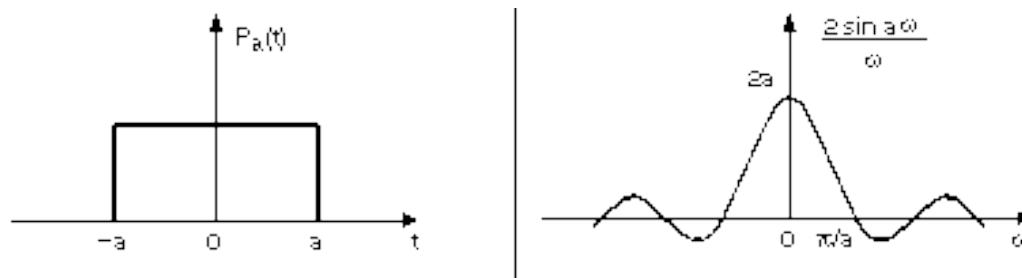


Rappels de la T.F. importants

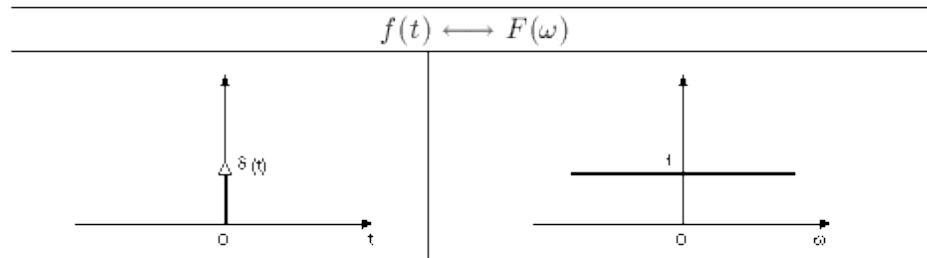
- ➊ Fonction de pas
- ➋ Dirac
- ➌ Peigne de Dirac

