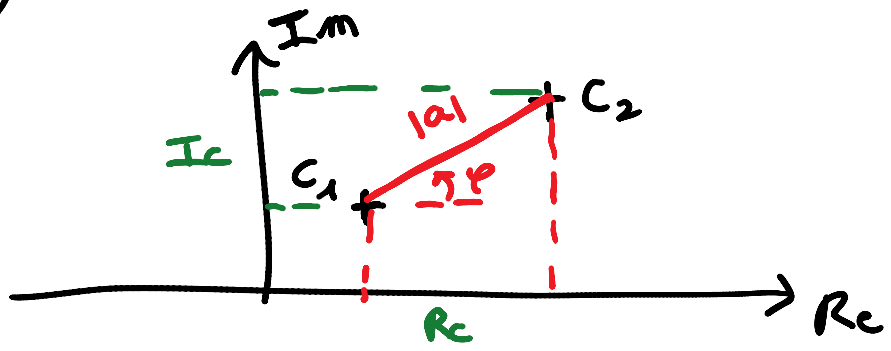
une fct de transfert =

$$\frac{(j-j_1)(j-j_2)\cdots(j-j_I)}{(j-p_1)(j-p_2)\cdots(j-p_N)}$$

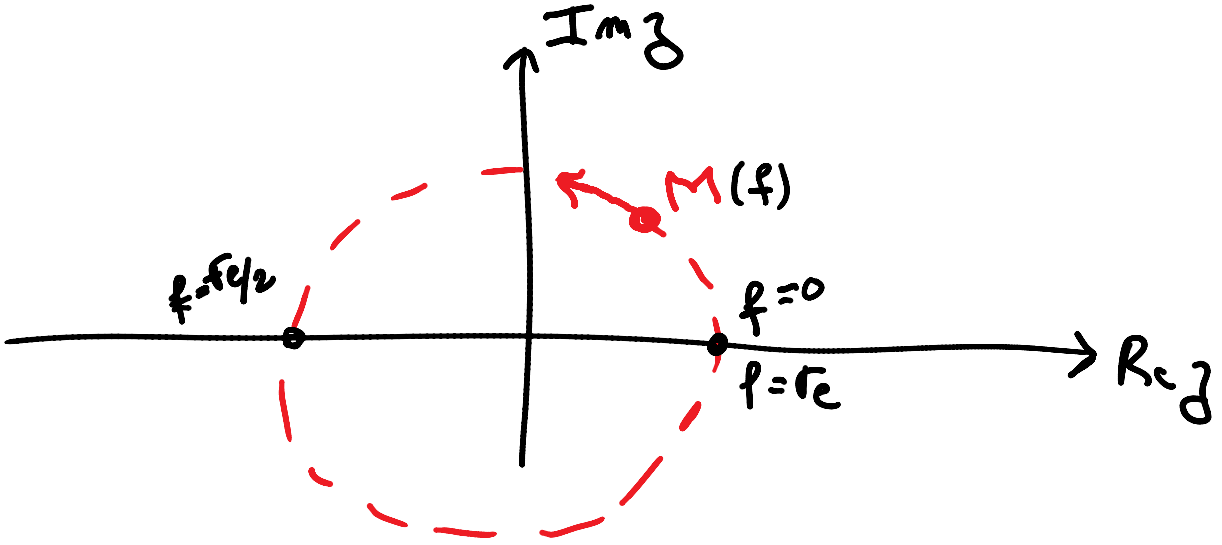
je sais que $j = e^{j\omega T_e}$

de manière générale = $c_1 - c_2$ avec $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}$



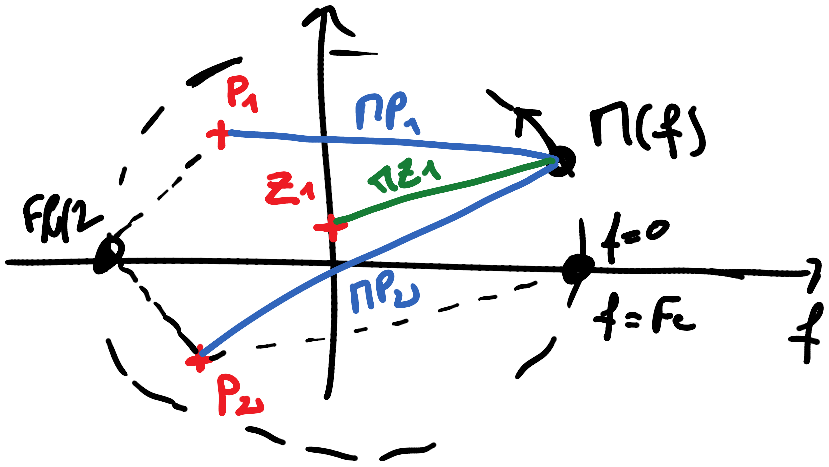
$$|H(j)| = \frac{\Pi z_1 \; \Pi z_2 \cdots \Pi z_I}{\Pi p_1 \; \Pi p_2 \cdots \Pi p_I}$$

