



# POURQUOI LINÉARISER ?

- ① ESPACE D'ÉTAT  $\rightarrow$  SOLUTION ANALYTIQUE  
[ODE]  $\rightarrow$  REPRÉSENTATION MATRICIELLE.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  ALGÈBRE MATRICIEL

- ② REPRÉSENTATION ENTRÉE - SORTIE

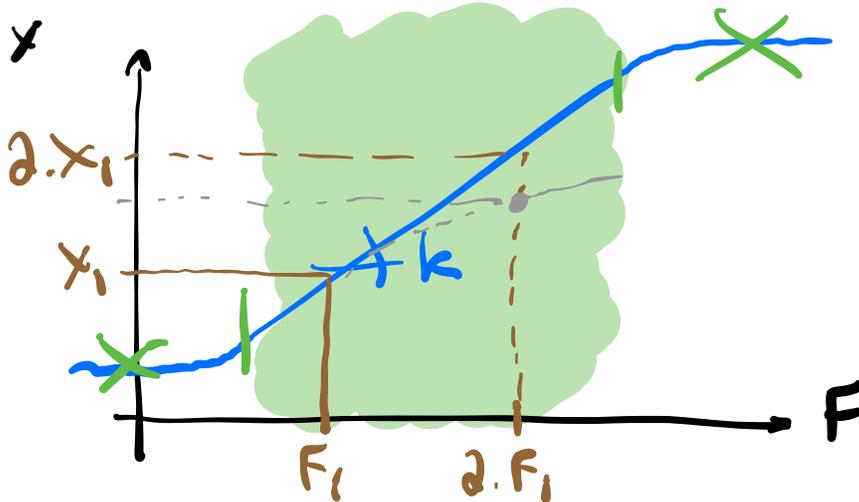
$$u(t) \rightarrow \boxed{S(\cdot)} \rightarrow y(t) = S(u(t))$$

OUI si  $u^*(t) = \sum_i d_i u_i(t) \rightarrow y^*(t) = \sum_i d_i y_i(t)$

$\hookrightarrow$  HOMOGENÉITÉ + ADDITIVITÉ!

$\rightarrow$  SYSTÈME LINÉAIRE

EX: RESSORT:  $F = kx$ ,  $x$ : POSITION

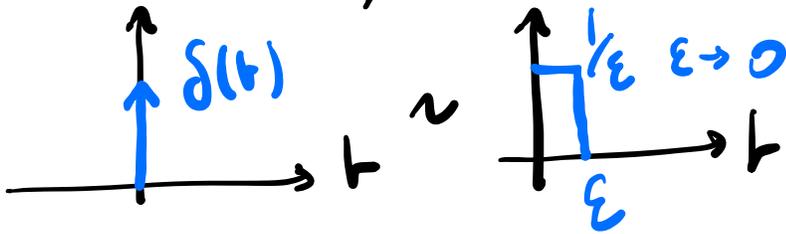


# ① LTI

$$\mu_i(t) \rightarrow \boxed{S(\cdot)} \rightarrow y_i(t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mu^*(t) = \sum_i d_i \mu_i(t) \rightarrow y^*(t) = \sum_i d_i y_i(t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{CHOIX \#1: } \mu(t) = \delta(t) \quad y(t) = h(t)$$



$$\rightarrow \mu^*(t) \rightarrow \boxed{h(t)} \rightarrow y^*(t) = \mu^*(t) * h(t)$$

CONVOLUTION

- INTÉRÊT:
- PAS DE RESOLUTION D'ÉQUATIONS COMPLÈTES
  - PEUT ÊTRE OBTENU EXPÉRIMENTALEMENT
  - PARFAIT POUR } EMULATION  
                          } ANALYSE.

- MAIS PAS POUR
- LE DESIGN
  - LE TRAITEMENT DE  
SIGNAL

EXTRAIRE LE CONTENU PRÉFÉRENTIEL D'UN SIGNAL MATHÉMATIQUEMENT.

EX SIMPLE: SIGNAL SONORE → NOTE.

→ LA NOTE EST DÉFINIE PAR SA FRÉQUENCE!

DEF.

