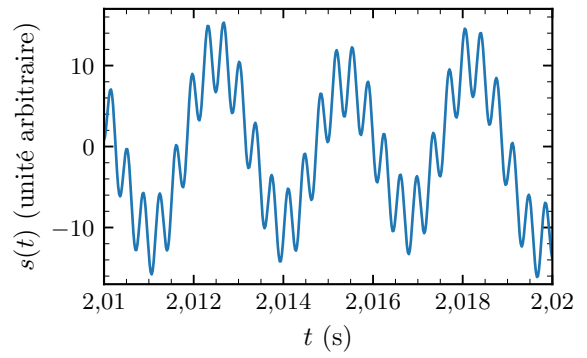
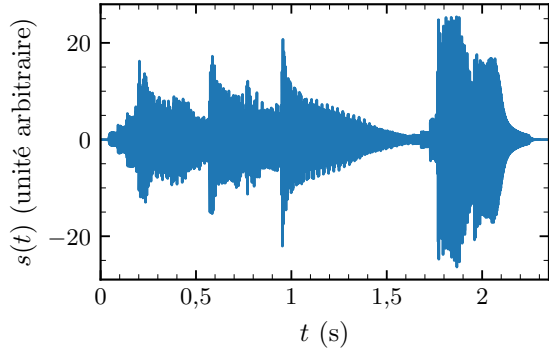


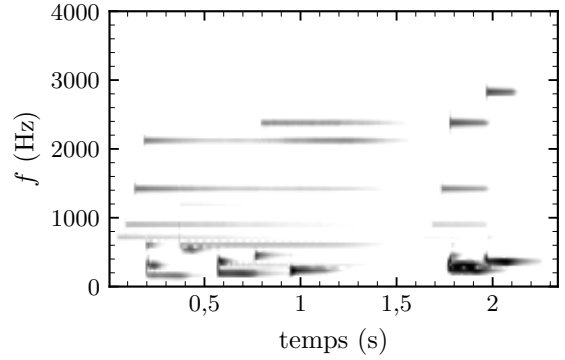
(a) Un signal.



(b) Même signal, à un autre moment.

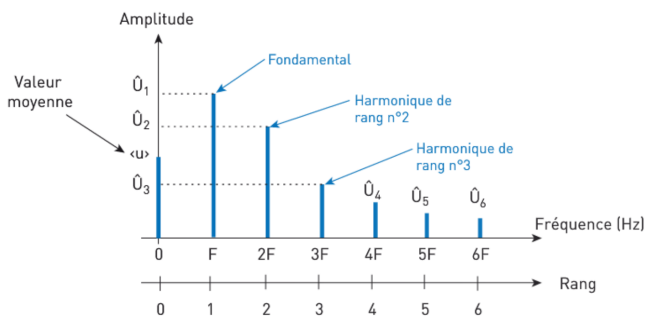


(c) Signal complet.

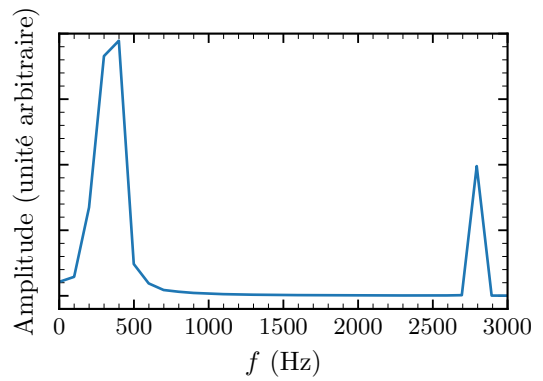


(d) Représentation temps-fréquence.

Figure 1

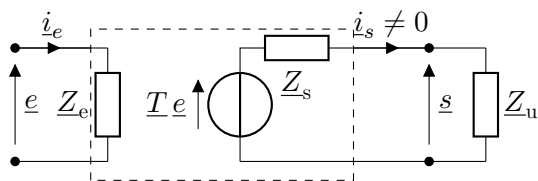


(a) Spectre en amplitude d'un signal périodique.

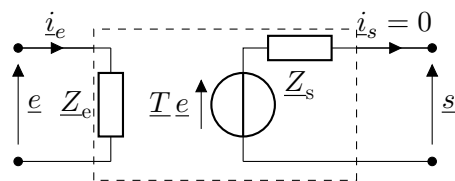


(b) Spectre du signal de la figure 1b.

Figure 2 – Spectres en amplitude.