Transformée de Fourier



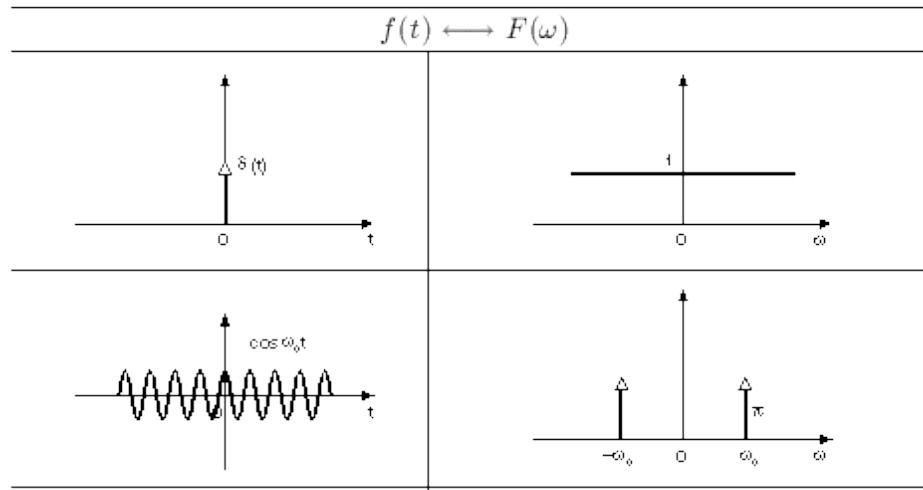
Transformée de Fourier

Transforms of singularity functions



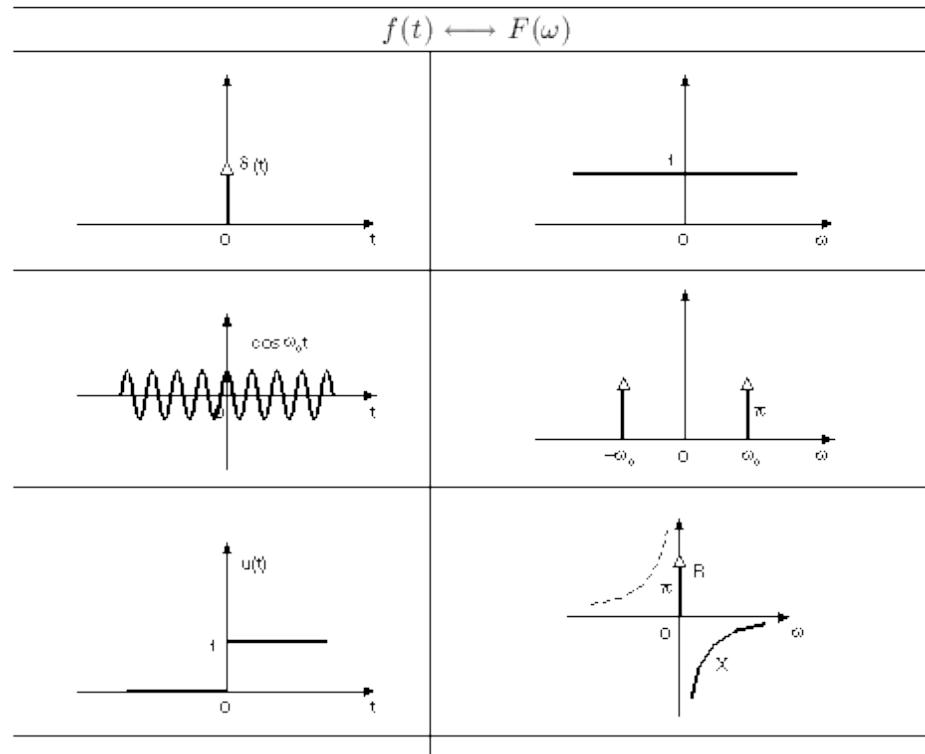
Transformée de Fourier

Transforms of singularity functions

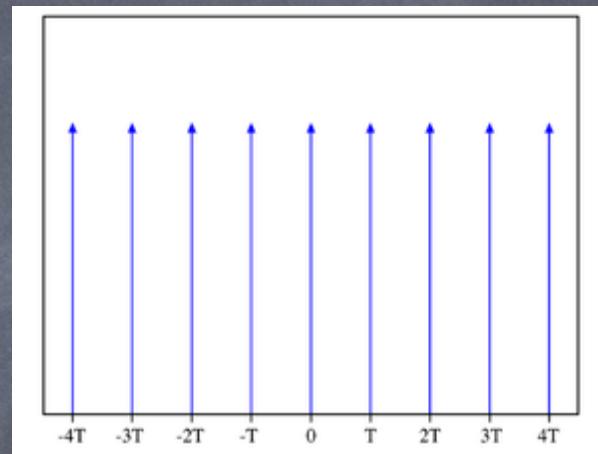


Transformée de Fourier

Transforms of singularity functions



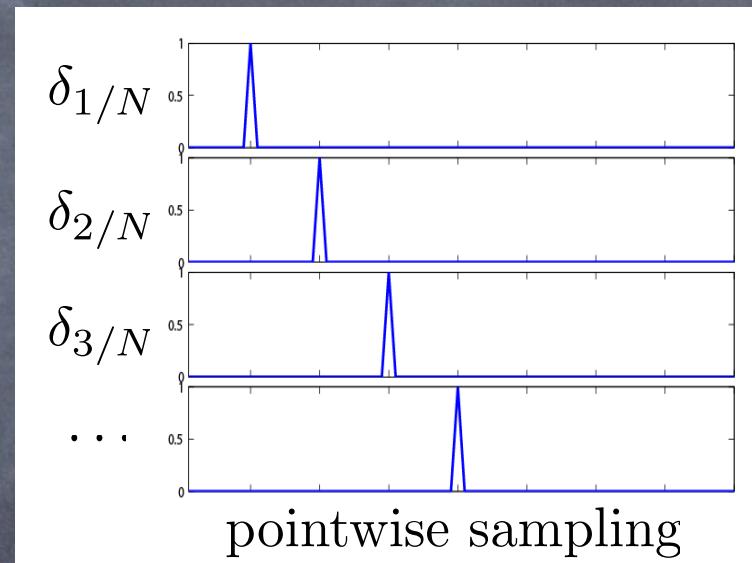
Dirac et peigne de Dirac



$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(f - \frac{k}{T}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i2\pi f nT}.$$

