

Stationnarité au 2nd ordre

$$\begin{aligned}
 * E(X(t, \omega)) &= E(A(\omega) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(\omega))) \\
 &\text{Les v.a sont indépendantes} \\
 &= \underbrace{E(A(\omega))}_0 \cdot E(\sin(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(\omega))) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * E(X(t, \omega) X(t-z, \omega)) &= E(A(\omega) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(\omega)) \\
 &\quad \cdot A(\omega) \sin(2\pi f_0 (t-z) + \phi(\omega))) \\
 &= E(A^2(\omega)) \cdot E(\sin(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(\omega)) \sin(2\pi f_0 (t-z) + \phi(\omega))) \\
 &= \sigma^2 \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \phi) \sin(2\pi f_0 (t-z) + \phi) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\phi \\
 &= \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 z \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} d\phi + \sigma^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi f_0 (2t-z) + \phi d\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

Remarque : théorème du transfert.

$$E(g(\phi(\omega))) = \int_{\phi} g(\phi) \cdot f_{\phi}(\phi) d\phi$$

$$\text{ici } f_{\phi}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$