

Fourier + 200

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un cadre général

« physique »

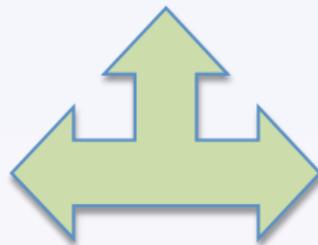
(lois de la Nature)

« mathématiques »

(modèles, preuves)

« informatique »

(algorithmes)



l'exemple de Fourier

« physique »

(équation de la chaleur)



« mathématiques »

(analyse harmonique)

« informatique »

(Transformée de Fourier Rapide)

Fourier (1811)



*Consejero en
Matters*
 Le Comte de Brange la
 Señorita Laplace — vns
 Malas — — — vns
 Jauy
 Le Pequeno — — vns
 7 octubre 1811

11^e. Cepuis a été décrété à M.
Le Baron Fourrier (stop).
Président du Département de l'Orne à Granville.
Selon le Journal de l'Orne. 6 janvier 1842.

N^o. 2.
dimanche 28 Septembre 1844.

At 11 A.M. Septem. 28.

Théorie du mouvement de la Chaleur dans les corps solides.



... \hat{E}_1 spans "good" monomials. (2.7a.)

2 citations et 2 références

● 2 citations de Fourier

- “*L'étude approfondie de la nature est la source la plus féconde des découvertes mathématiques.*”
- “*La méthode [proposée] ne laisse rien de vague et d'indéterminé dans les solutions ; elle les conduit jusqu'aux dernières applications numériques, condition nécessaire de toute recherche, et sans laquelle on n'arriverait qu'à des transformations inutiles.*”

● 2 références sur Fourier

- Jean Dhombres et Jean-Bernard Robert, *Fourier, créateur de la physique mathématique*, Belin 1999.
- Jean-Pierre Kahane, “Fourier, un mathématicien inspiré par la physique”, *Images des Mathématiques*, CNRS 2009.

analyse/synthèse

Décomposition de Fourier basée sur $e_f(t) := \exp\{i2\pi ft\}$

$$x(t) \rightarrow X(f) = \langle x, e_f \rangle, \text{ t.q. } x(t) = \int \langle x, e_f \rangle e_f(t) df$$

- **physique** : rôle central du concept de *fréquence* lié à celui de vibrations
- **mathématiques** : “toutes” les formes d’ondes sont faites de la superposition (éventuellement infinie) de *modes éternels, non amortis et à fréquence fixe*
- **informatique** : banalisation de l'*usage pratique* par l’introduction d’algorithmes rapides (FFT = 1965)

3 caractéristiques

Fourier

- ① spectre sans dépendance temporelle
- ② localisation sur des fréquences fixes
- ③ modes harmoniques

3 extensions

Fourier “+”

- ① spectre **avec** dépendance temporelle
- ② localisation sur des fréquences **variables**
- ③ modes **non-harmoniques**

3 exemples

- ① spectre avec dépendance temporelle
→ **test de stationnarité**
- ② localisation sur des fréquences variables
→ **parcimonie**
- ③ modes non-harmoniques
→ **décomposition modale empirique**

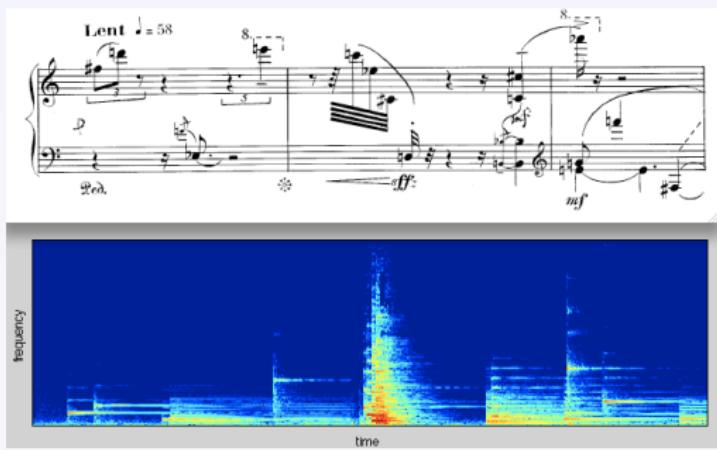
de la théorie...

- hypothèse
 - pré-requis
- absolu
 - invariance pour tous temps
- stochastique
 - lois d'ensemble

... à la pratique

- hypothèse et **test**
 - pré-requis → **validité ?**
- absolu et **relatif**
 - invariance pour tous temps → **propriété “locale” ?**
- stochastique et **déterministe**
 - lois d'ensemble → **périodicités ?**

un cadre naturel



des ondes aux ondelettes

Principe

“modes localisés” \Rightarrow passer à un groupe de transformations à 2 paramètres incluant le temps

$$x(t) \rightarrow T(t, \lambda) = \langle x, h_{t,\lambda} \rangle, \text{ t.q. } x(t) = \iint \langle x, h_{s,\lambda} \rangle h_{s,\lambda}(t) d\mu(s, \lambda)$$

- ① temps-fréquence: $\lambda = f$ et $h_{s,f}(t) = h(t - s) e_f(t)$
→ **transformée de Fourier à court terme**
- ② temps-échelle: $\lambda = a$ et $h_{s,a}(t) = |a|^{-1/2} h((s - t)/a)$
→ **transformée en ondelettes**

la “wavelet connection” ($\sim 1980-90$)

« physique »

vibroismique pour l'exploration pétrolière

(Morlet)

« mathématiques »

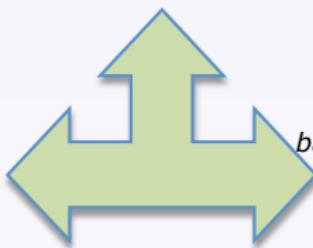
TOC, AMR, bases, etc.

(Grossmann, Meyer, Daubechies)

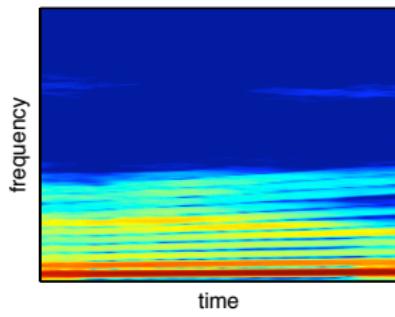
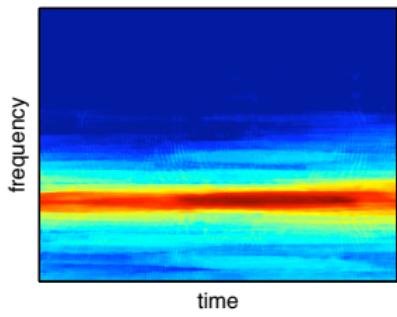
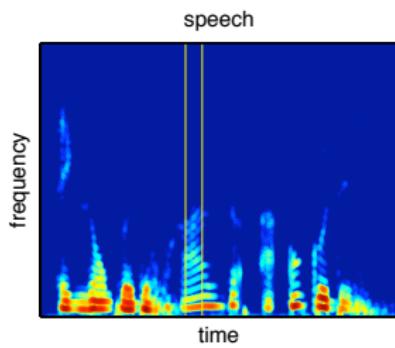
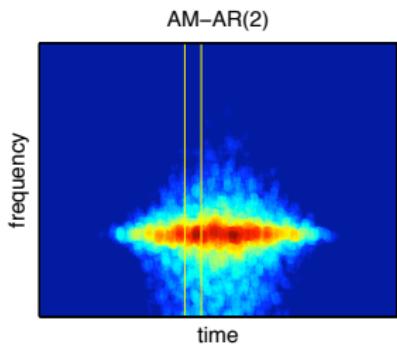
informatique»

bancs de filtres, algorithmes rapides

(Mallat, Cohen, Vetterli)



stationnarité relative



local vs. global

Principe

*Pour un horizon d'observation donné, et pour une interprétation indifféremment stochastique ou déterministe, la stationnarité est caractérisée dans le plan temps-fréquence par l'**identité des distributions spectrales locales et globale** (obtenue par marginalisation)*

En pratique :

- la comparaison “local vs. global” ne conduit jamais à une “différence” identiquement nulle
- quelle référence pour l’hypothèse nulle de stationnarité ?

référence stationnarisée

Observation

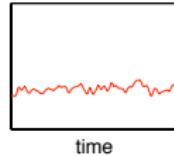
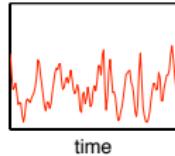
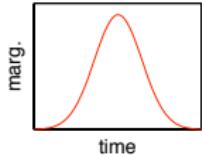
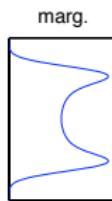
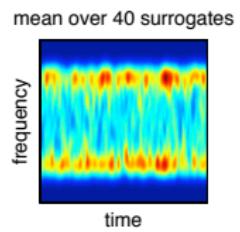
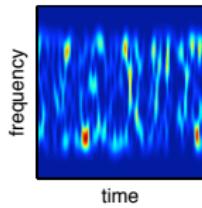
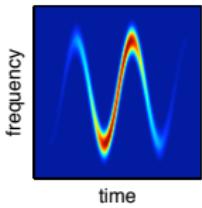
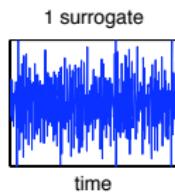
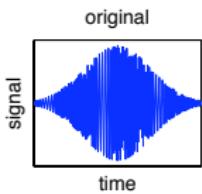
Toute non-stationnarité, vue comme **organisation temporelle structurée** du contenu spectral, est codée dans le **phase** du spectre

Idée

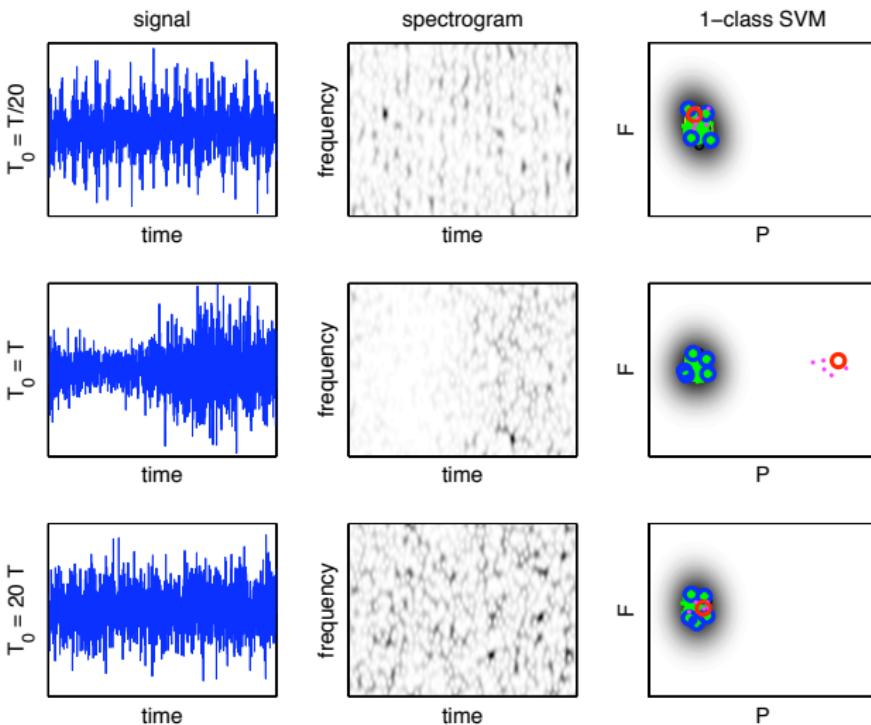
Stationnarisation par “**brassage aléatoire**” de la phase du spectre de l’observation

- technique des données “substituts” ou *surrogate data analysis* (Theiler *et al.*, '92)
- stationnarisation effective (Richard *et al.*, '10)

stationnarisation par substituts



substituts et apprentissage



exclusion

« physique »

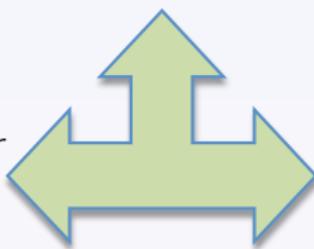
mesure simultanée de la position et de l'impulsion

(Heisenberg, 1925)

« mathématiques »

tout couple de variables de Fourier

(Weyl, 1927)



« informatique »

temps et fréquence

(Gabor, 1946 + ...)

formulation classique

Compromis de localisation

basé sur une mesure de second ordre (de type variance) :

$$\Delta t_x = (\int t^2 |x(t)|^2 dt)^{1/2} \text{ et } \Delta f_x = (\int f^2 |X(f)|^2 df)^{1/2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t_x \Delta f_x \geq \frac{\|x\|}{4\pi} (> 0)$$

- pas de localisation ponctuelle parfaite
- variations : même limitation avec d'autres mesures d'étalement, e.g., entropie (Hirschman, 1957)
- dénominateur commun : minimum atteint par les **gaussiennes**

extension

pas de localisation ponctuelle ne veut pas dire pas de localisation

Relation d'incertitude plus forte (Schrödinger, 1935)

$$\Delta t_x \Delta f_x \geq \frac{\|x\|}{4\pi} \sqrt{1 + 16\pi^2 \left(\int t (\partial_t \arg x(t)) |x(t)|^2 dt \right)^2}$$

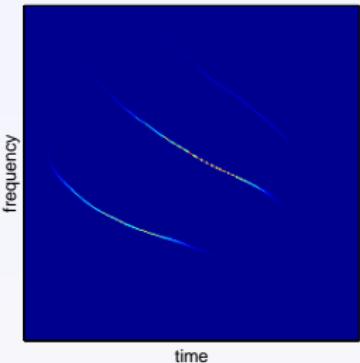
borne atteinte pour les “états comprimés” de la forme $\{\exp(\alpha t^2 + \beta t + \gamma)\}$, avec les “chirps” linéaires comme forme limite lorsque $\text{Re}\{\beta\} = 0$ et $\text{Re}\{\alpha\} \rightarrow 0_-$



trajectoires temps-fréquence et parcimonie

Temps discret

signal de dimension $N \Rightarrow$ distribution temps-fréquence de dimension $\approx N^2$