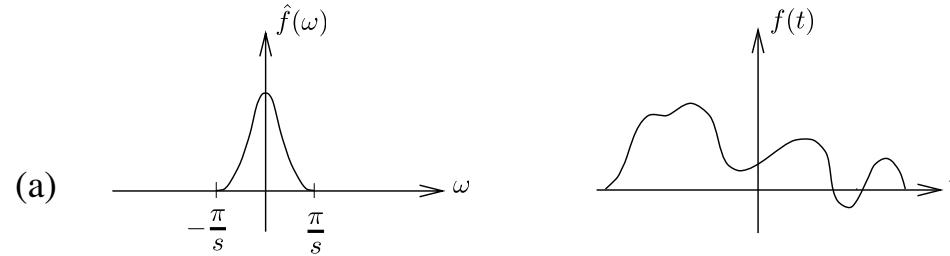
Sampling

Uniform sampling: $f[i] = f(i/N) = \langle f, \varphi_i \rangle$ where $\varphi_i = \delta_{i/N}$ Dirac.

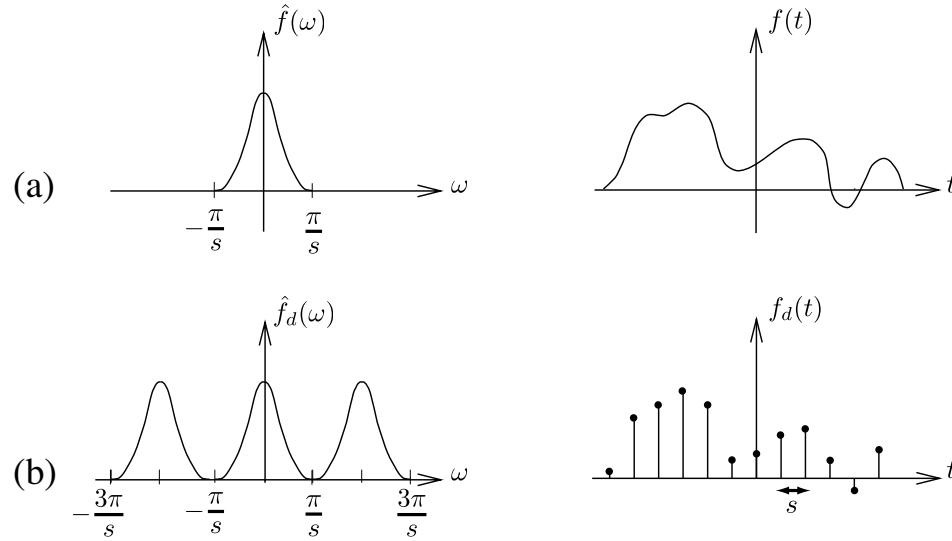


Linear reconstruction formula: $f(t) = \sum_i f[i]h(t - i/N)$ where $h(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi Nt)}{\pi Nt}$

