n)^2 - (\varepsilon_1 - n)^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) G(\phi) = \frac{1}{IT^2} \left\{ \int_0^{\phi T} e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t - \phi T) + \int_{\phi T}^T e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t - \phi t) + \int_0^{(1-\phi)T} e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t + \phi T) + \int_{(1-\phi)T}^T e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t + \phi T) \right\}.$$

$$I_1: m = -1 \quad I_1 = \int_{-\phi T}^0 e^{t+\phi T} I_{\text{chui}}(t) dt = \frac{e^{\phi T} \alpha^2 T^2 e^{-T}}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(-\frac{(1-\phi)^2 - 1}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right)$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{T(1-\phi)} e^{t+\phi T} I_{\text{chui}}(t) dt = \frac{e^{\phi T} \alpha^2 T^2}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{(1-\phi)^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right)$$

~~I_2~~

$$I_3 = \int_{\phi T}^T e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t) dt e^{-\phi T} = \frac{e^{-\phi T} \alpha^2 T^2}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{1 - (1-\phi)^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right)$$

$$I_4 = \int_{T-\phi T}^{T+\phi T} e^t I_{\text{chui}}(t) dt e^{-\phi T} = \frac{e^{-\phi T} \alpha^2 T^2 e^T}{(1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left(\frac{\phi^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(\phi) &= \frac{g_s \alpha^2 T^2}{IT^2 (1-e^{-\alpha T})^2} \left\{ e^{-(1-\phi)T} \left(\frac{1 - (1-\phi)^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right) \right. \\
 &\quad + e^{\phi T} \left(\frac{(1-\phi)^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right) \\
 &\quad + e^{-\phi T} \left(\frac{1 - \phi^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right) \\
 &\quad \left. + e^{(1-\phi)T} \left(\frac{\phi^2}{2} (1-e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

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(iii) 0, 1/2 et 1: en dérivant - on vérifie que ça marche:

$$0: 0 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T} = 0$$

$$1: \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} + 0 - 0 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T} = 0$$

$$1/2: e^{-T/2} \frac{1 - 1/4}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha T} + e^{T/2} \frac{1/4}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha T}$$

$$- e^{-T/2} \frac{1 - 1/4}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha T} - e^{T/2} \frac{1/4}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha T} = 0$$

(iv). Il faut dériver: c'est moche.

$$G'(\phi) = \kappa \left[T e^{-(1-\phi)T} \left(\frac{(1-\phi)^2}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right) \right. \\
+ e^{-(1-\phi)T} \left(\frac{1 + 2(1-\phi)}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \right) \\
+ T e^{\phi T} \left(\frac{(1-\phi)^2}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right) \\
+ e^{\phi T} \left(\frac{-2(1-\phi)}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T} \right) \\
- T e^{-\phi T} \left(\frac{1 - \phi^2}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} (1-\phi) \right) \\
- e^{-\phi T} \left(-\phi (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T} \right) \\
+ T e^{(1-\phi)T} \left(\frac{\phi^2}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \phi \right) \\
\left. - e^{(1-\phi)T} \left(\phi (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \right) \right]$$

$$G'(0) = \kappa \left[T e^{-T} (0+0) + e^{-T} \left(\frac{3}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \right) + T \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \right) \right. \\
+ (-(1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T}) - T \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-\alpha T} \right) \\
\left. + e^{-\alpha T} + T e^T (0+0) - e^T e^{-\alpha T} \right]$$

$$= \kappa \left[e^{-T} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) + e^{-T} - (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) - e^{-\alpha T} \right]$$

$$= \kappa \left[\underbrace{(e^{-T} - 1) (1 - e^{-\alpha T})}_{\leq 0} + \underbrace{e^{-(1+\alpha)T} - e^{(1-\alpha)T}}_{\leq 0} \right]$$

≤ 0

$G'(1) \leq 0$ par impaire de la fonction.

$G'(1/2) : \neq$ figure : d'abord instable puis stable

(v) idem.

(vi)