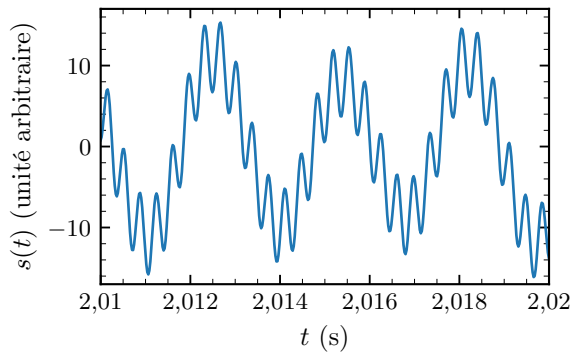


(a) Quadripôle avec une charge Z_{ui} .

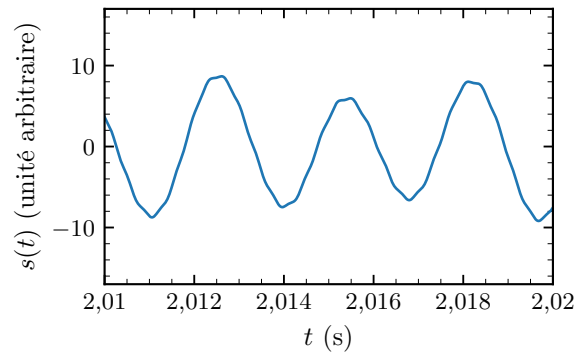


(b) Quadripôle à vide.

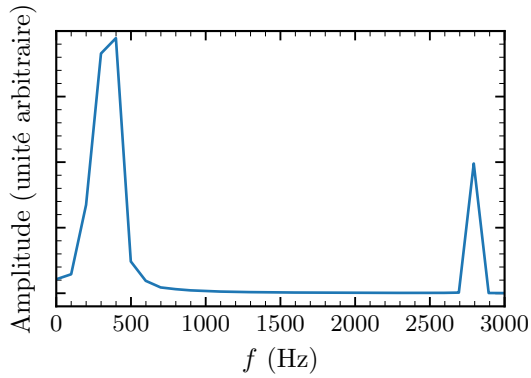
Figure 8 – Illustration des notions d'impédances d'entrée et de sortie.



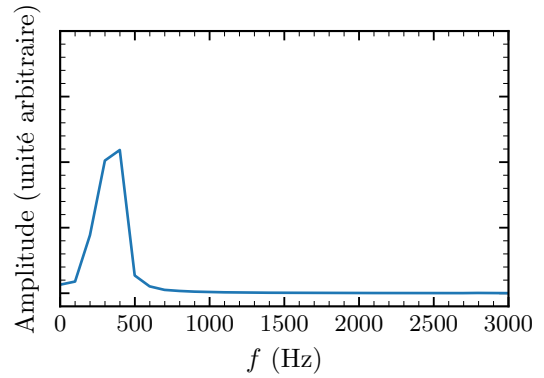
(a) Signal de la figure 1b.



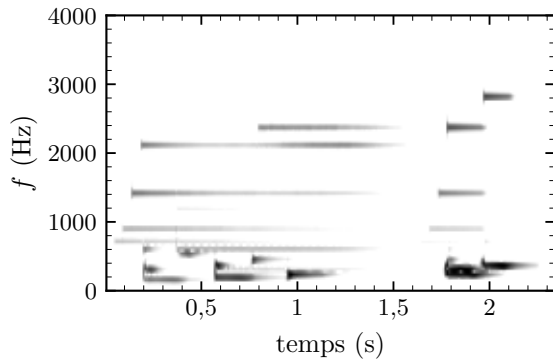
(b) Signal après filtre passe-bas.



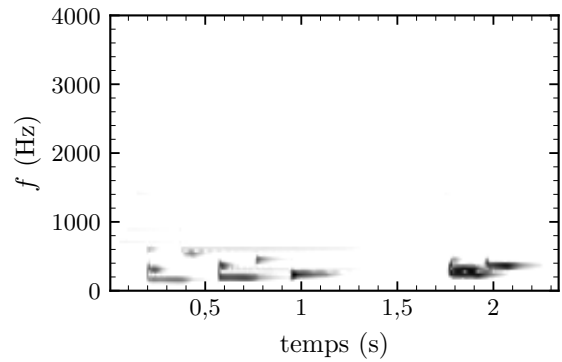
(c) Spectre du signal de la figure 1b.



(d) Spectre après filtre passe-bas.