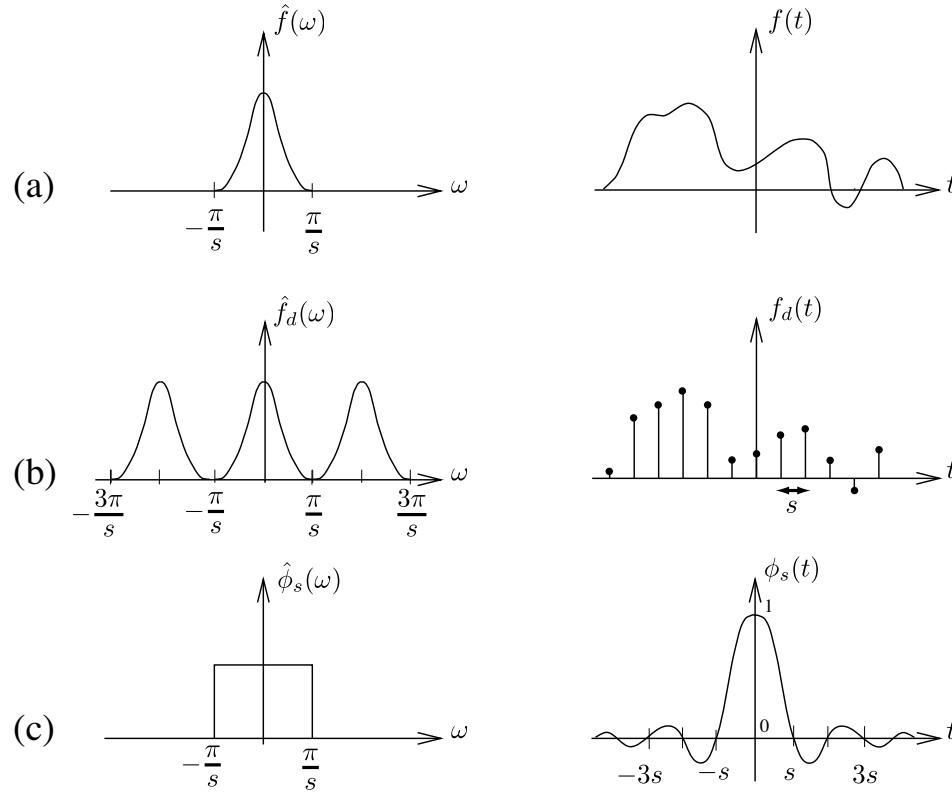
Échantillonnage



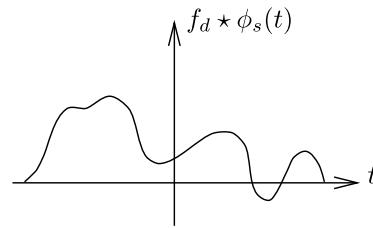
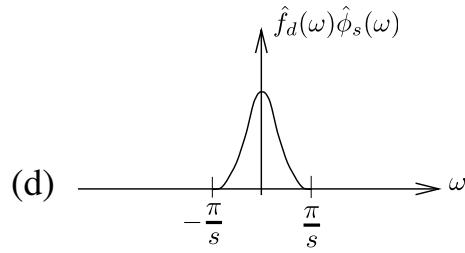
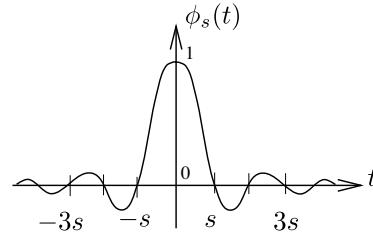
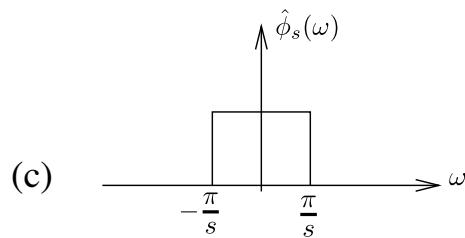
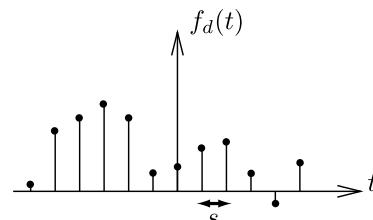
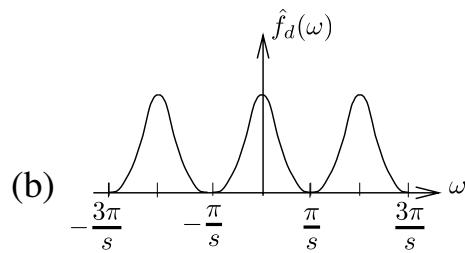
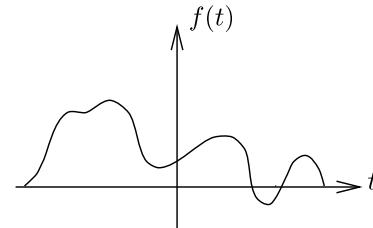
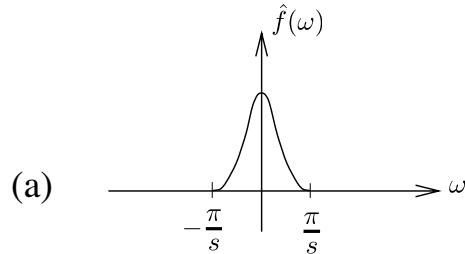
Échantillonnage

