

Aide-mémoire

Examen final

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Rés}(f(z); z = z_i), \quad a_{-1} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left((z - z_1)^m f(z) \right)$$

Fonction de transfert d'un SLS T : $H(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h_T(k) z^{-k}$ (ici $h_T(k) = T(\delta(k))$)

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \sum_{k=1}^N \text{Rés}(e^{st} Y(s); s = s_k)$$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

Transformée en Z : $Z(f(n)) \stackrel{\text{déf}}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) z^{-n} = F(z)$

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau, \quad Z((f_1 * f_2)(n)) = F_1(z) F_2(z)$$

$$Z(nf(n)) = -zF'(z), \quad Z(nc^n u(n)) = \frac{cz}{(z-c)^2}$$

$$Z(f(n+m)) = z^m \left(F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k) z^{-k} \right), \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\boxed{Z(f(n-m) \cdot u(n-m)) = z^{-m} F(z)}$$

$$\boxed{Z(e^{-an} f(n)) = F(e^a z)}$$

$$Z(c^n) = \frac{z}{z-c}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C z^{n-1} F(z) dz$$

Série de Laurent : $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$, où $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

Transformée de Fourier :

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}(f(t)) \stackrel{\text{déf}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f}(\omega)) \stackrel{\text{déf}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\hat{f}(t)) = f(-\omega), \quad i^n \frac{d^n}{d\omega^n}(\hat{f}(\omega)) = \mathcal{F}(t^n f(t)), \quad \mathcal{F}(f^{(n)}(t)) = (i\omega)^n \hat{f}(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f(t-t_0)) = e^{-i\omega t_0} \mathcal{F}(f(t)), \quad \mathcal{F}(f(-t)) = \hat{f}(-\omega), \quad \mathcal{F}(f * g) = \sqrt{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(f) \mathcal{F}(g)$$

$$\text{Identité de Parseval : } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f}(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Série de Fourier

- Pour $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]$ où

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

l'identité de Parseval est : $\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L (f(x))^2 dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$

- Pour $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{L}}$, $c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_0^{2L} f(x) e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{L}} dx$

l'identité de Parseval est : $\frac{1}{2L} \int_0^{2L} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$

Échantillonnage : $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(nT) \text{sinc}(\Omega(t - nT))$