Peu de composantes

$K \ll N \Rightarrow$ au plus $KN \ll N^2$ valeurs non nulles dans le plan

Parcimonie

remplacer la minimisation de la quasi-norme ℓ_0 par celle de la norme ℓ_1

une solution parcimonieuse

Idée (F. & Borgnat, '08-10)

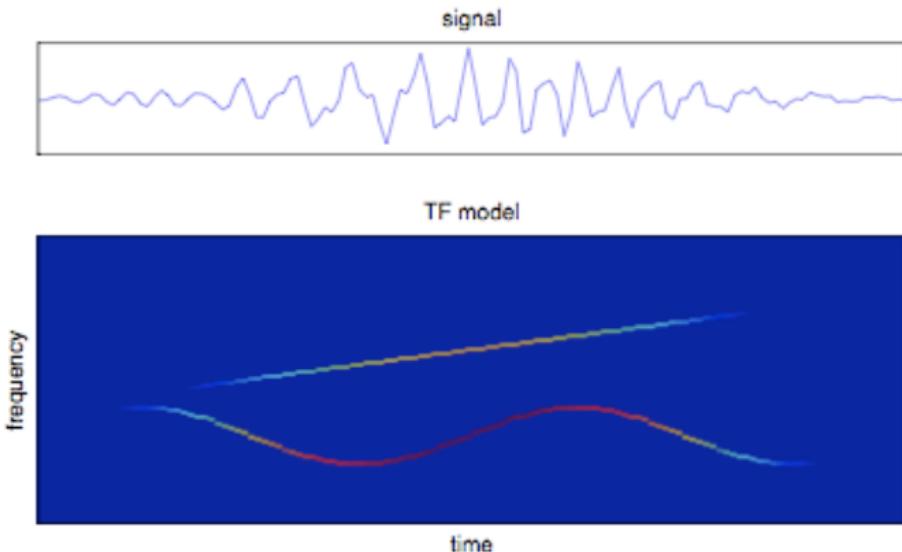
- ① choisir un domaine Ω au voisinage de l'origine du plan des corrélations temps-fréquence
- ② résoudre le programme

$$\min_{\rho} \|\rho\|_1 ; \mathcal{F}\{\rho\} - A_x = 0|_{(\xi,\tau) \in \Omega}$$

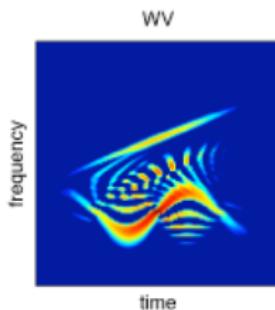
- ③ l'égalité exacte sur Ω peut être adoucie selon

$$\min_{\rho} \|\rho\|_1 ; \|\mathcal{F}\{\rho\} - A_x\|_2 \leq \epsilon|_{(\xi,\tau) \in \Omega}$$

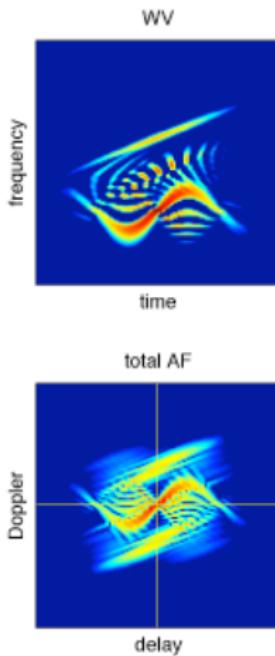
un exemple



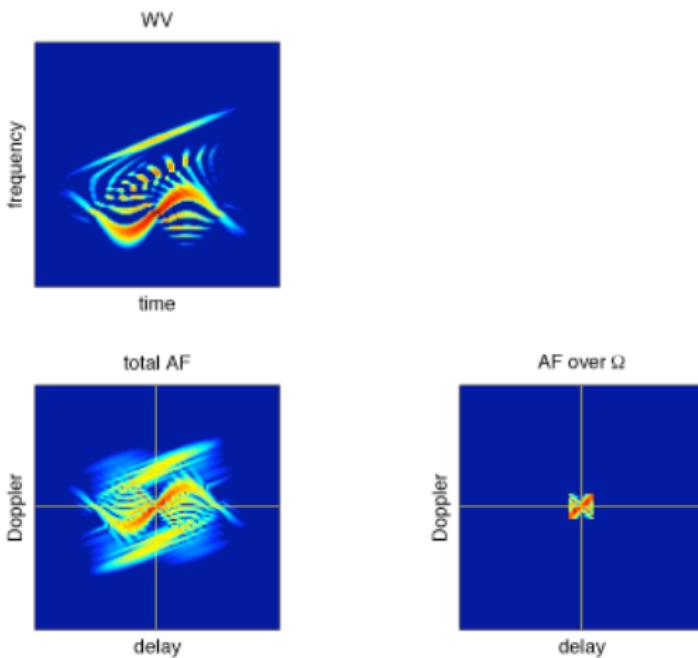
temps-fréquence (Wigner)



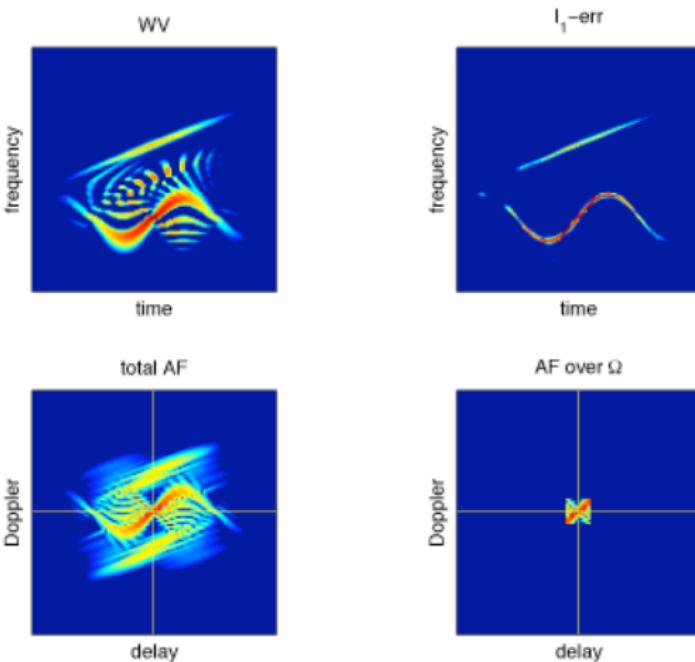
corrélation temps-fréquence (ambiguïté)



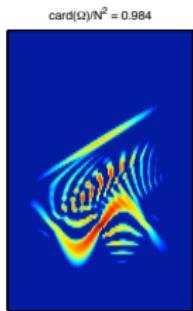
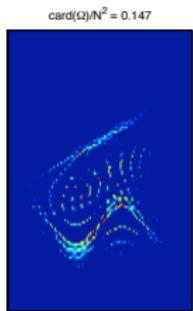
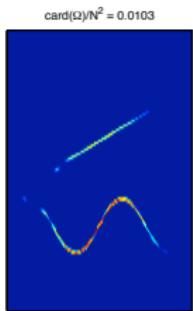
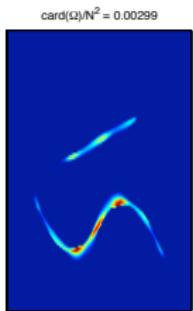
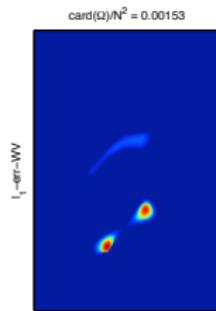
sélection



solution parcimonieuse

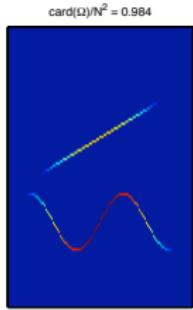
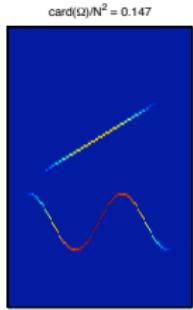
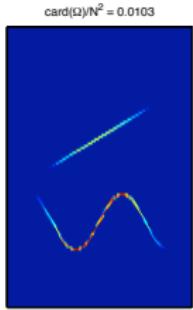
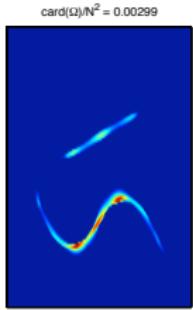
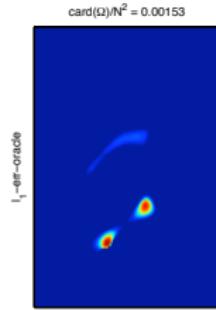


sélection optimale ?

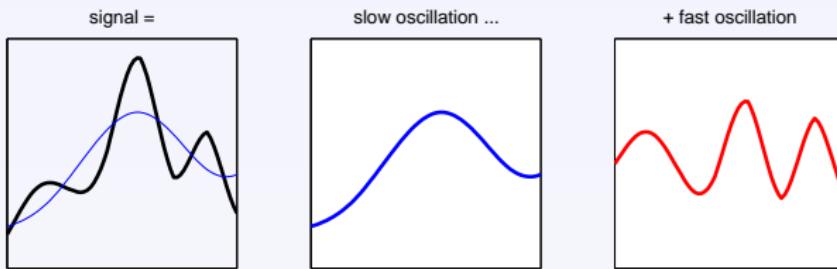


A_MV

I_1-min-oracle



approche “non harmonique” (Huang *et al.*, 1998)



Idée de la Décomposition Modale Empirique (EMD)

signal = oscillation rapide + oscillation lente & itération

- séparation “rapide vs. lent” **pilotée par les données**
- analyse “**locale**” basée sur extrema voisins
- **oscillation** plutôt que fréquence

algorithme

- ① identifier les maxima et minima locaux
- ② en déduire des enveloppes supérieures et inférieures par interpolation (splines cubiques)
 - ① soustraire l'enveloppe moyenne du signal
 - ② itérer jusqu'à ce que "enveloppe moyenne = 0"
(tamisage)
- ③ soustraire le mode ainsi obtenu du signal
- ④ itérer sur le résidu

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= c_1(t) + r_1(t) \\&= c_1(t) + c_2(t) + r_2(t) \\&= \dots \dots \dots \quad = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k(t) + r_K(t),\end{aligned}$$

1 ou 2 composantes ?

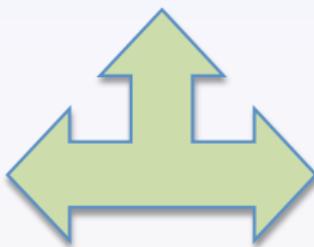
$$\text{« } \cos(\omega_1 t) + \cos(\omega_2 t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right) \text{ »}$$

« physique »

(production, perception)

« mathématiques »

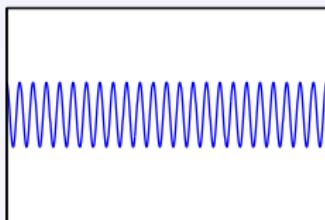
(descriptions équivalentes)



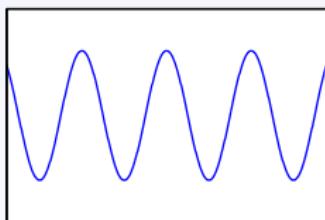
« informatique »

(modèle ? données ?)