SIGNAL PÉRIODIQUE AVEC PÉRIODE T

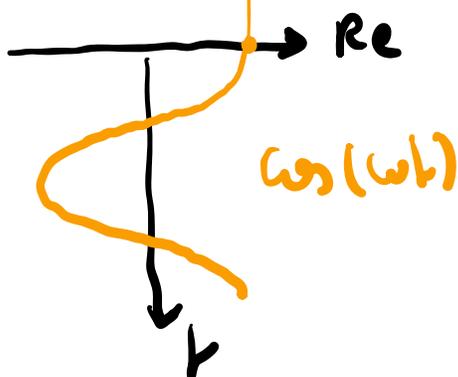
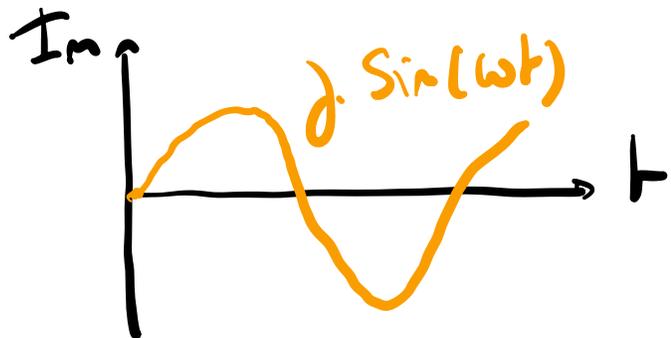
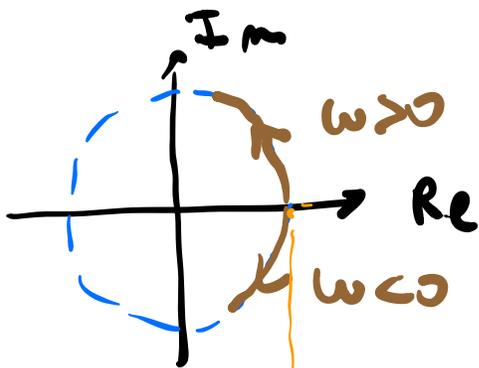
$$x(t) = x(t+T) \quad \forall t, \text{ pour certains } T.$$

T: PÉRIODE [S]

$f = \frac{1}{T}$ : FRÉQUENCE [Hz]