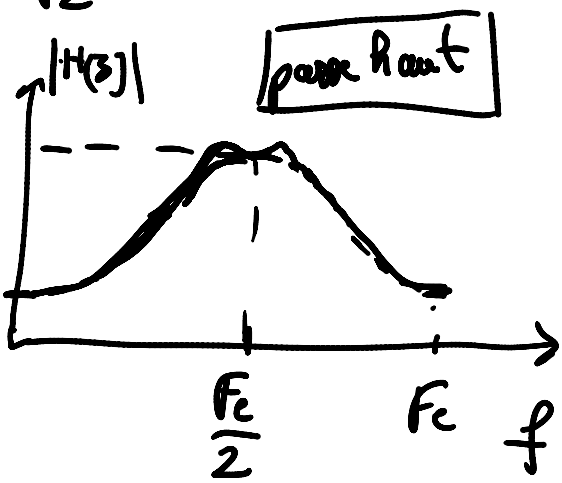
avec Π affixe de j



si par exemple $H(z) = \dfrac{(z - z_1)}{(z - p_1)(z - p_2)}$

$$|H(z)| = \frac{\Pi z_1}{\Pi p_1 \; \Pi p_2}$$

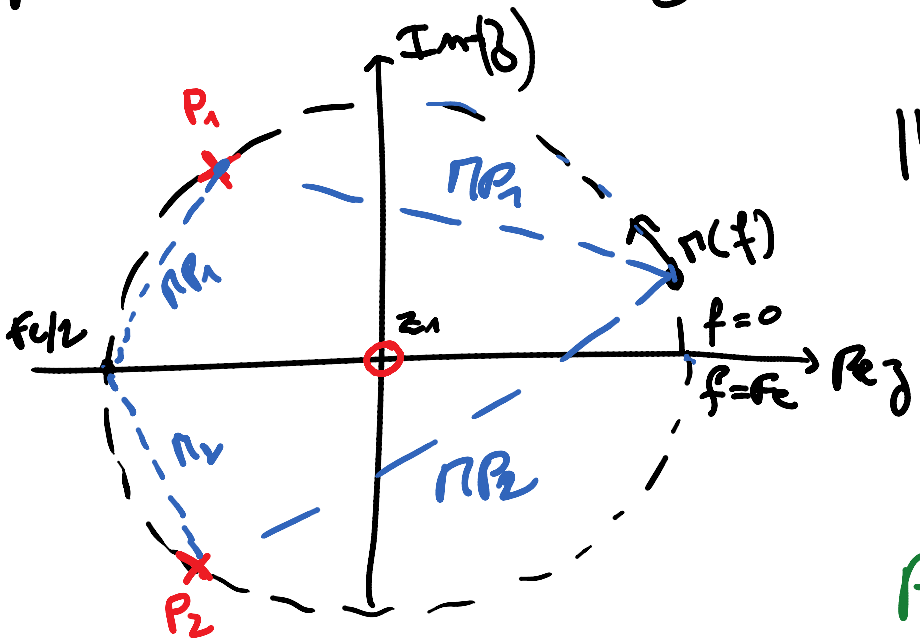


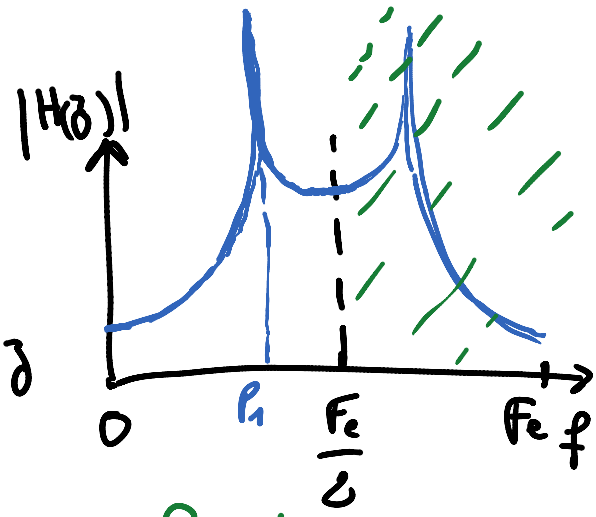


$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{\left(z - e^{j 3\pi/4}\right)\left(z - e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)}$$

tracer $|H(f)|$

pôles $= e^{\pm j\, 3\pi/4}$ zéro $= 0$: $\dfrac{Mz_1}{\Pi p_1 \; Mp_2}$





passe haut