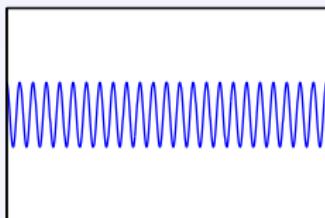
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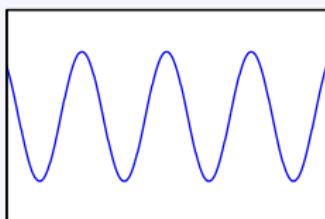
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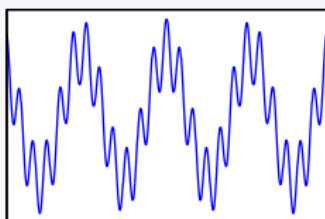
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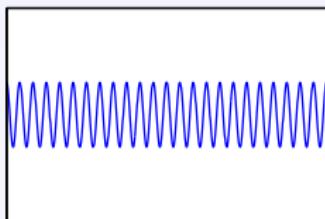
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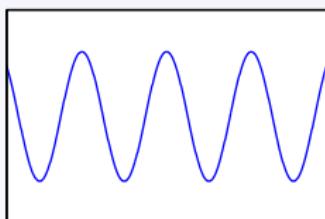
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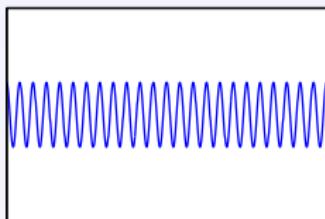
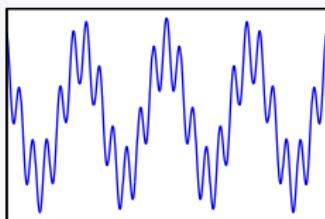
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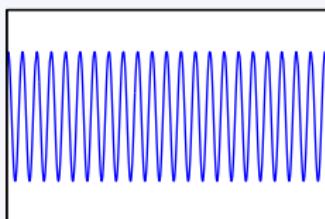
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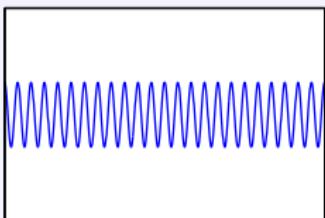
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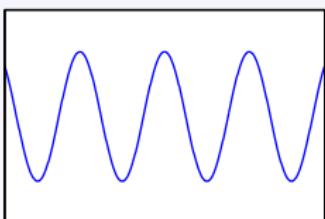
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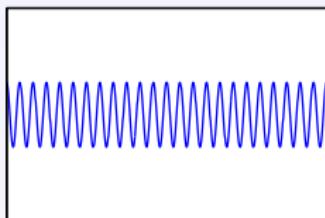
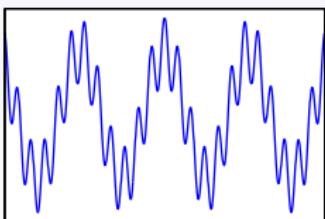
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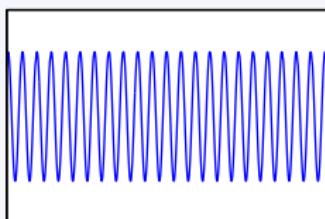
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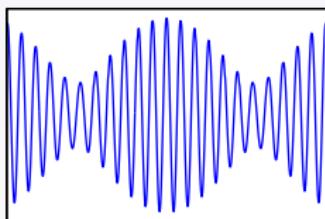
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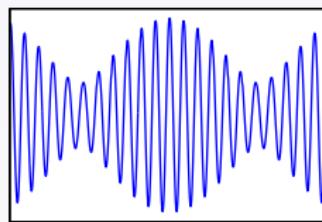
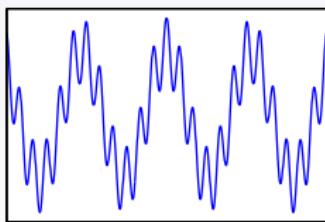
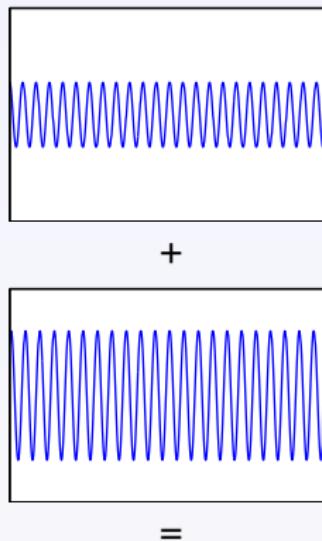
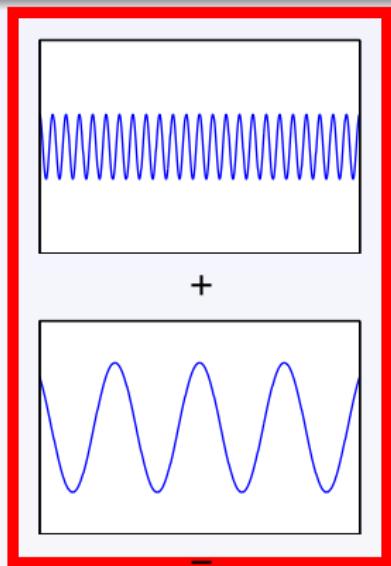
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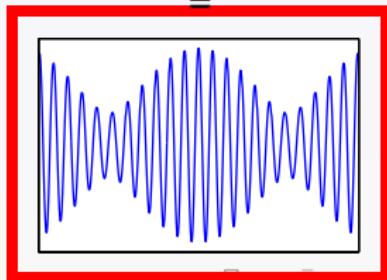
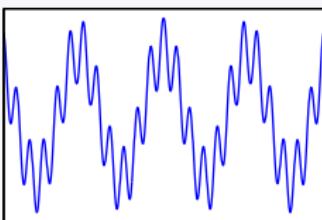
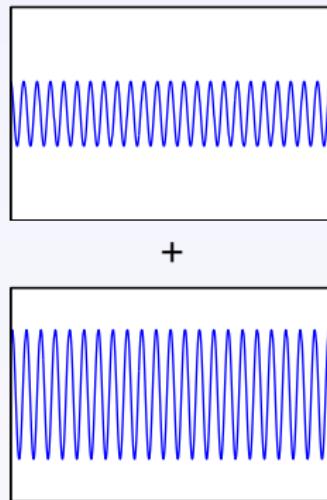
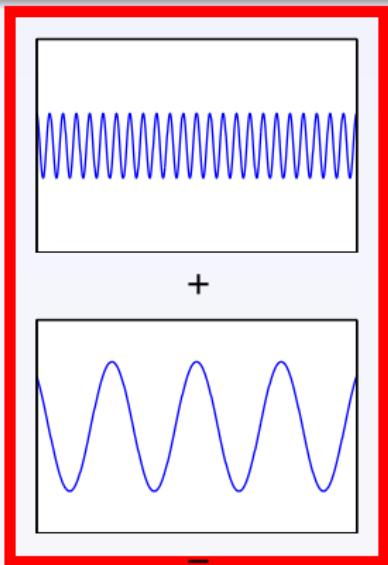
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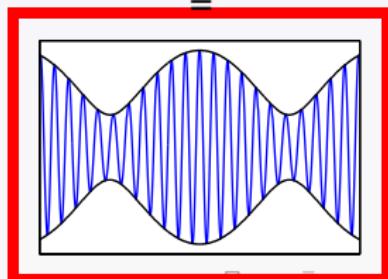
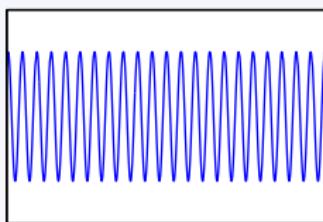
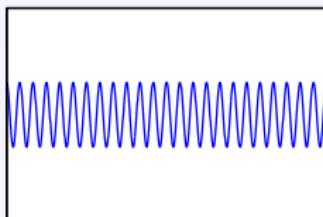
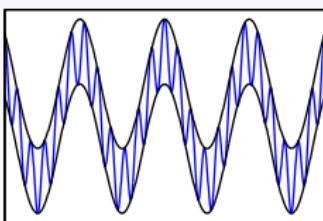
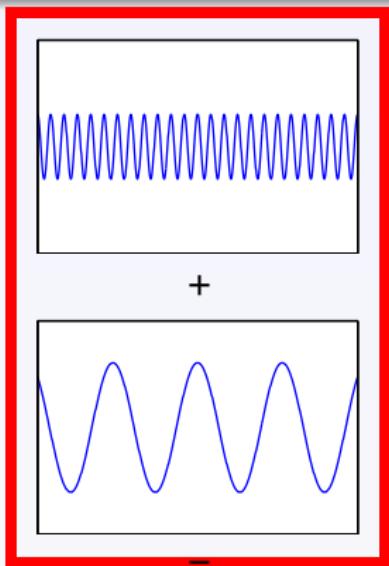
1 ou 2 composantes ?



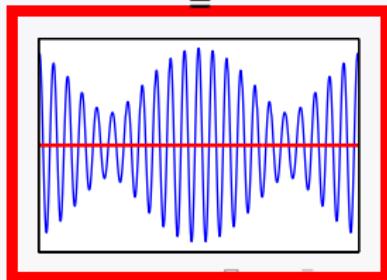
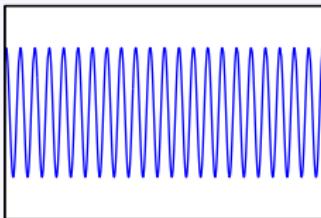
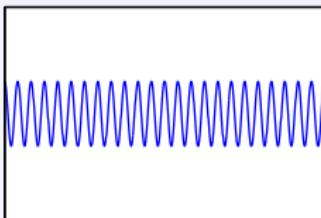
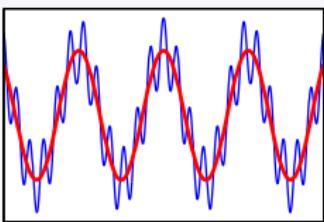
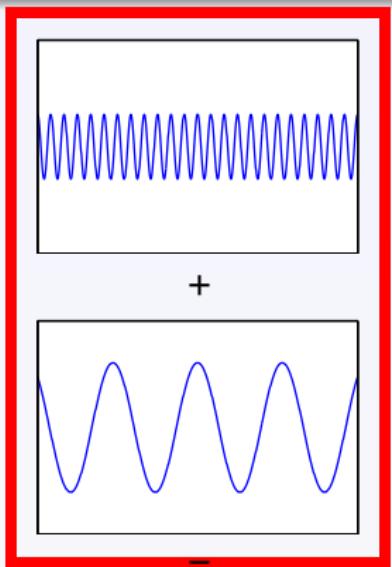
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théorie et simulations (Rilling & F., '08)

Signal

$$x(t) = \underbrace{a_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 t)}_{x_1(t)} + \underbrace{a_2 \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \varphi)}_{x_2(t)}, \quad f_1 > f_2$$

Analyse de l'EMD

- seul le **1er mode** est calculé : en cas de séparation, il devrait être égal à la composante HF $x_1(t)$
- **critère** ($= 0$ si séparation) :

$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

- les effets d'échantillonnage sont **négligés** : $f_1, f_2 \ll f_s$, avec f_s la fréquence d'échantillonnage



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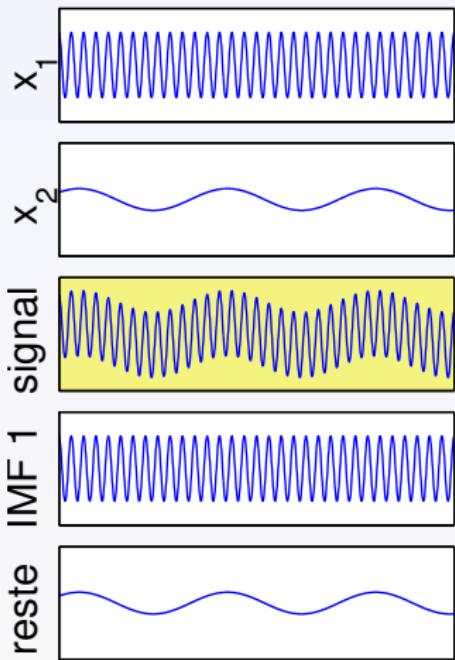
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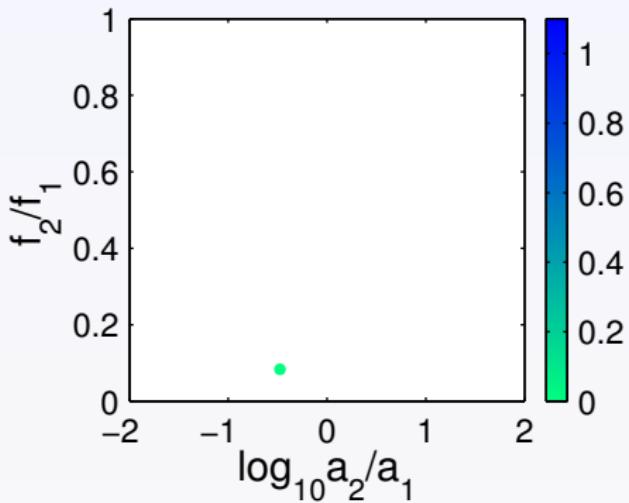
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.08, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



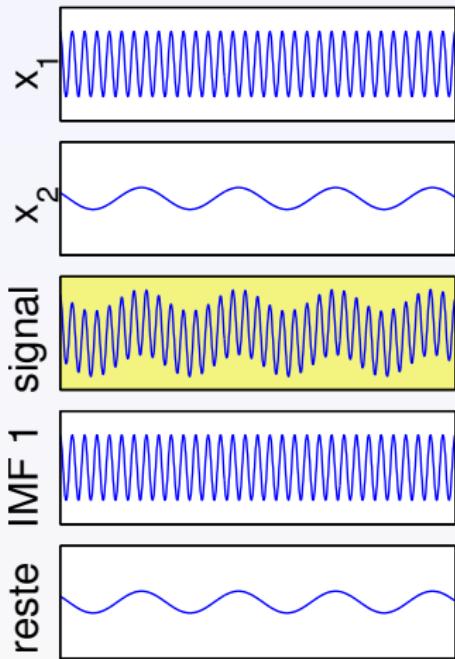
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= 0 si séparation



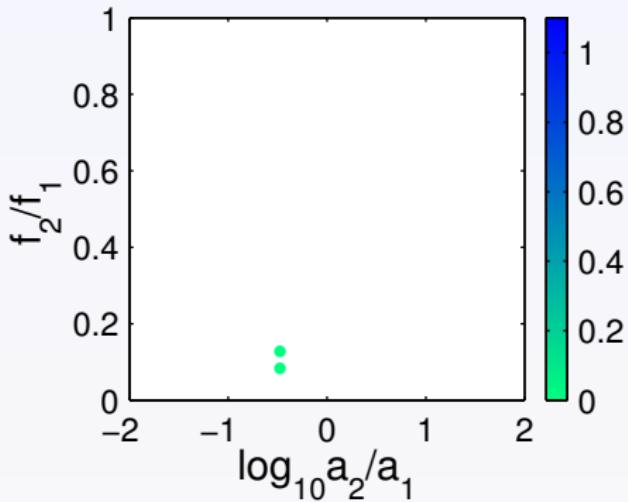
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.13, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



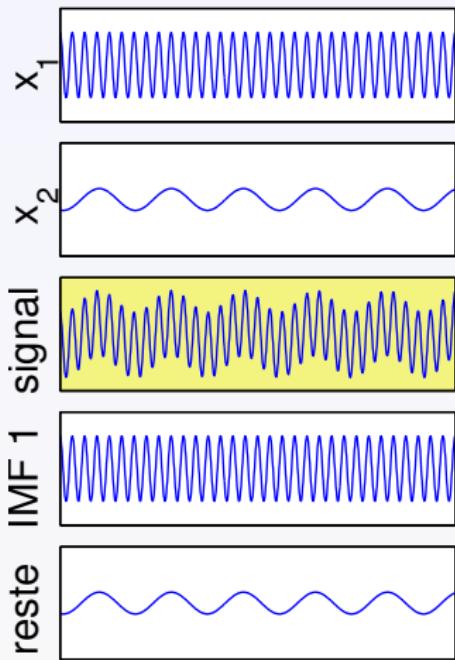
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



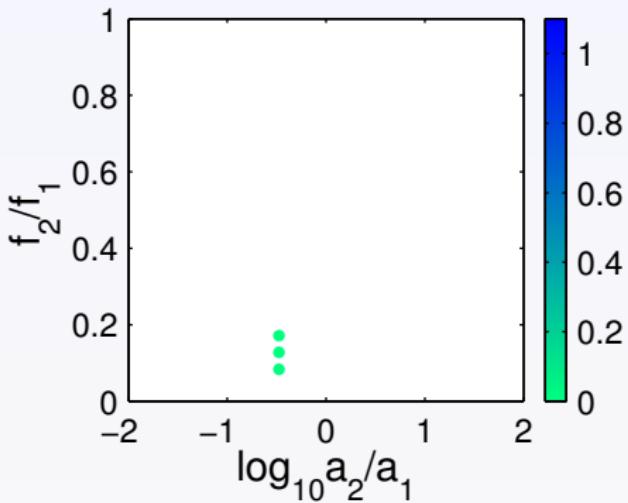
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.17, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