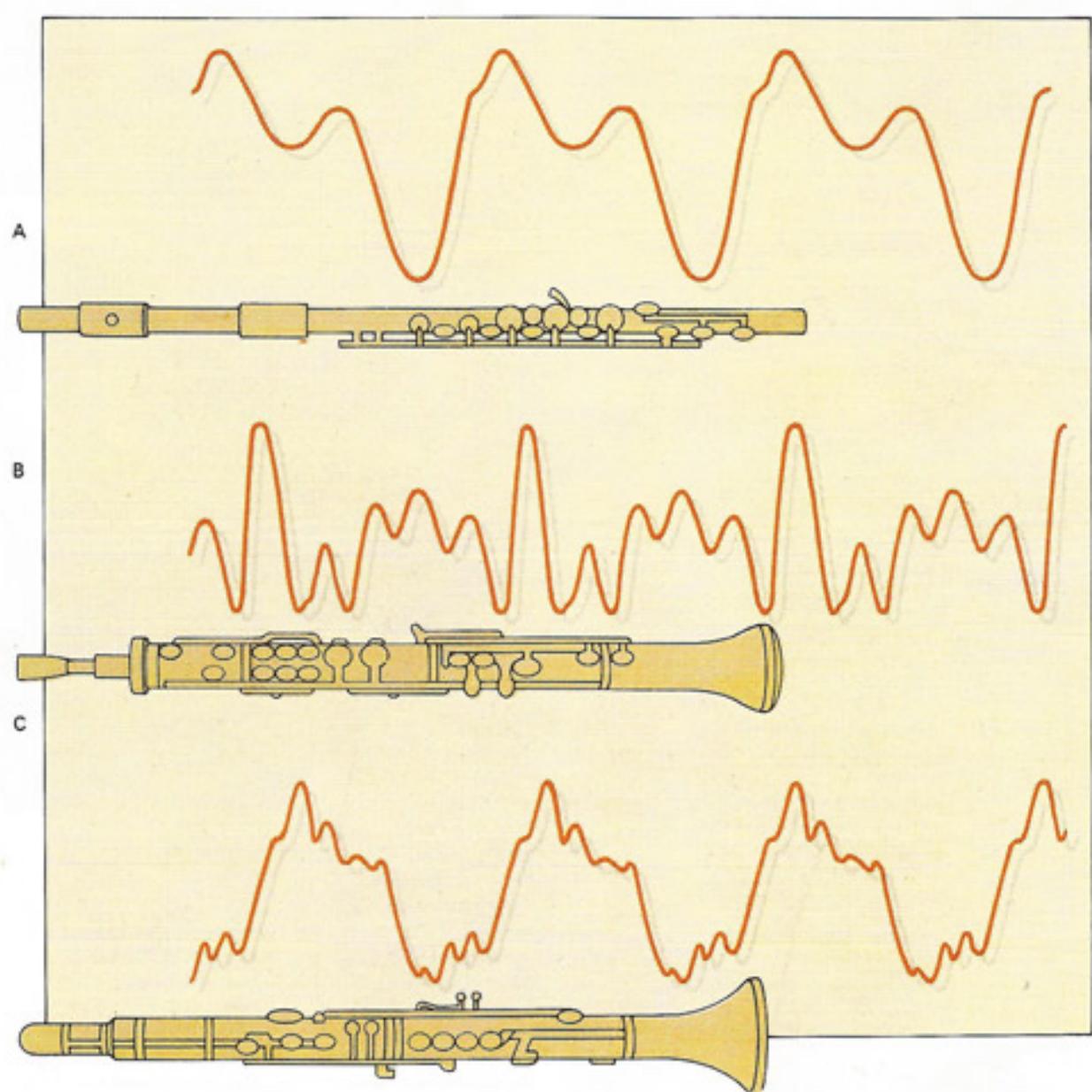
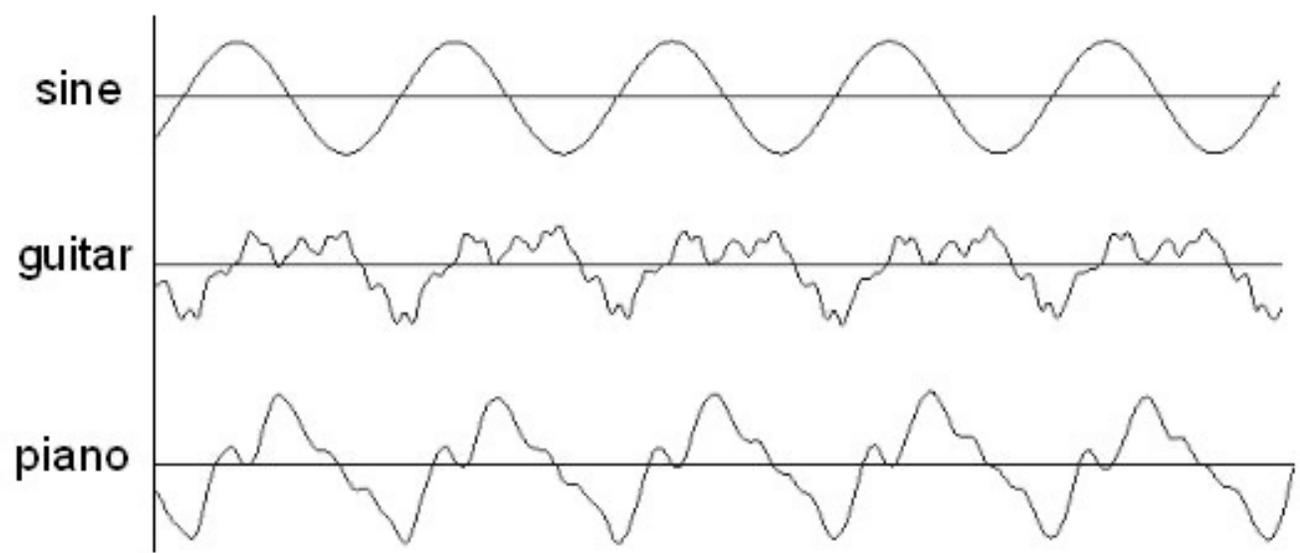
$\omega = 2\pi \cdot f$ : FRÉQUENCE ANGULAIRE [rad/s]

↳ SIGNAL PÉRIODIQUE DE BASE:  $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$