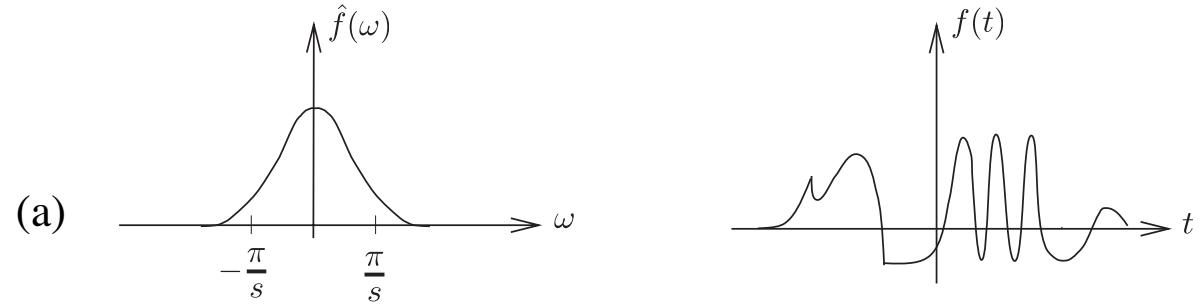


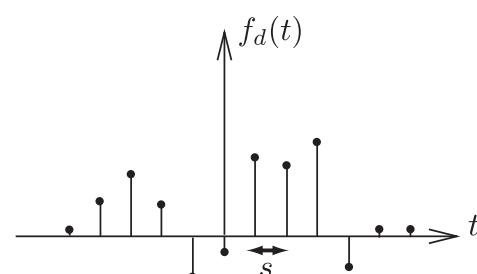
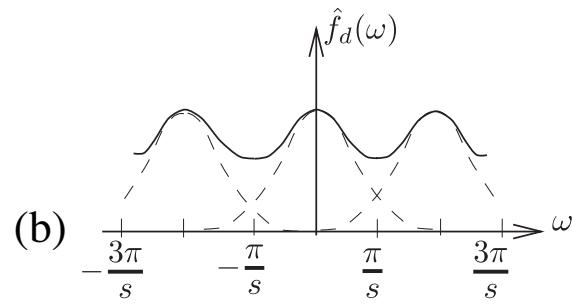
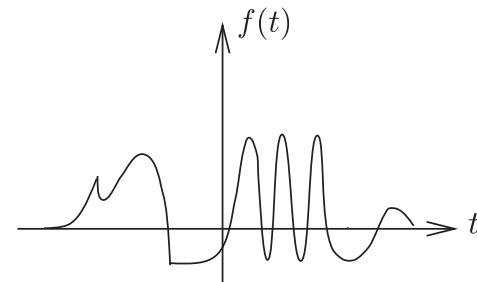
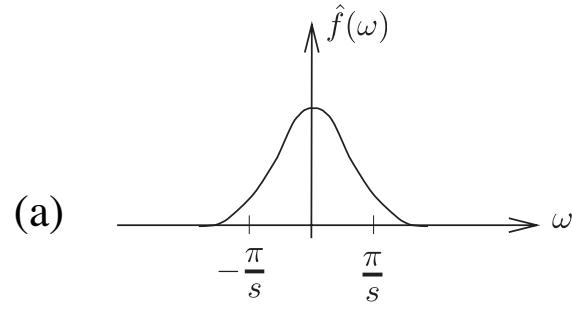
Échantillonnage