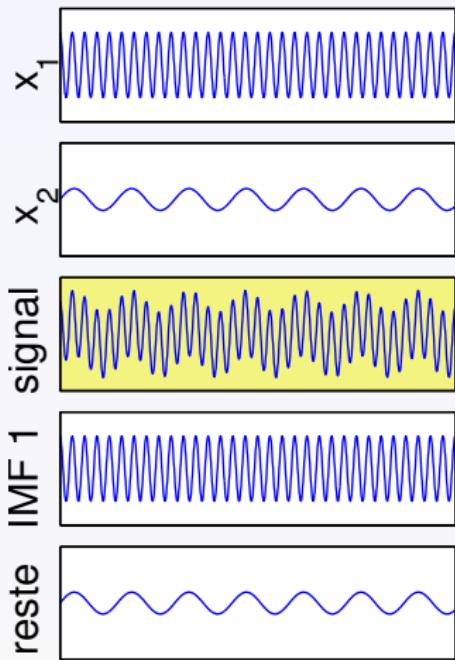
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



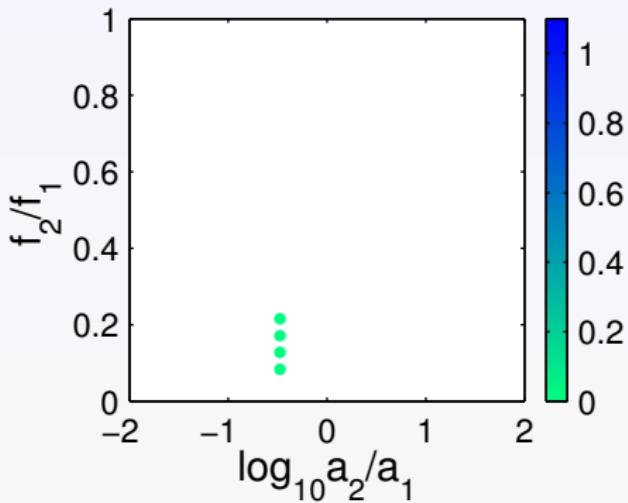
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.22, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



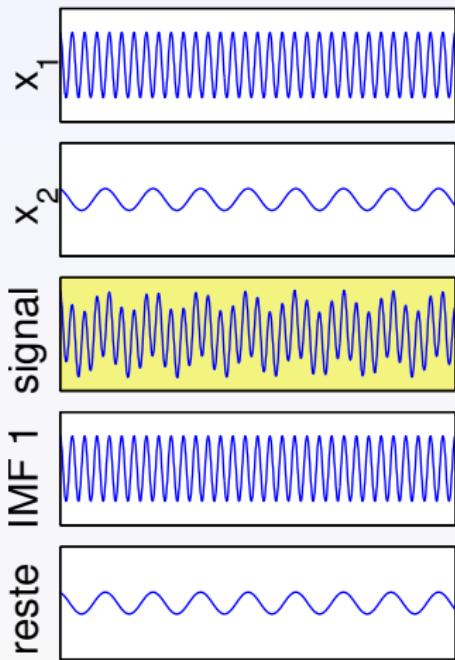
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



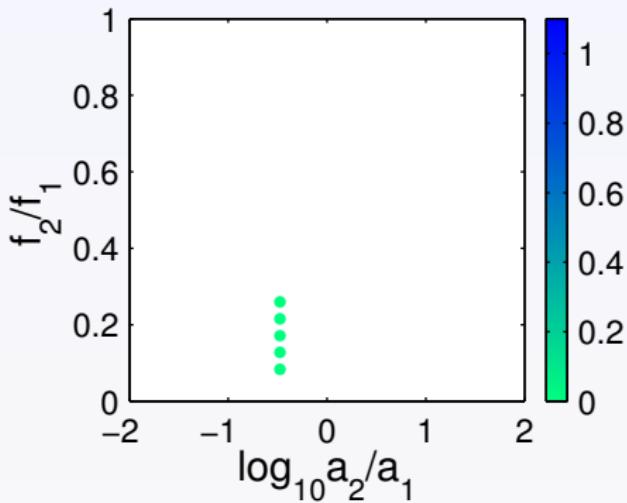
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.26, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



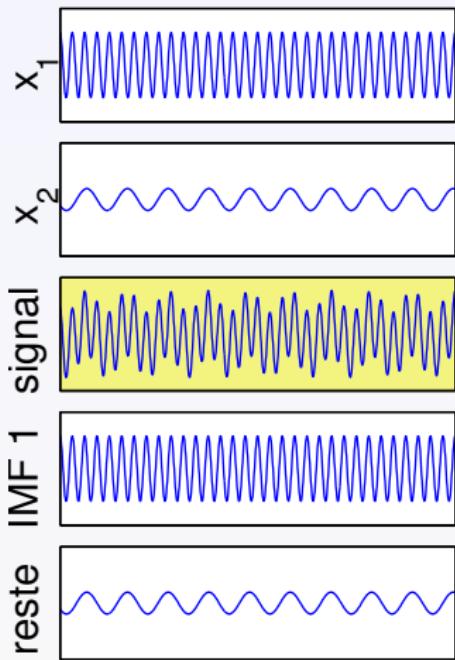
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



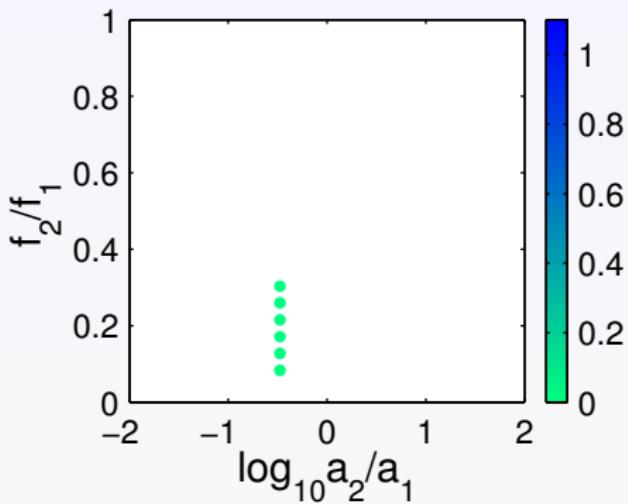
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.30, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



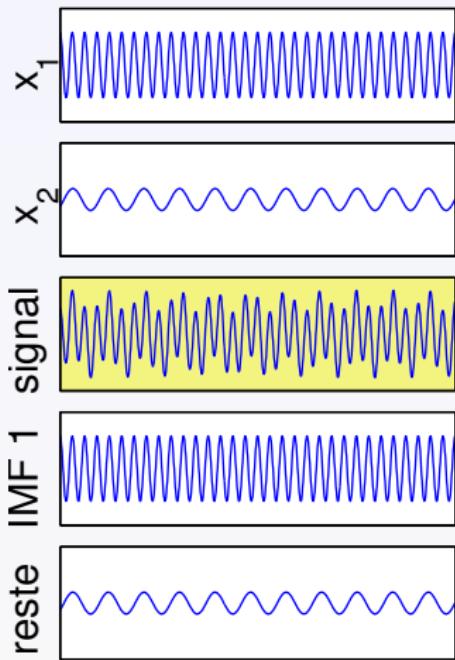
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



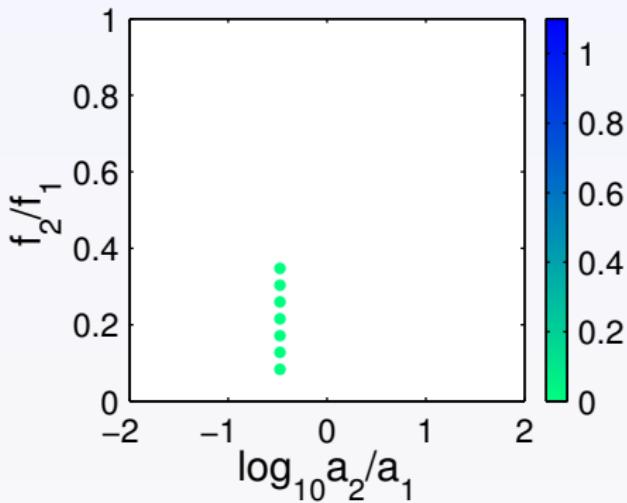
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.35, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



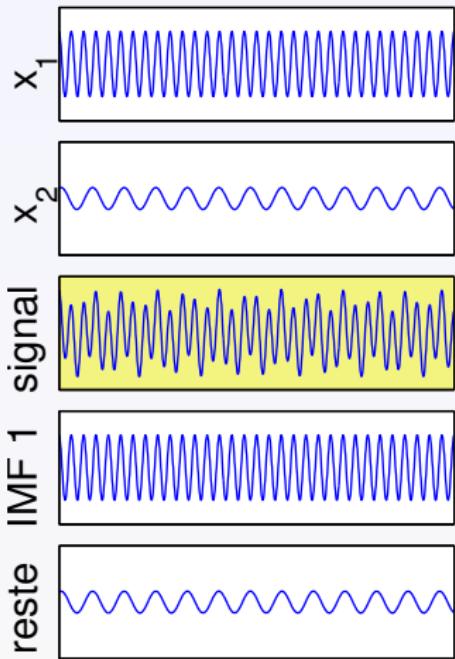
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



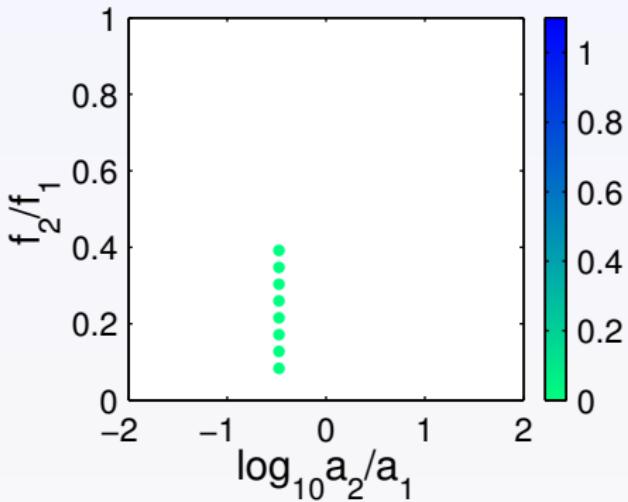
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.39, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



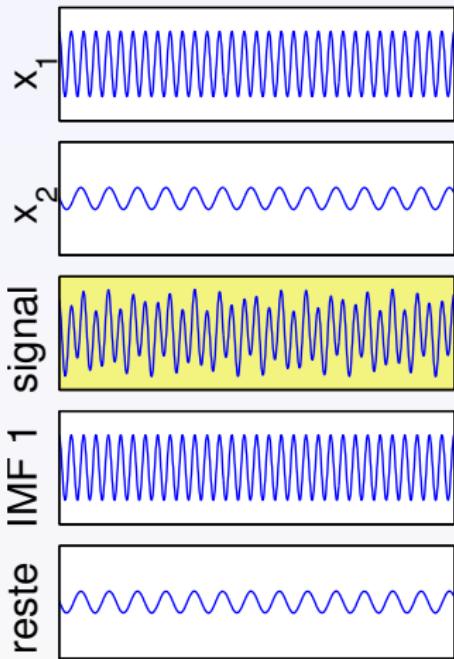
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation

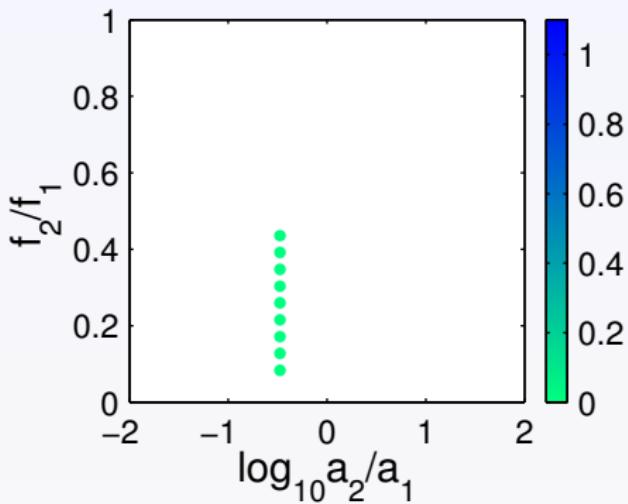


somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$

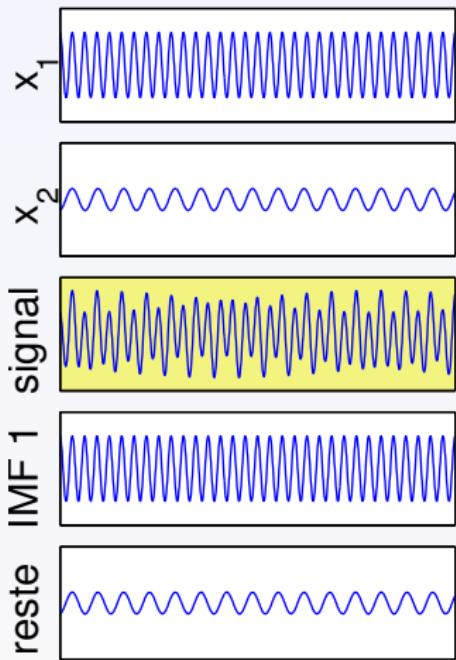


$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}} \\ = 0 \quad \text{si séparation}$$



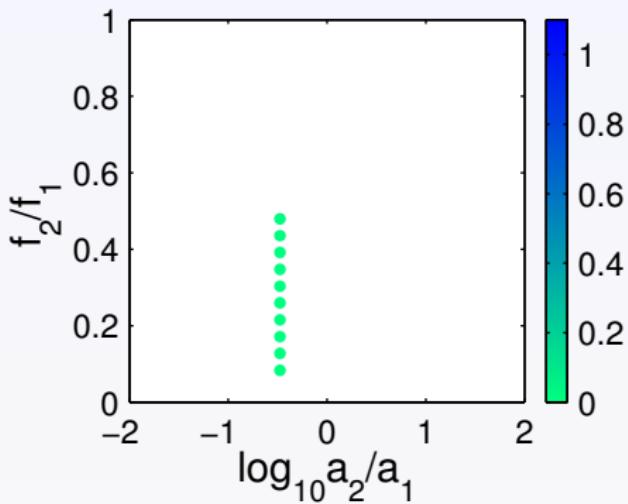
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.48, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



