

TD4: Transformée de Fourier Discrète

Exercice 1.

$$F_s = 1 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow T_s = 1 \text{ s}$$

① TFD sur 4 points ?

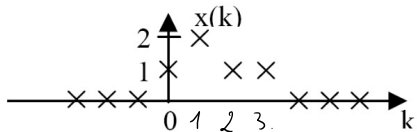
$$X(\omega) = T_s \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k) e^{-j2\pi \frac{k\omega}{N}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^3 x(k) e^{-j2\pi \frac{k\omega}{4}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^3 x(k) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^k$$

$$X(\omega) = x(0) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^0 + x(1) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^1 + x(2) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^2 + x(3) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^3$$

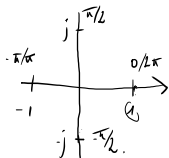
$$X(\omega) = 1 + 2e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} + \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^2 + \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{4}} \right)^3$$



$$(2) \quad n = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} &= -j \\ e^{-j\pi} &= -1 \\ e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}} &= j \\ e^{-j2\pi} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 5 \\ X(1) = 1 - 2j + (-j)^2 + (-j)^3 = 1 - 2j - 1 + j = -j \\ X(2) = 1 - 2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^3 = -1 \\ X(3) = 1 + 2j + (j)^2 + (j)^3 = j \\ X(4) = 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 5 = X(0) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & X(4) = X(0) = X(4-0) = X^*(0) \quad N=4 \\ & X(4-1) = X(3) = X^*(1) \\ & X(4-2) = X(2) = X^*(2) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{valable uniquement si} \\ X(N-p) = X^*(p), \quad x(k) \text{ est réel.} \end{array}$$

Exercice 2:

$$F_e = 10 \text{ kHz} \quad \text{et} \quad N = 1024.$$

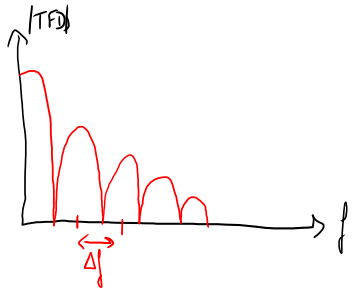
① Si fréquence $> \frac{F_e}{2}$, alors repliement spectral

② Intervalle entre $X(p)$ et $X(p+1) = \Delta f$.

On sait que la TFD à N points en temporel donne N raies en fréquentiel dans l'intervalle $]0; F_e[$.

$$\Delta f = \frac{F_e}{N}$$

Application: $\Delta f = \frac{10\,000}{1024} = 9,7 \text{ Hz}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad X(N-p) &= T_e \sum_0^{N-1} x(k) e^{-j2\pi \frac{(N-p)k}{N}} \\
 &= T_e \sum_0^{N-1} x(k) \underbrace{e^{-j2\pi \frac{Nk}{N}}}_1 e^{j2\pi \frac{kp}{N}} \\
 &= T_e \sum_0^{N-1} x(k) e^{j2\pi \frac{kp}{N}}
 \end{aligned}$$

si $x(k)$ est réel, $x(k) = x^*(k)$ et on a également $e^{j\theta} = (e^{-j\theta})^*$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(N-p) &= T_e \sum_0^{N-1} x(k) \left(e^{-j2\pi \frac{kp}{N}} \right)^* \\
 &= \left(T_e \sum_0^{N-1} x(k) e^{-j2\pi \frac{kp}{N}} \right)^* \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{X(p)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

↳ $X(N-p) = X^*(p)$ si $x(k)$ est réel.

Exercice 3: x_k périodique sur N points $\rightarrow x_{k+N} = x_k$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{2N}(m) &= T_e \sum_{k=0}^{2N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} \\
 &= T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} + T_e \sum_{k=N}^{2N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} \quad \text{chgt de variable} \\
 &= T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} + T_e \sum_{k'=0}^{N-1} x_{k'+N} e^{-j 2\pi \frac{m(k'+N)}{2N}} \\
 &= T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} + T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mN}{2N}} e^{-j \pi m} \\
 &= T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} (1 + (-1)^m)
 \end{aligned}$$

$k = N \rightarrow k' = 0$
 $k = k' + N \Rightarrow$
 $k = 2N-1 \rightarrow k' = N-1$

• m impair

$$\hookrightarrow (-1)^m = -1 \Rightarrow X_{2N}(m) = 0$$

• m pair

$$\hookrightarrow (-1)^m = 1 \Rightarrow X_{2N}(m) = 2 T_e \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k e^{-j 2\pi \frac{mk}{2N}} = 2 X_{N,N}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

Donc utiliser 2 périodes, n'apporte pas plus d'informations seulement plus d'énergie.