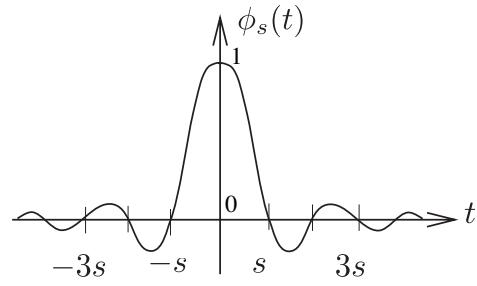
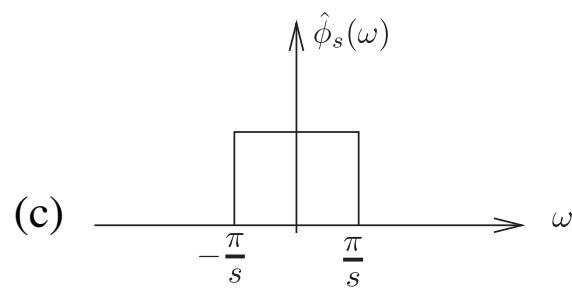
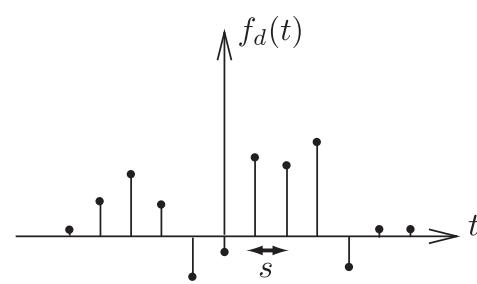
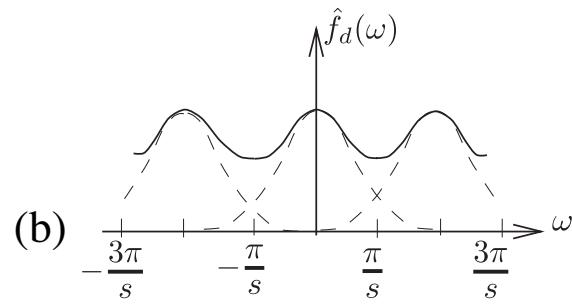
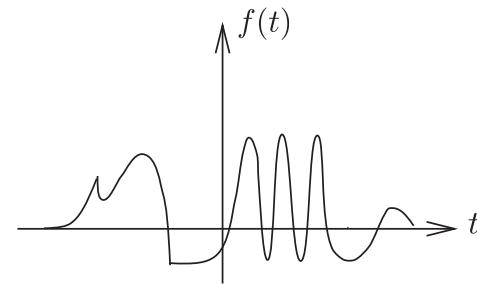
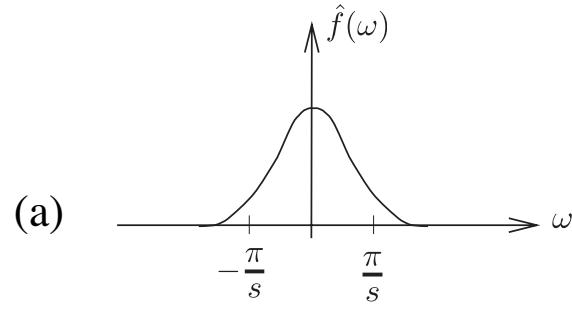


Échantillonnage

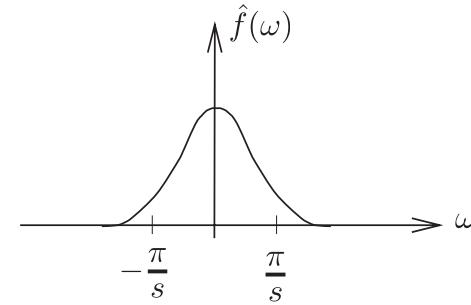




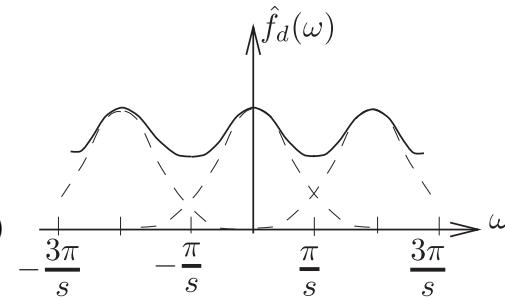




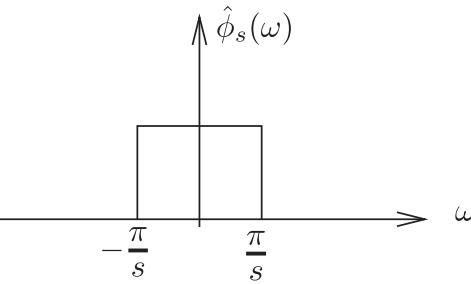
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