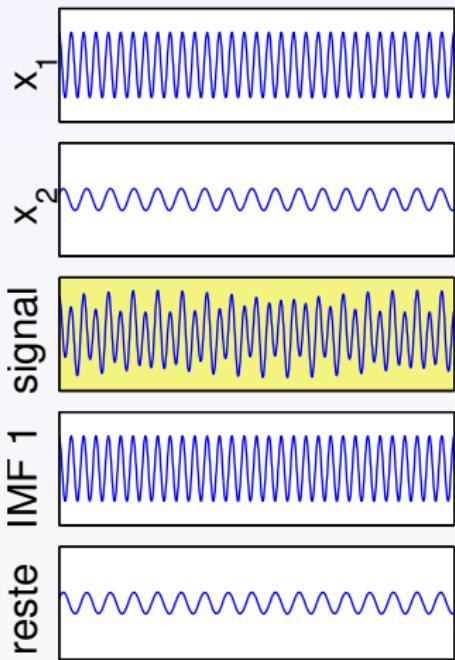
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



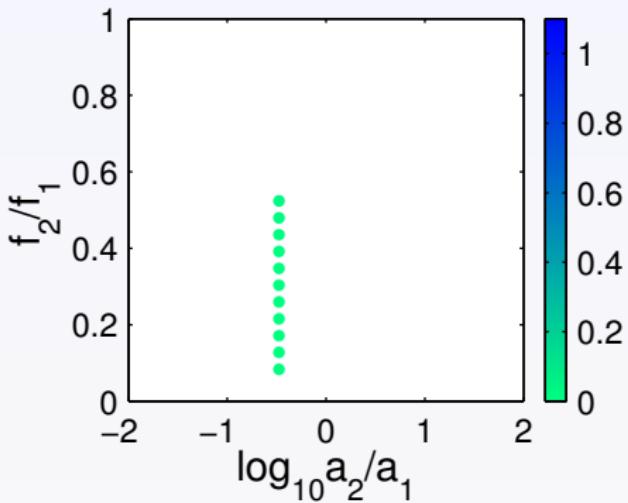
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.52, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



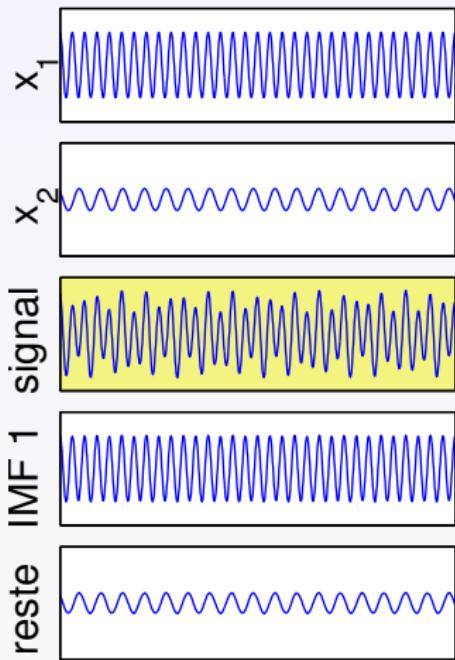
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



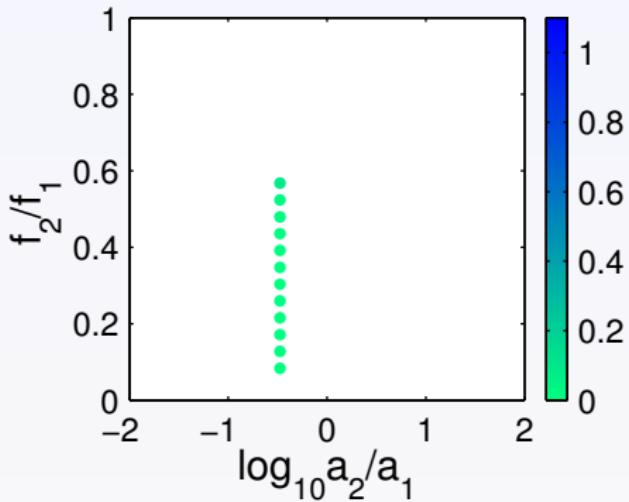
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.57, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



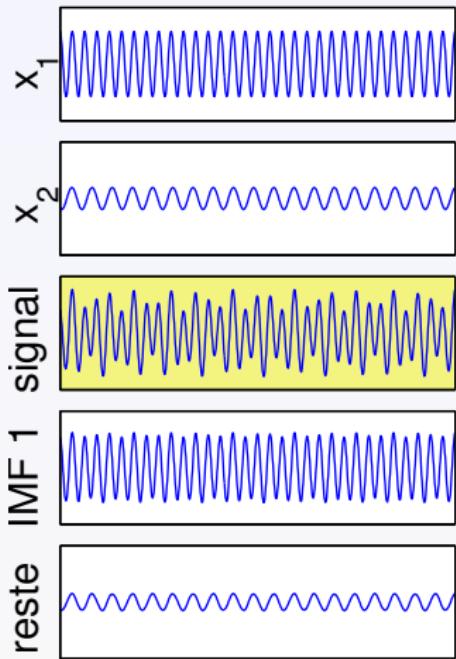
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



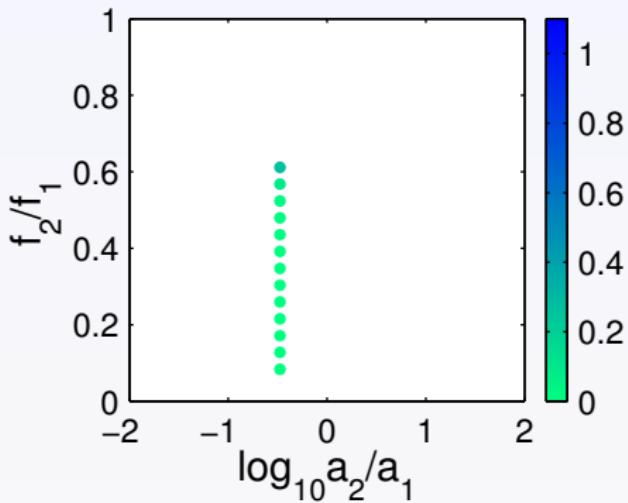
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.61, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



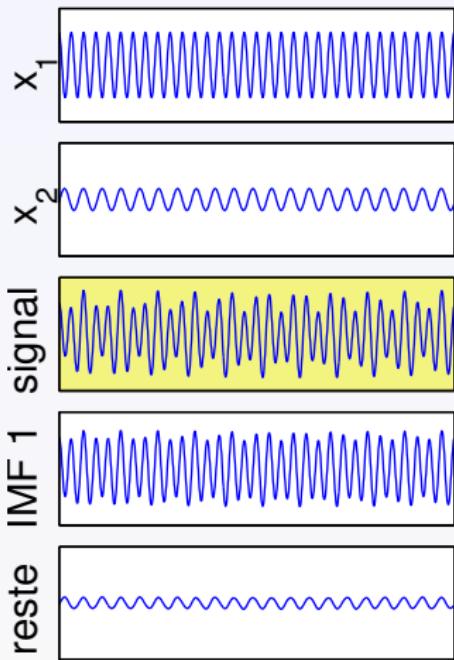
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



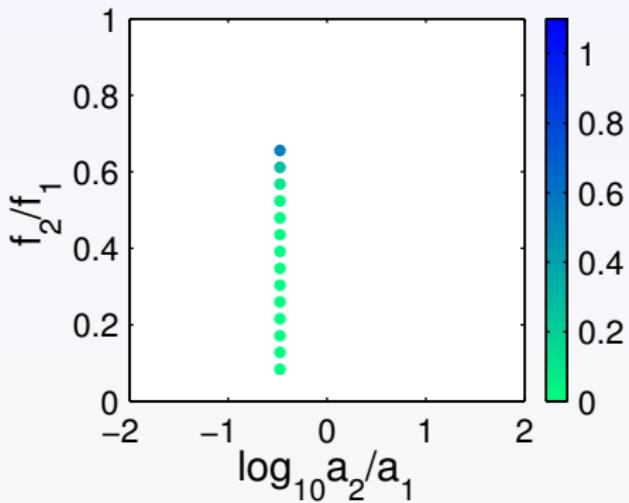
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.66, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



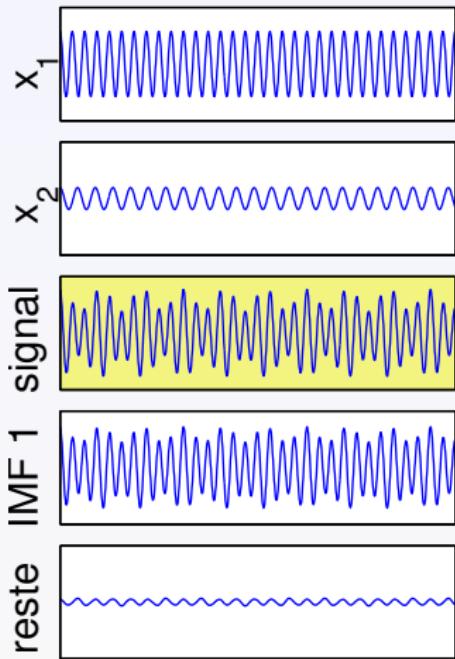
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



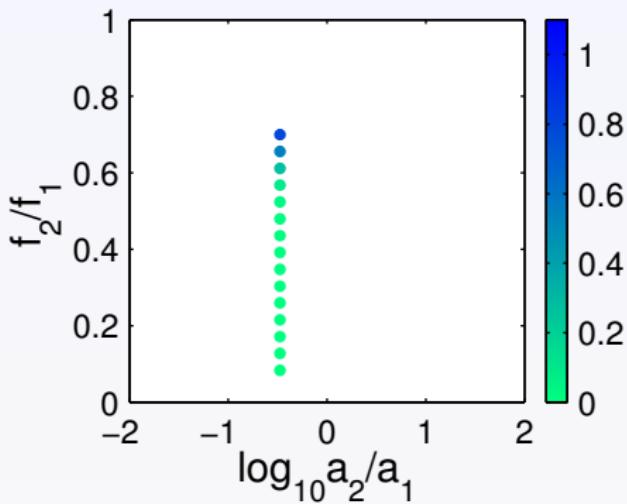
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.70, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



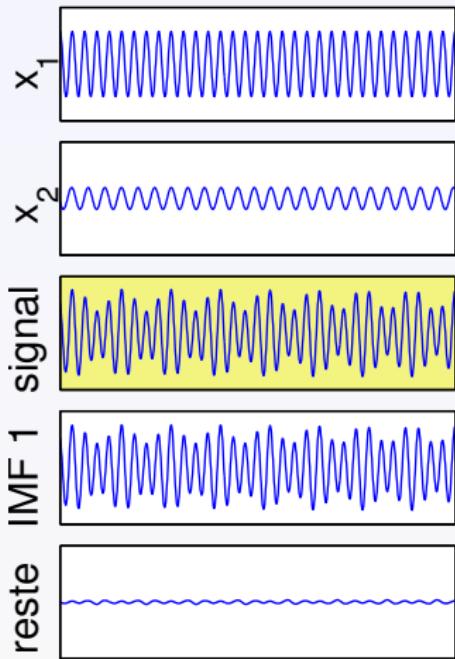
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



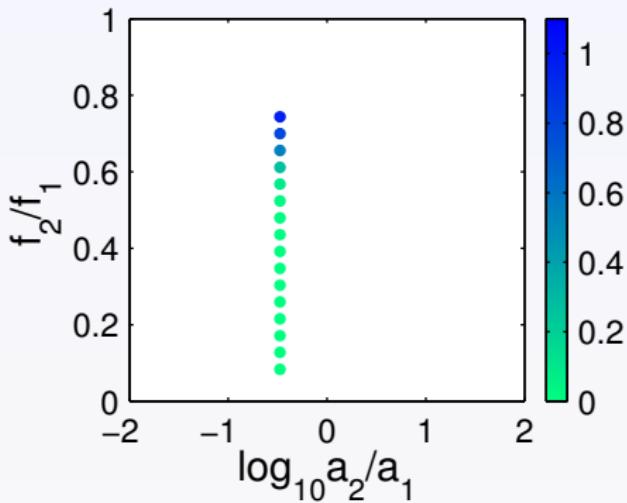
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.74, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



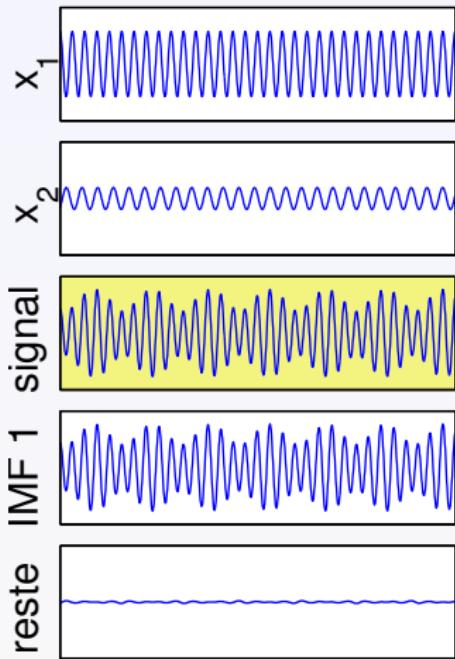
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