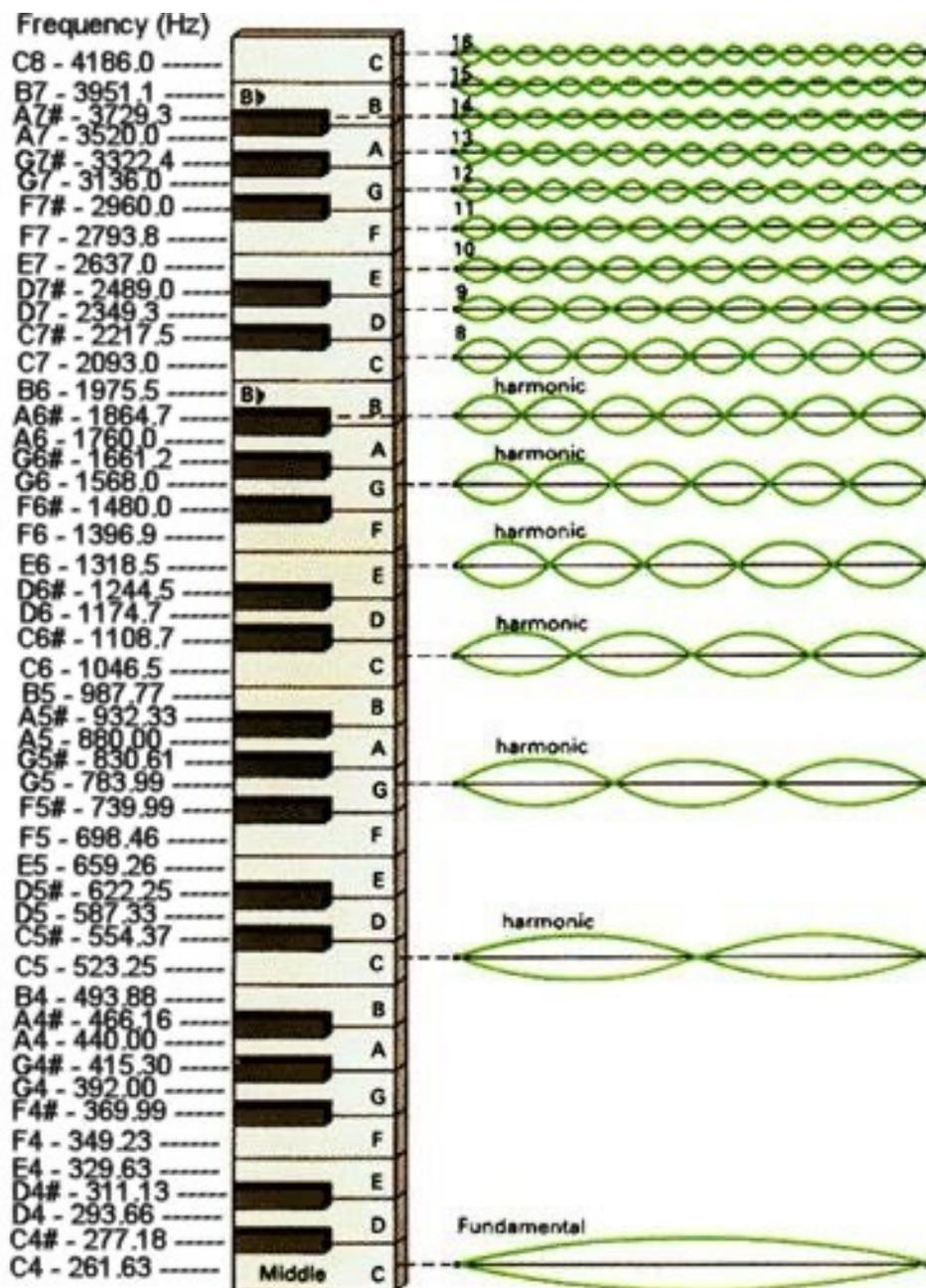


$$e^{j\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)$$

$\omega_0$  = NOTE SPÉCIFIQUE!



# HARMONICS!



↳ MÊME NOTE → MÊME FRÉQUENCE!  
SON ≠ → SIGNAL ≠

↳ ≠ COMBINAISONS D'HARMONIQUES.

Ⓐ ON DÉFINIT LA FRÉQUENCE FONDAMENTALE

$$\mu(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T_0}t}$$

NOTE

PÉRIODIQUE DE PÉRIODE  $T_0$

Ⓑ ON DÉFINIT L'ENSEMBLE DES HARMONIQUES

$$\phi_k(t) = e^{jk\omega_0 t} = e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{T_0}t}$$

$$k = 0; \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

TOUTES PÉRIODIQUES DE PÉRIODE  $T_0$ !

Ⓒ TIMBRE ?

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

← "POIDS" DE LA  $k^{\text{ÈME}}$  HARMONIQUE.

SIGNAL PÉRIODIQUE DE PÉRIODE  $T_0$ .