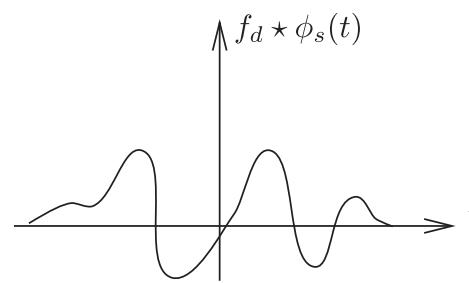
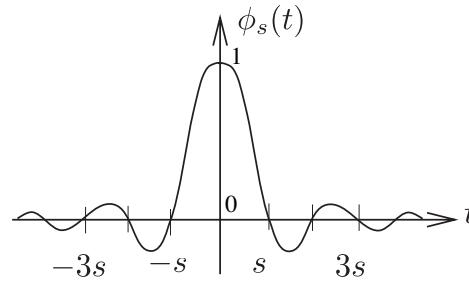
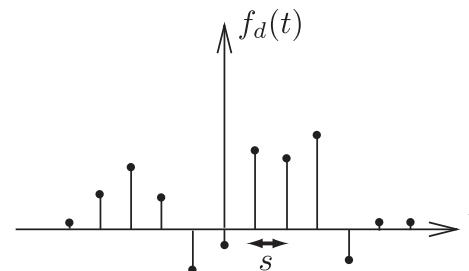
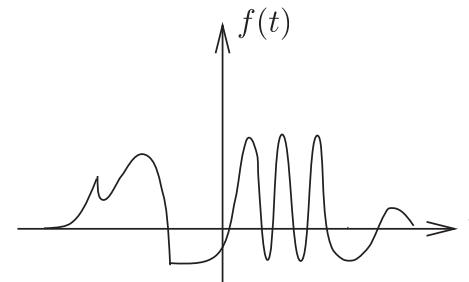
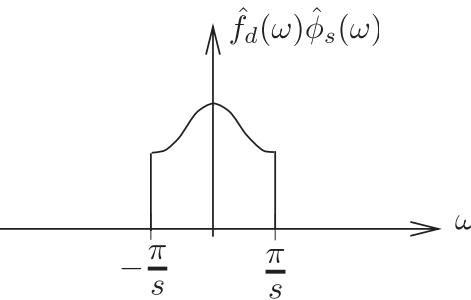


Fig. 3.2. A Wavelet Tour of Signal Processing, 3rd ed. (a): Signal f and its Fourier transform \hat{f} . (b): Aliasing produced by an overlapping of $\hat{f}(\omega - 2k\pi/s)$ for different k , shown in dashed lines. (c): Ideal low-pass filter. (d): The filtering of (b) with (c) creates a low-frequency signal that is different from f .

Thm d'échantillonnage

- La bande fréquences ($f_b = 1/ts$) qui délimitent le signal dépend de l'échantillonnage (ts)
`linspace(-2pi, 2pi, 1000)` vs `linspace(-2pi, 2pi, 100)`
- Le signal doit être contenu dans le monde des fréquences entre $-f_b/2$ et $f_b/2$
(`piece-regular` entre 0 et 1 avec 1024 points a son contenu fréquentiel entre -512 et 512)

Thm d'échantillonnage

- ➊ Donc, tant que le signal est échantillonné à $f_{max}^* 2$ (avec au moins $f_{max}^* 2 + 1$ points), il n'y aura pas de problèmes de recouvrement dans Fourier (f_{max} est la fréquence max du signal à reconstruire... qu'on ne sait pas en pratique)
- ➋ Cette fréquence critique s'appelle la fréquence de Shannon (europe) ou Nyquist (amérique)
 $f_{nyquist} = 2 * f_{max}$

Thm d'échantillonnage

- Si Nyquist/Shannon non-respecté, on a du repliement dans Fourier. Les hautes fréquences du signal se replient et viennent contaminer les basses fréquences (démo07, si on a un signal avec des cos à 3 et 8 Hz dedans mais qu'on échantillonne à 5Hz, les hautes fréquences de 8Hz se replient à 2Hz dans Fourier)

Problème d'échantillonnage

- ⦿ Repliement
- ⦿ Artéfactes de géométriques
- ⦿ Bruit
- ⦿ Interférences

Solutions TP3

- ⦿ Convolution
- ⦿ Théorème de convolution
- ⦿ Conservation d'énergie
- ⦿ Filtrage passe-bas
- ⦿ Zero-padding (interpolation linéaire)
- ⦿ Échantillonnage

Problème d'échantillonnage

- ⦿ Repliement
- ⦿ Artéfactes de géométriques
- ⦿ Bruit
- ⦿ Interférences