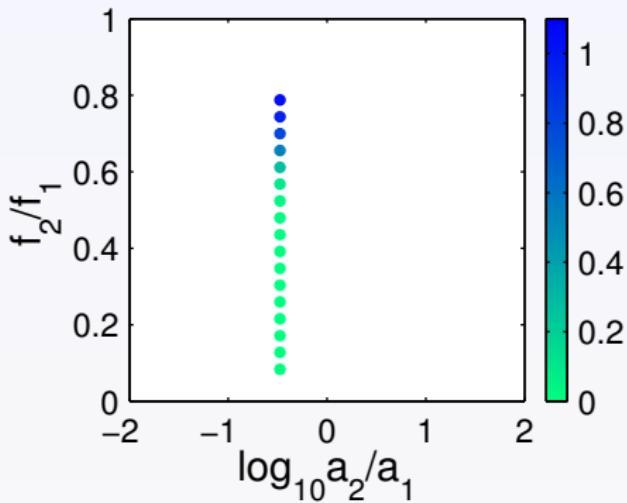
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.79, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



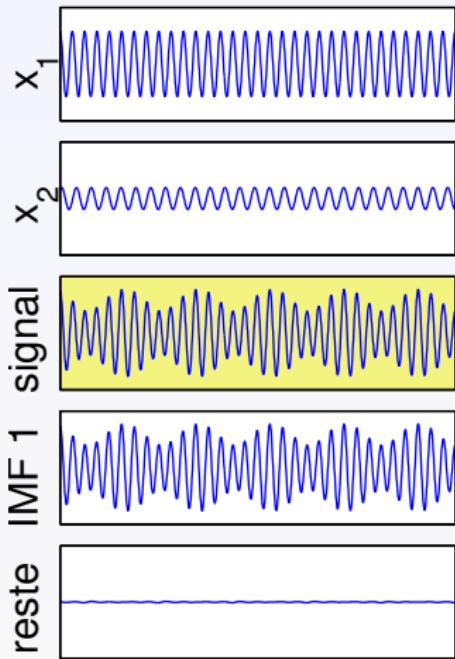
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



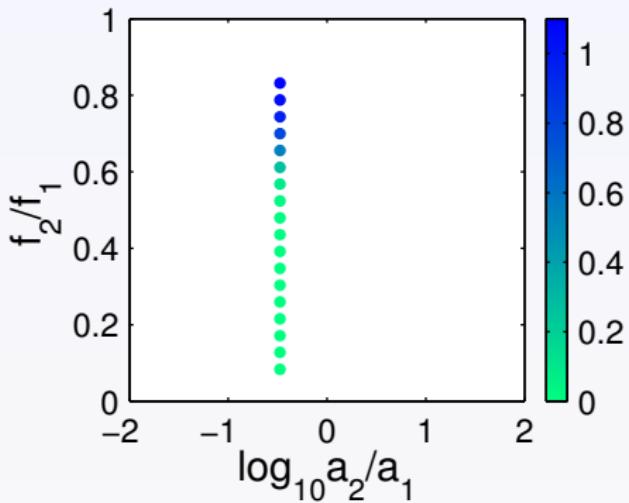
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.83, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



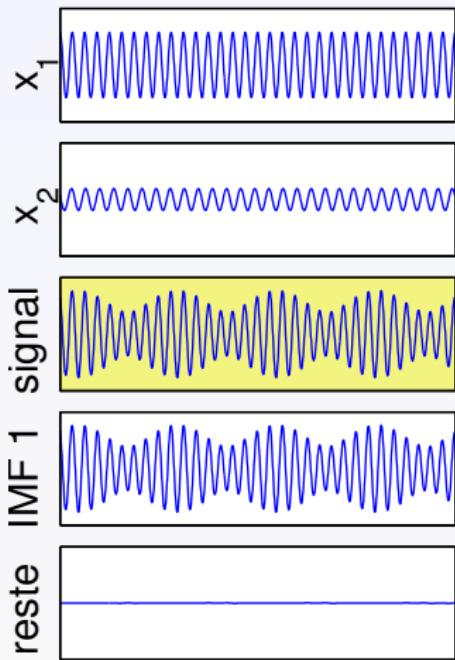
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



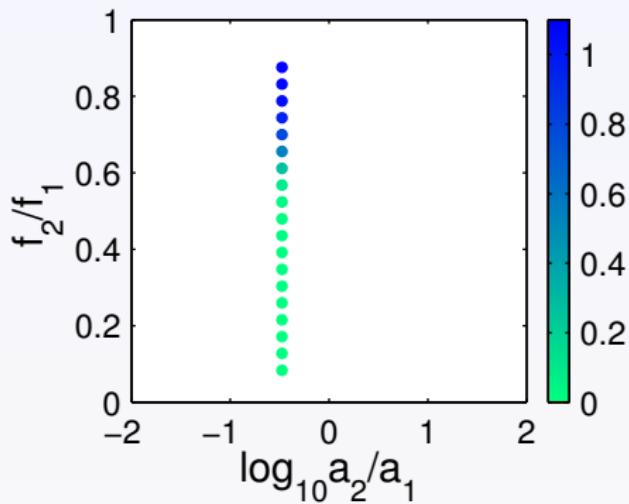
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.88, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



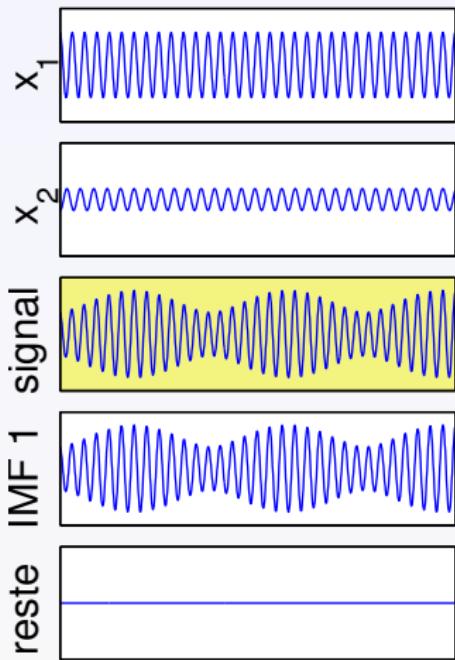
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



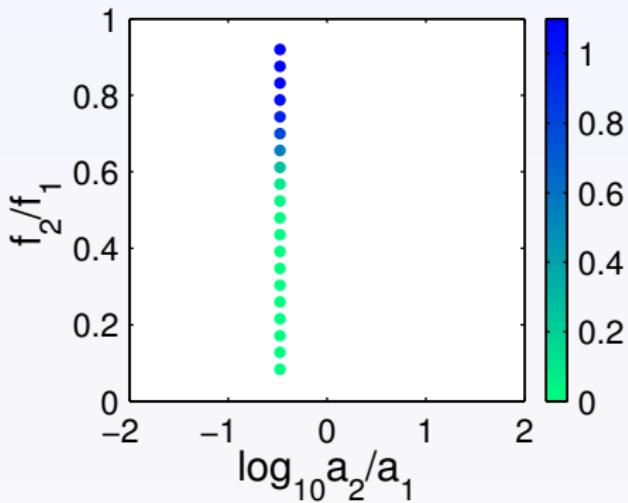
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.92, a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



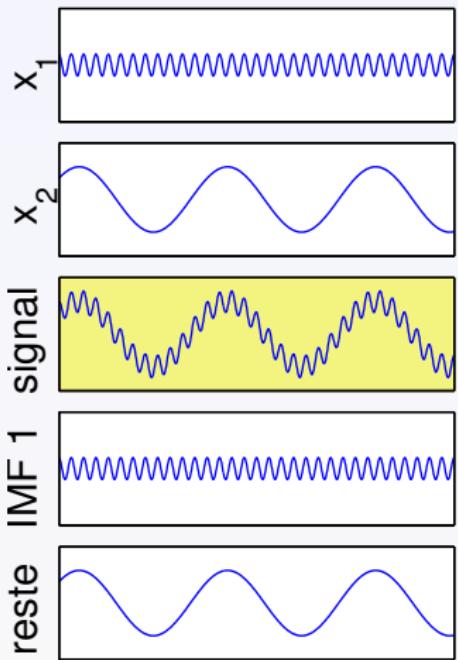
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



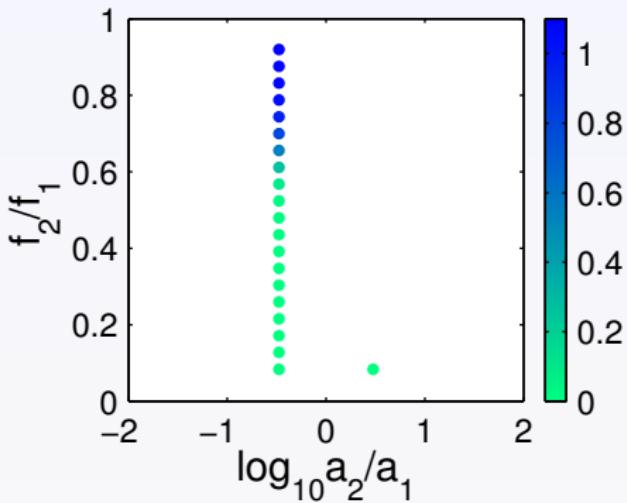
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.08, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



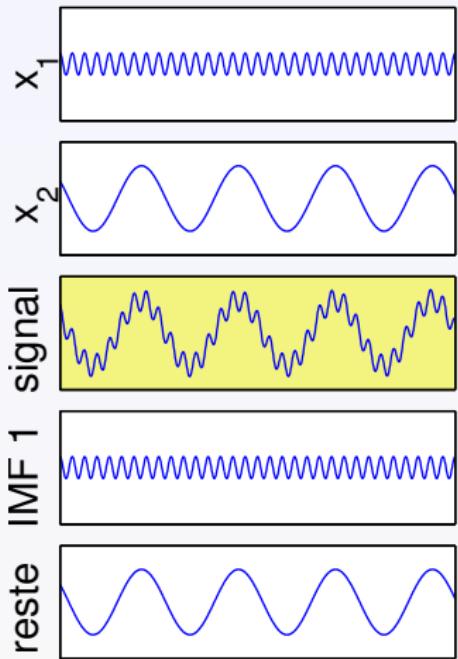
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



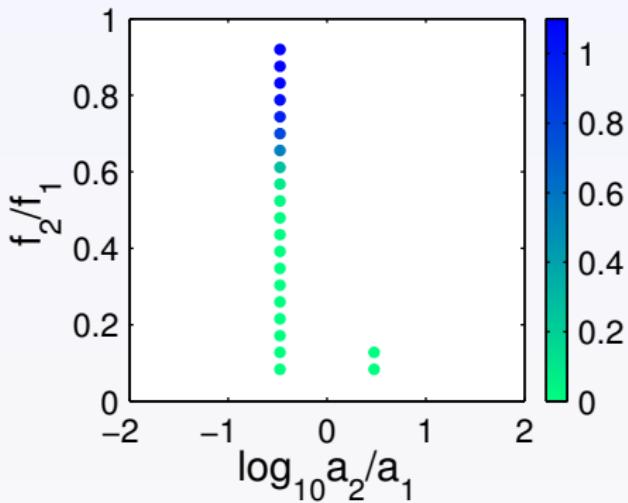
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.13, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



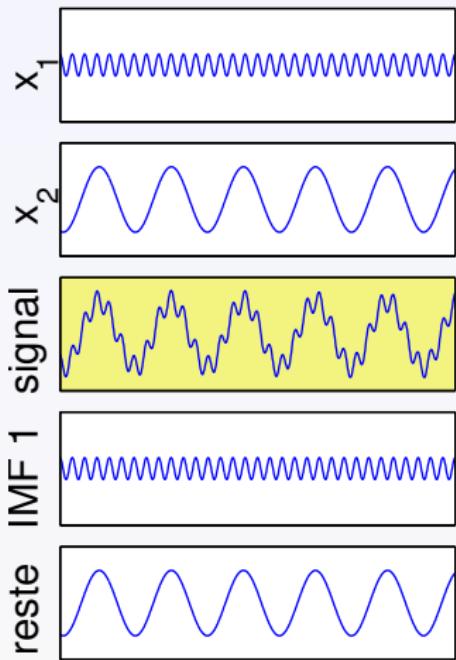
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



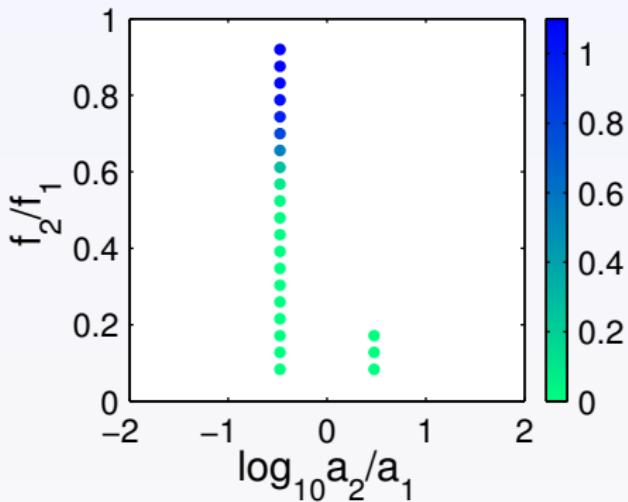
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.17, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



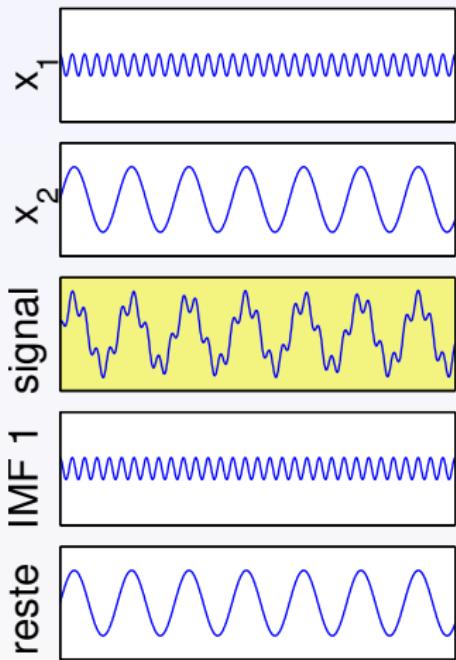
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