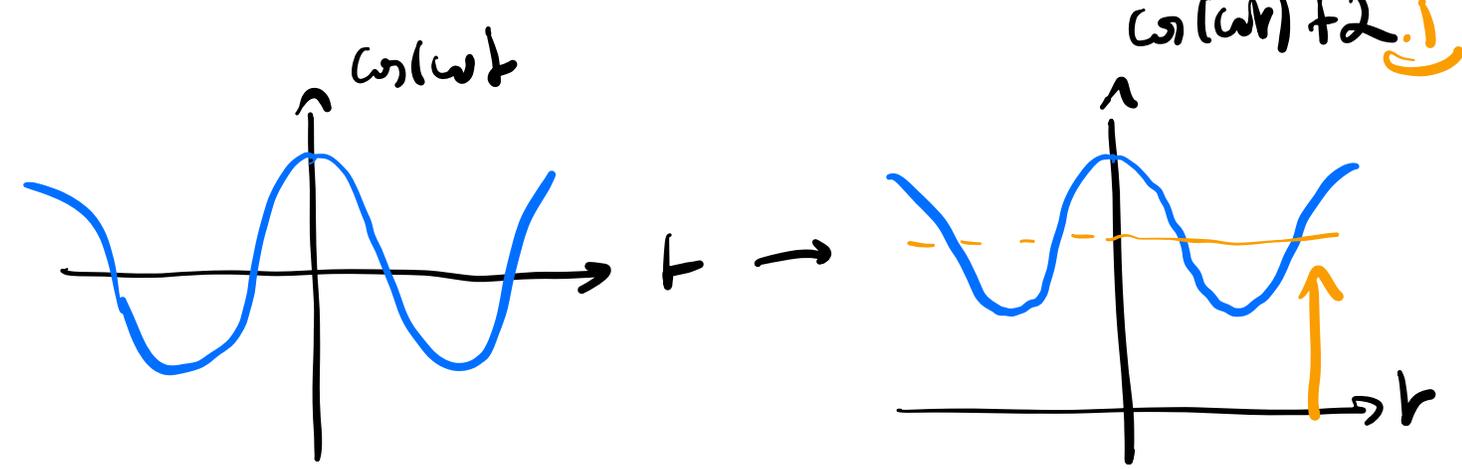
Ex:  $X(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2}$

$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$

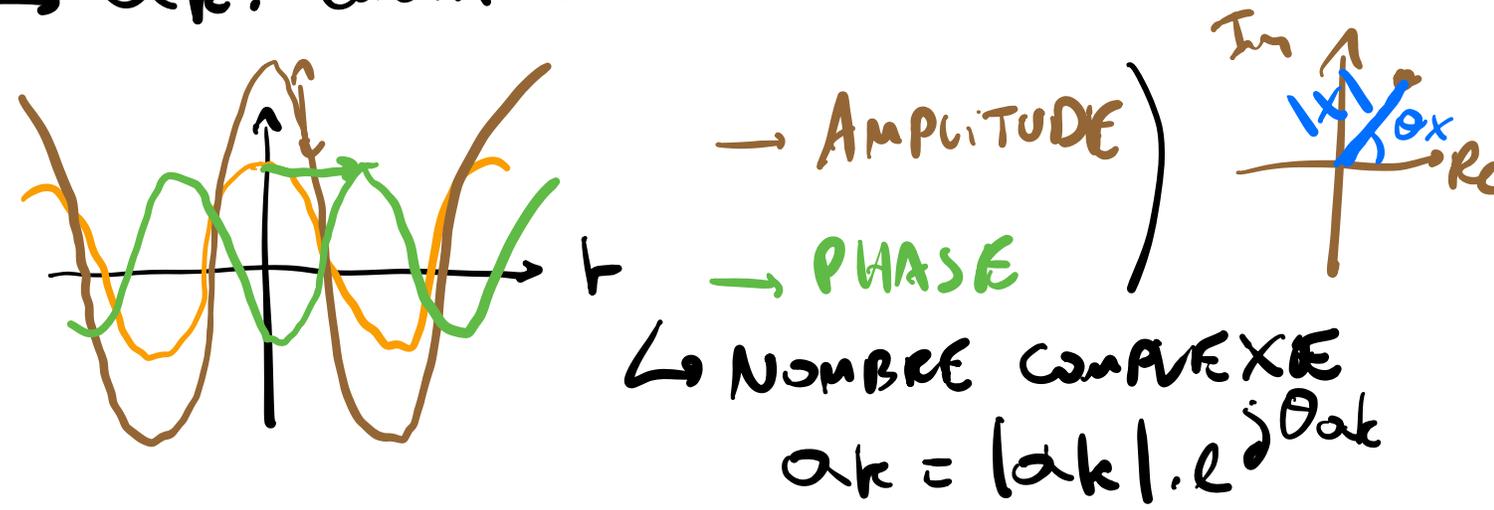
$= \dots + \cancel{a_{-2} \cdot e^{-2j\omega_0 t}} + \underline{a_{-1} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 t}} + \underline{a_0 \cdot e^0} + \underline{a_1 \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t}} + \cancel{a_2 \cdot e^{2j\omega_0 t}} + \dots$