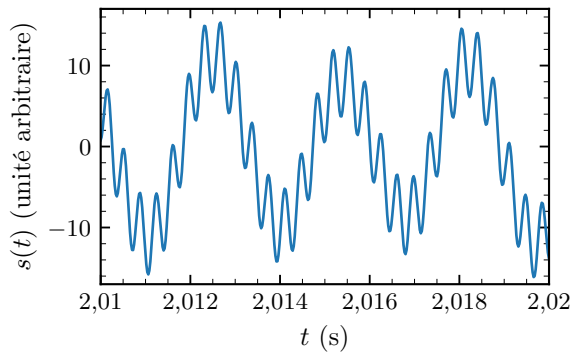


(e) Représentation temps-fréquence du signal complet.

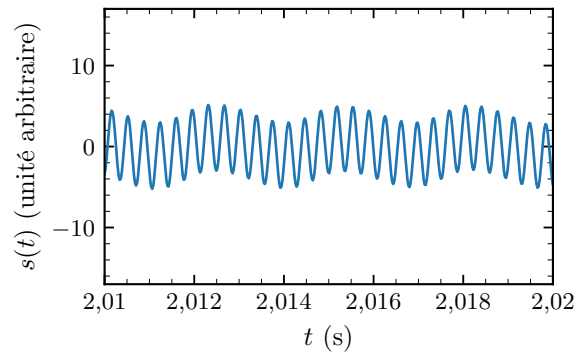


(f) Rp. $t - f$ après filtre passe-bas.

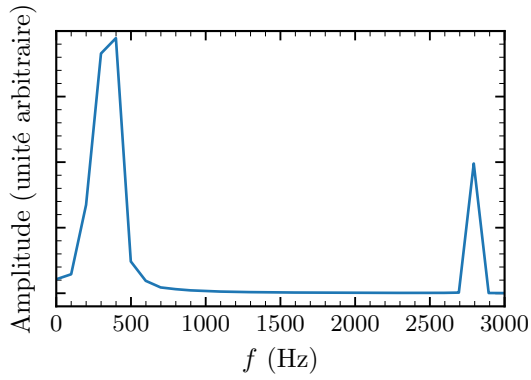
Figure 4 – Effet d'un filtre passe-bas d'ordre 1 de fréquence de coupure $f_c = 1200$ Hz.



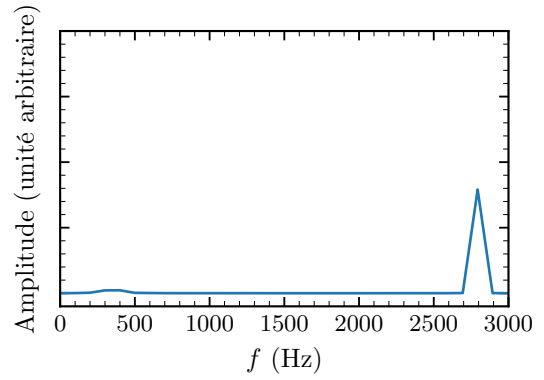
(a) Signal de la figure 1b.



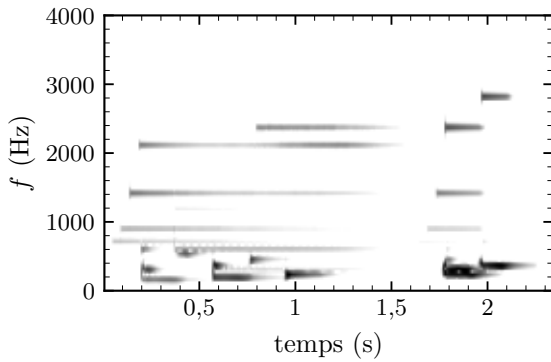
(b) Signal après filtre passe-haut.



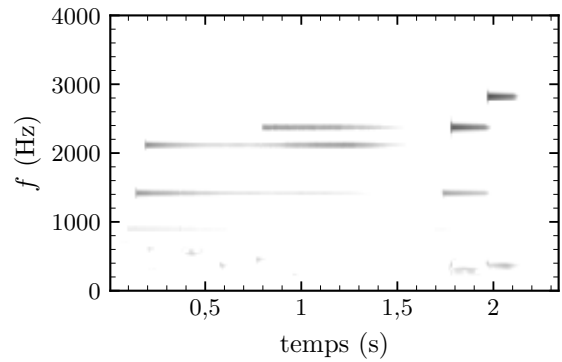
(c) Spectre du signal de la figure 1b.



(d) Spectre après filtre passe-haut.



(e) Représentation temps-fréquence du signal complet.



(f) Rp. $t - f$ après filtre passe-haut.

Figure 6 – Effet d'un filtre passe-haut d'ordre 1 de fréquence de coupure $f_c = 2000$ Hz.