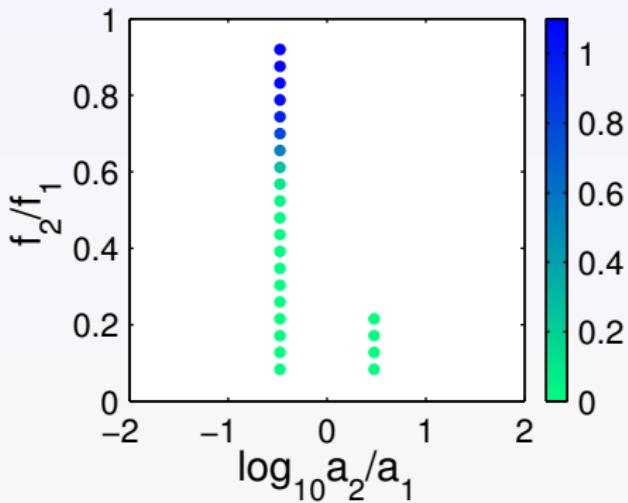
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.22, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



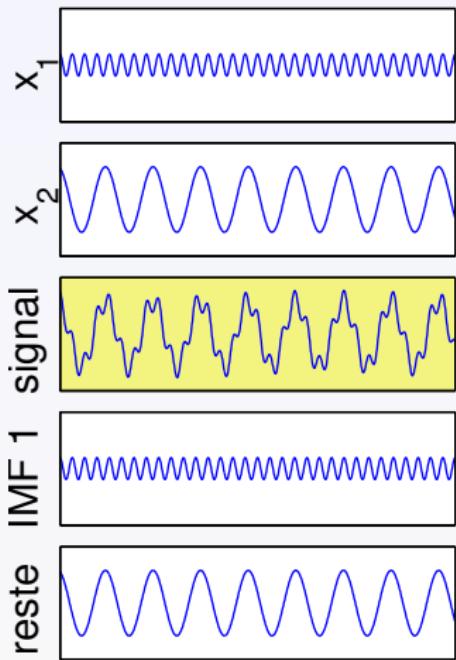
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



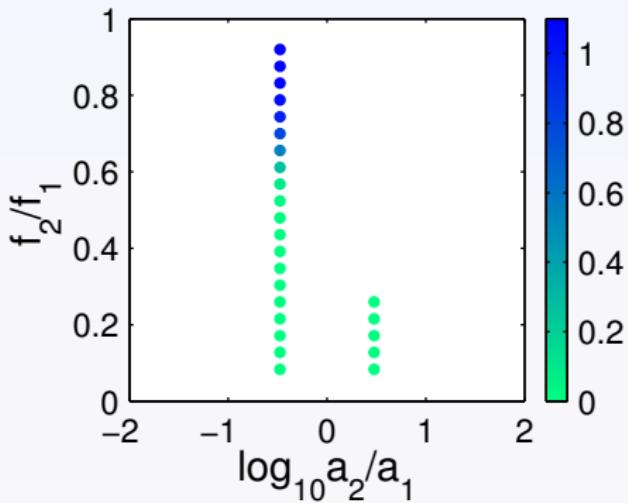
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.26, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



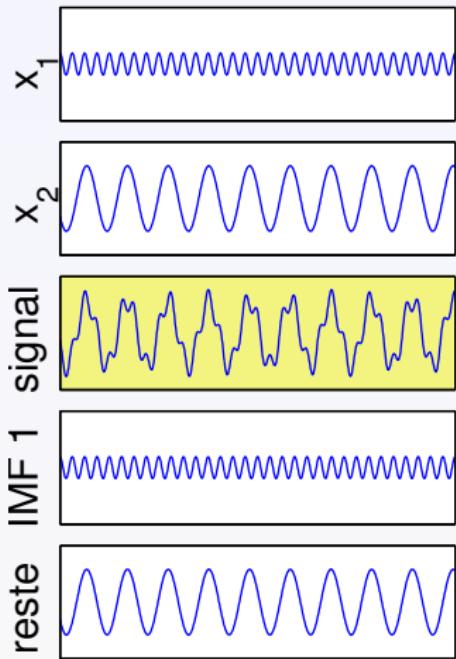
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



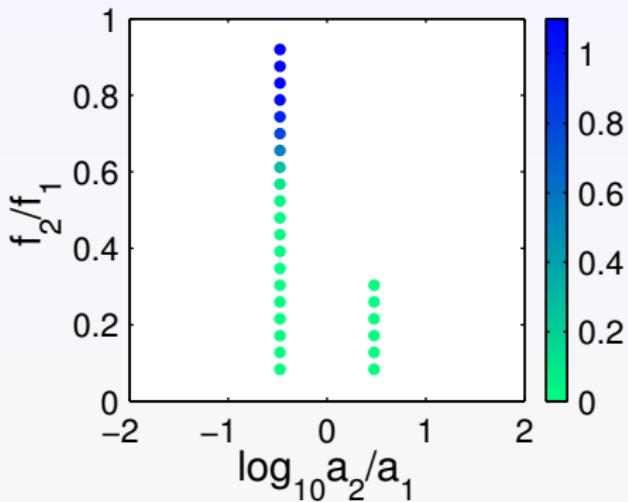
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.30, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



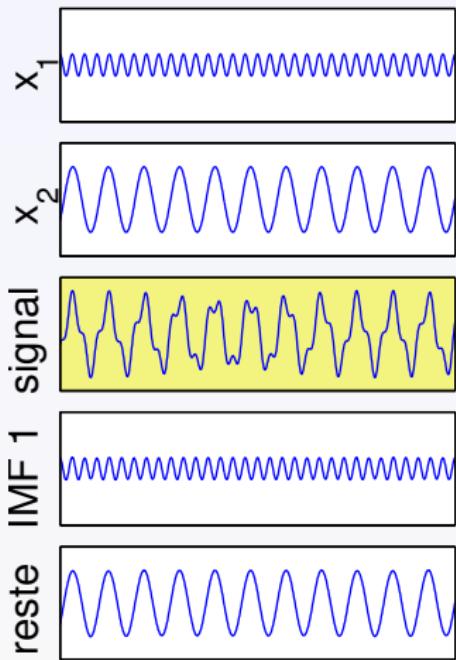
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



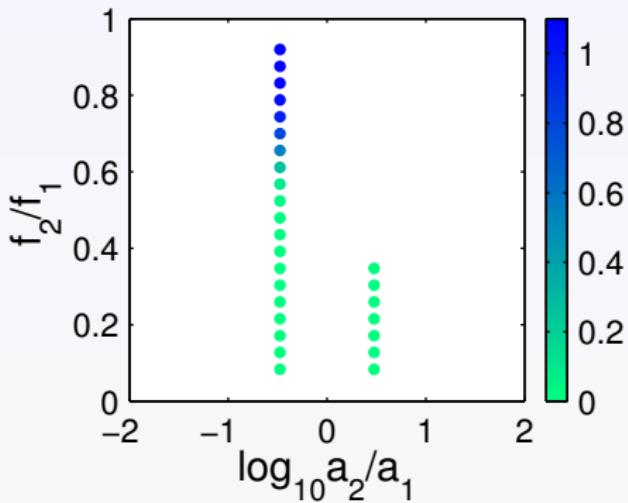
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.35, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



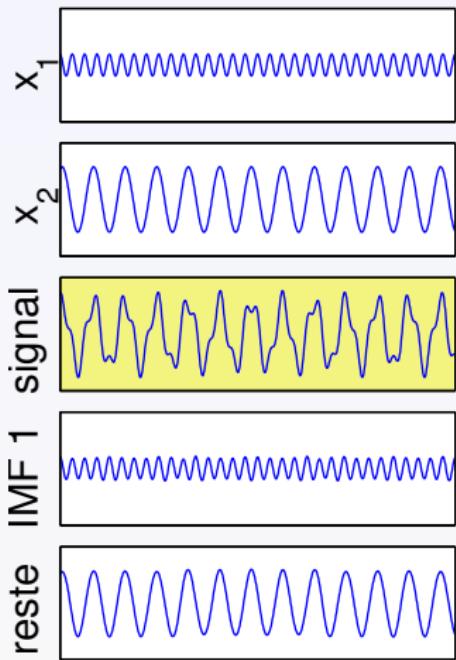
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



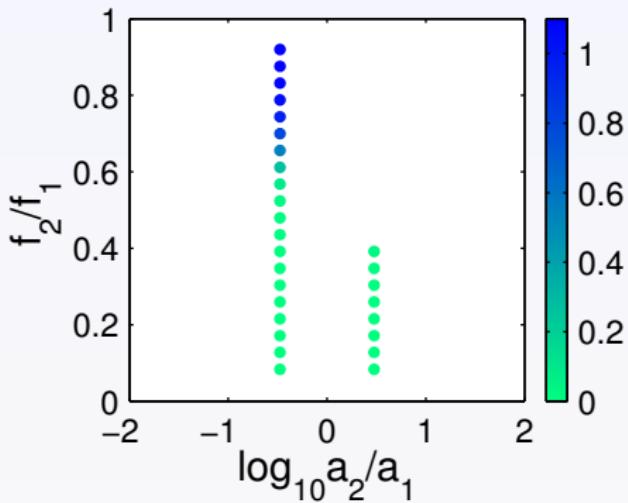
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.39, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



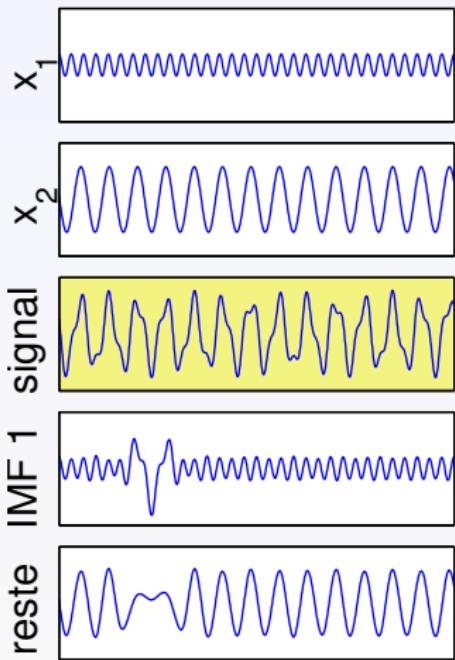
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



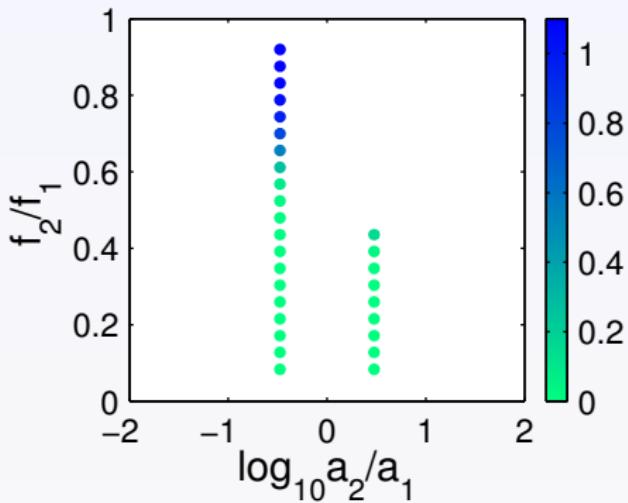
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



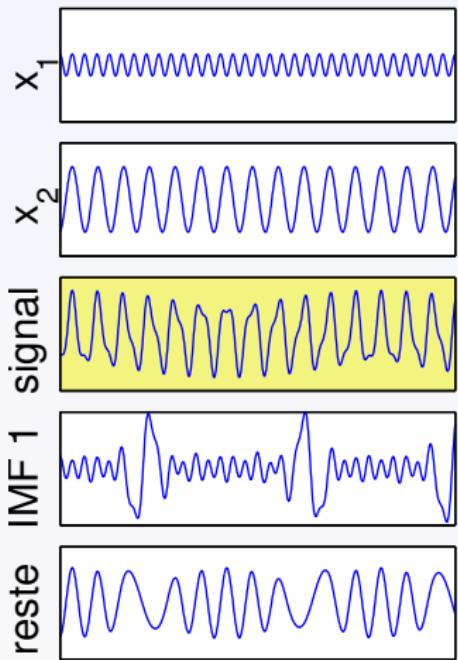
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



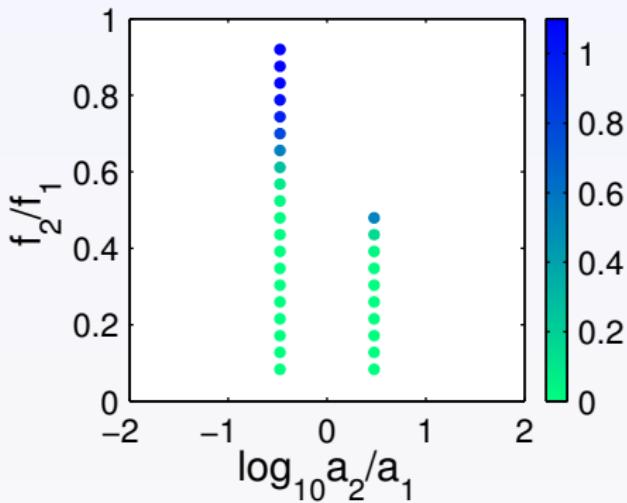
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.48, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



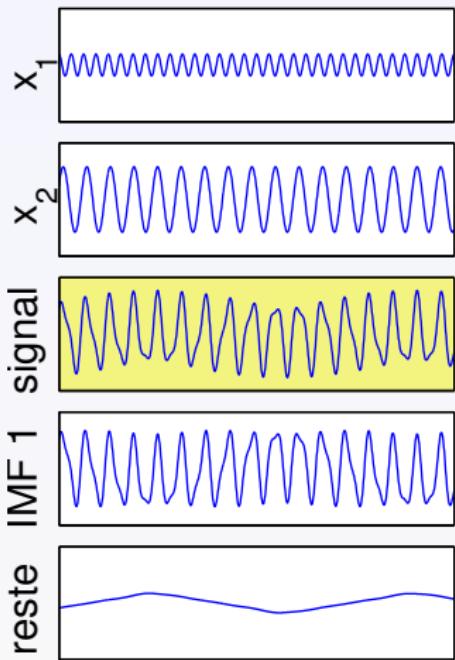
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