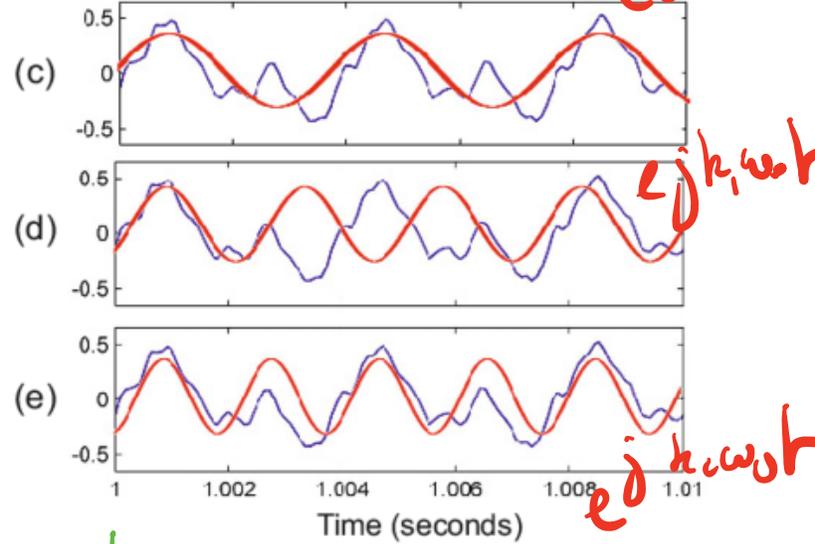
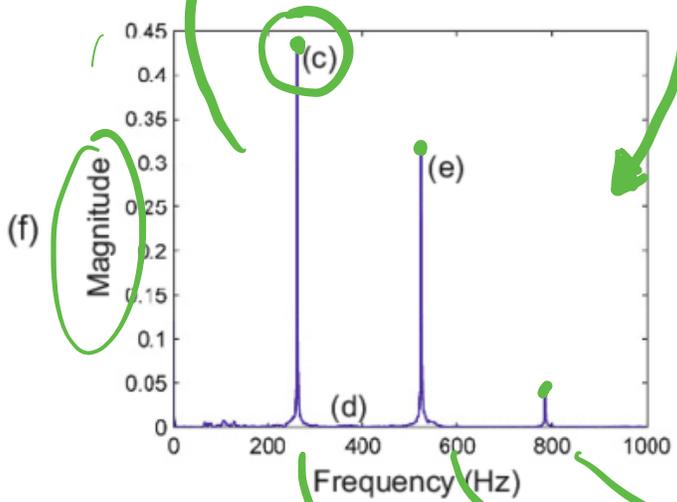
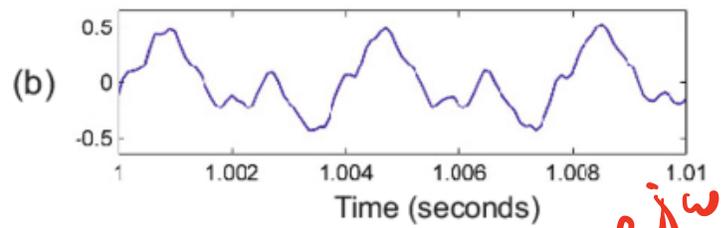
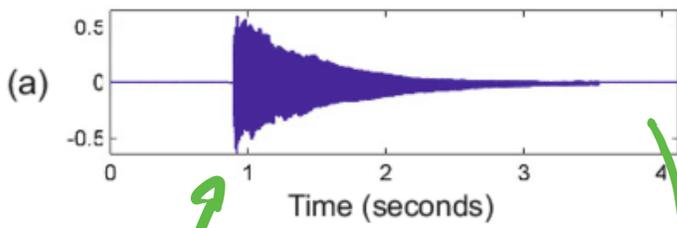
$\hookrightarrow a_{-2} = 0$        $\hookrightarrow a_0 = 2$        $\hookrightarrow a_2 = 0$

$\hookrightarrow a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$        $\hookrightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$        $\dots$



$\rightarrow a_k$ : CONTRIBUTION DE L'HARMONIQUE  $k$ .





$|a_k| \quad |a_1| \quad |a_2| \quad |a_3|$

↳ COMMENT CALCULER LES  $a_k$  POUR UN SIGNAL PÉRIODIQUE ARBITRAIRE?



$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$\cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

+  $\int$  PÉRIODE

$$\cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

+  $\int$  PÉRIODE

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot \underbrace{e^{jk\omega_0 t}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-jn\omega_0 t}} dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \underbrace{\int_0^{T_0} e^{j(k-n)\omega_0 t} dt}_{\textcircled{1}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{T_0} e^{j(k-n)\omega_0 t} dt \quad k, n \text{ ENTIERS}$$

$$= \int_0^{T_0} \cos((k-n)\omega_0 t) dt + j \int_0^{T_0} \sin((k-n)\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$\rightarrow k \neq n \quad \text{[Diagram of a sine wave with a shaded area over one period]} \Rightarrow \int_0^{T_0} - dt = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k = n \quad \int_0^{T_0} e^{j \cdot (0) \cdot \omega_0 t} dt = \int_0^{T_0} 1 \cdot dt = T_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\ = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \int_0^{T_0} e^{j(k-n)\omega_0 t} dt \\ = a_n \cdot T_0 \left[ + \sum_{k \neq n} a_k \cdot 0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_T x(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$



SÉRIES DE FOURIER D'UN SIGNAL PÉRIODIQUE  
[EN TEMPS CONTINU]. FOURIER, 1822

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} && \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{FREQ.} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{TEMPS} \end{array} \right] \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt && \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{TEMPS} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{FREQ.} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

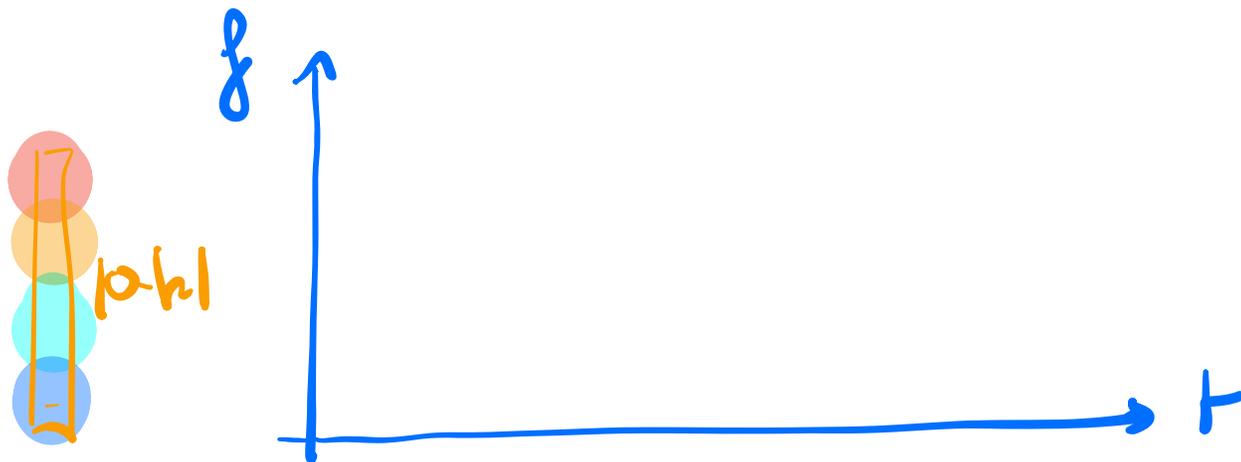
↳ COEFFICIENTS DE FOURIER

⚠ CONVERGENCE.

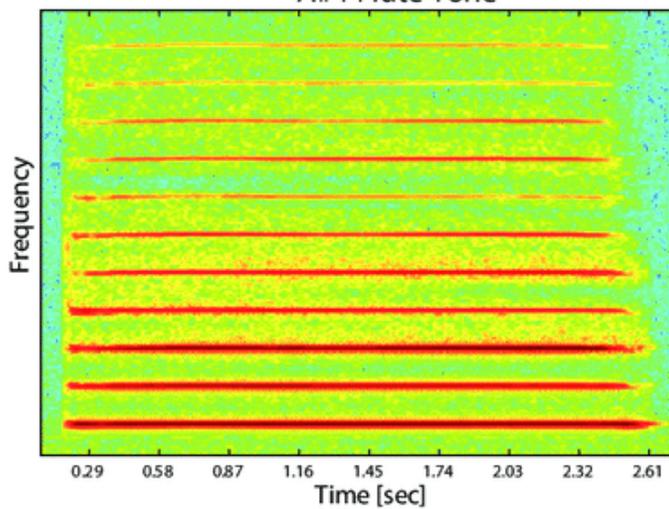
↳ Si SIGNAL EVOLUE AU COURS DU TEMPS

→ ORK EVOLUENT AU COURS DU TEMP

↳ SPECTROGRAMME! REPRESENTATION 3D

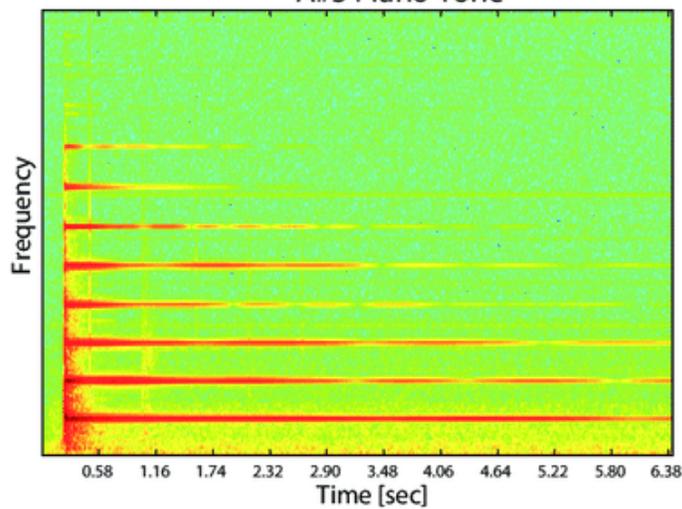


A#4 Flute Tone



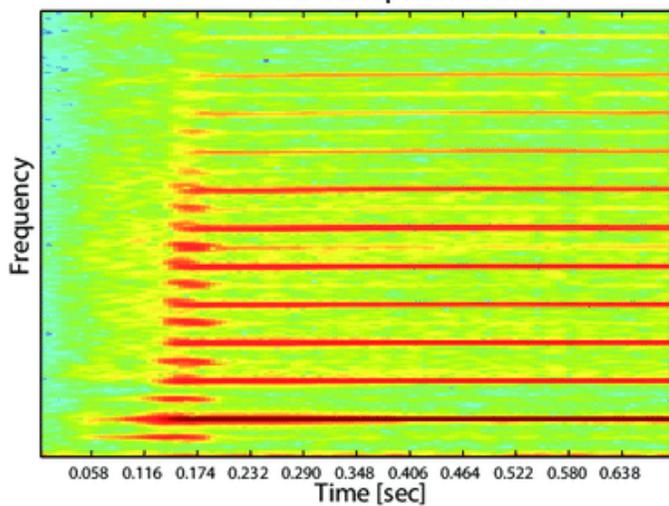
(a)

A#3 Piano Tone



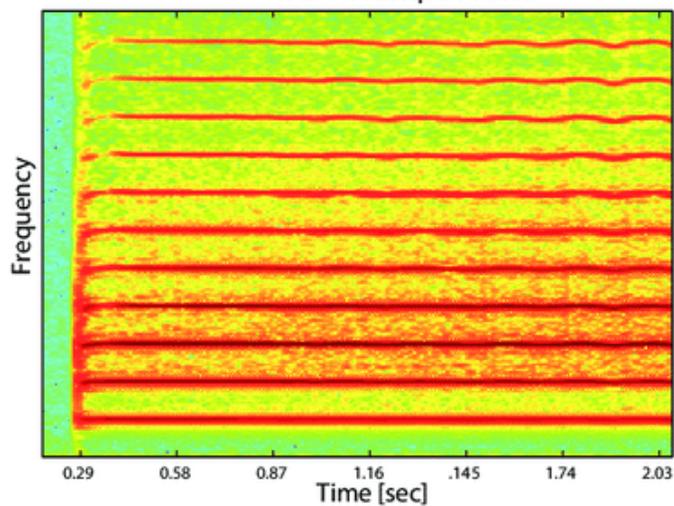
(b)

A#3 Saxophone Tone



(c)

A#4 Trumpet Tone



(d)