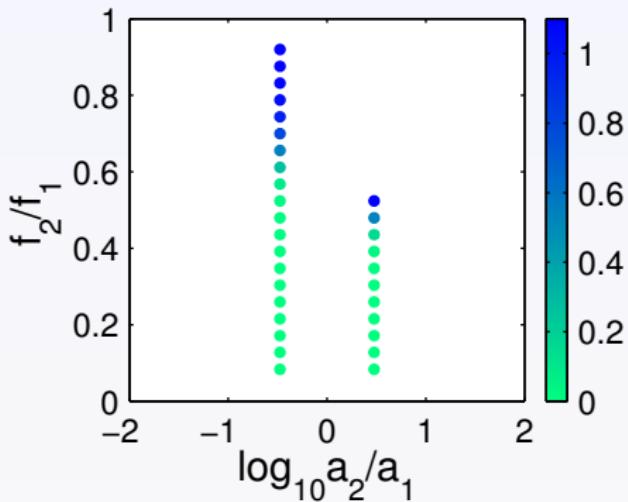
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.52, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



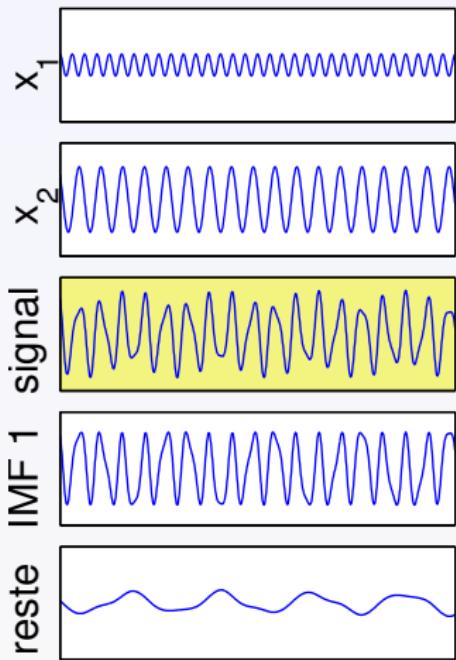
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



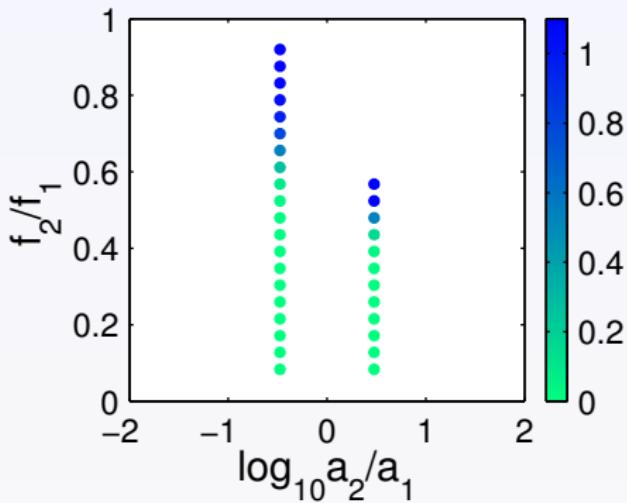
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.57, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



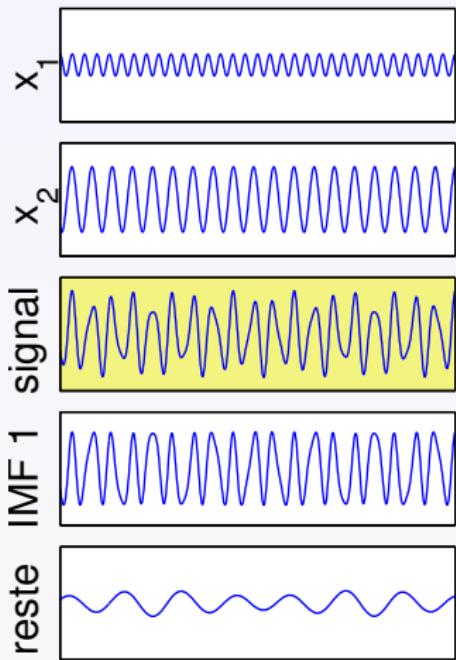
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



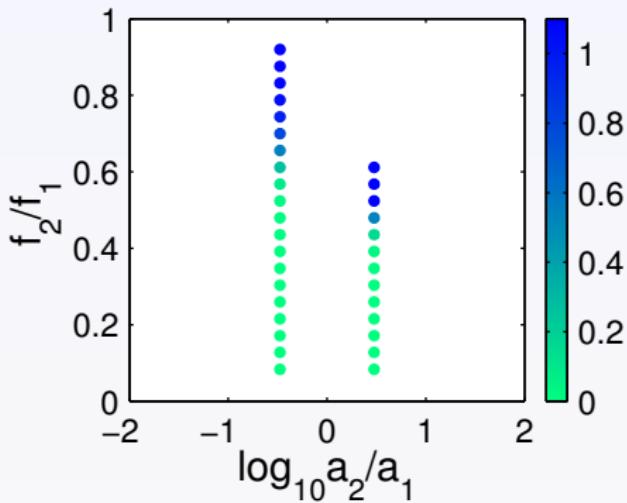
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.61, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



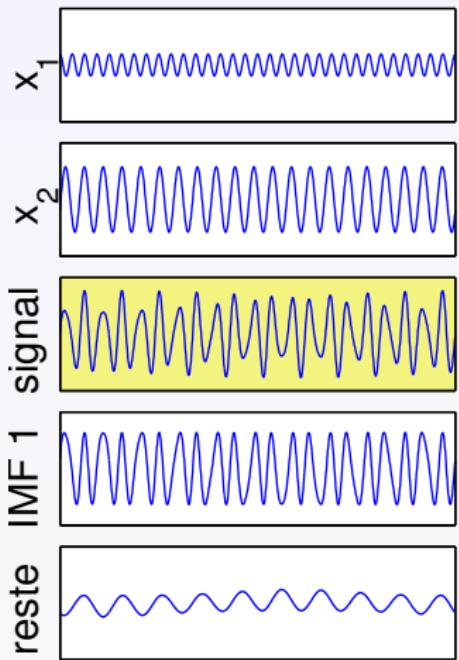
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



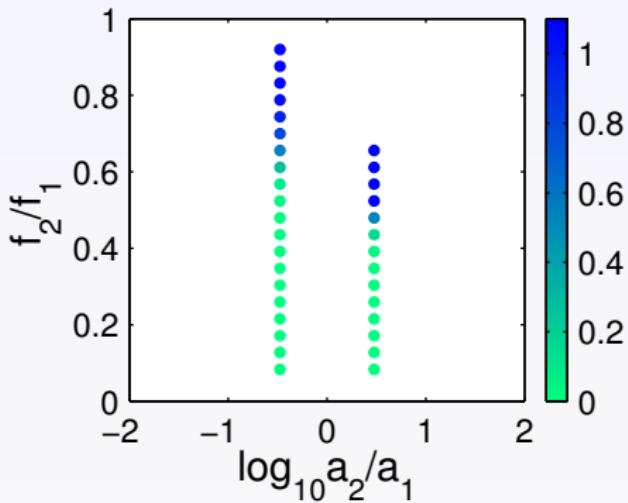
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.66, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



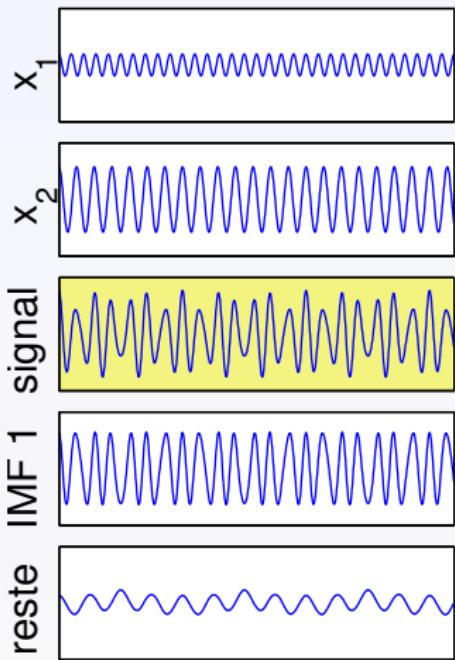
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



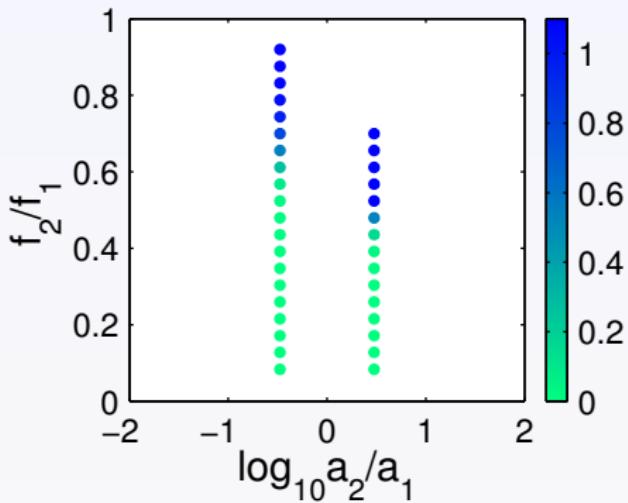
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.70, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



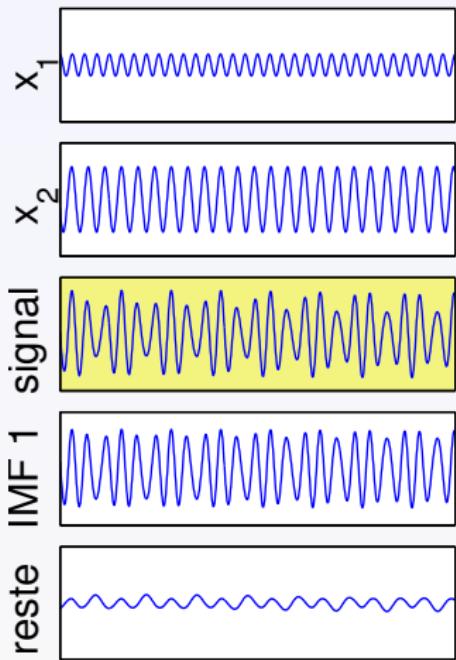
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



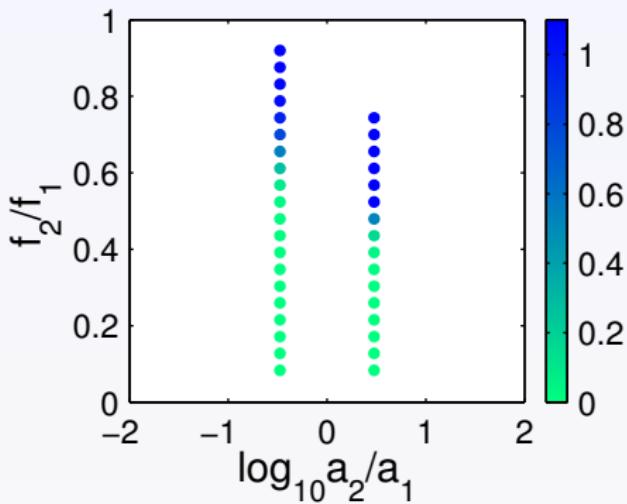
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.74, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



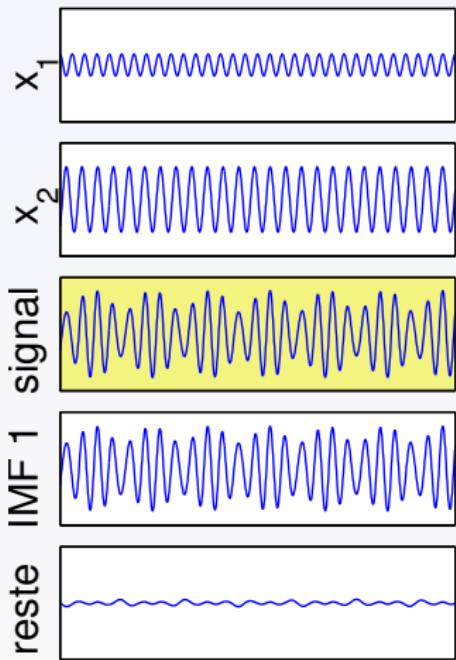
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\| IMF_1(t) - x_1(t) \|_{\ell_2}}{\| x_2(t) \|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



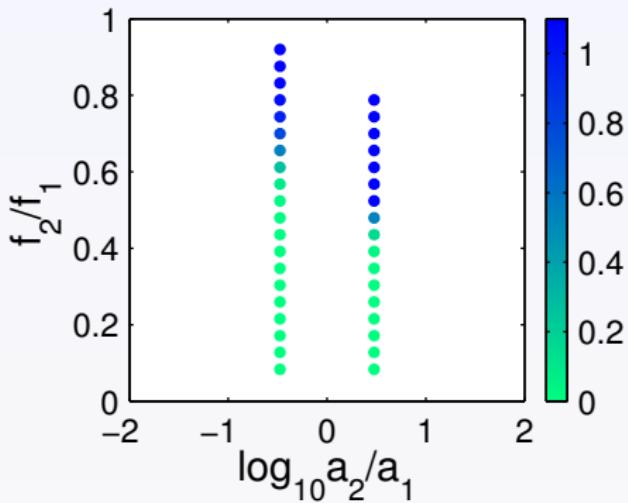
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.79, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



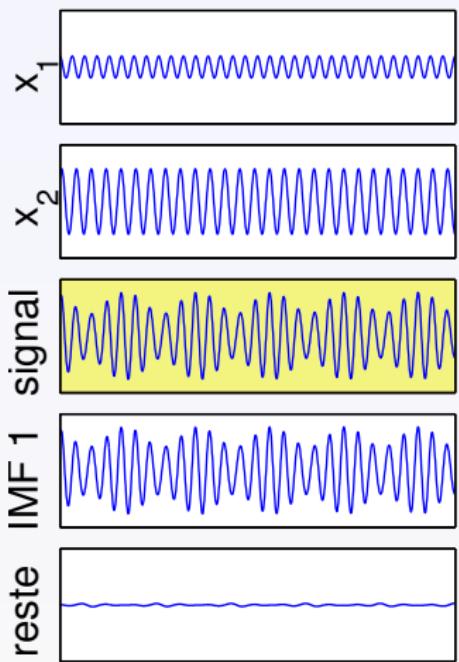
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



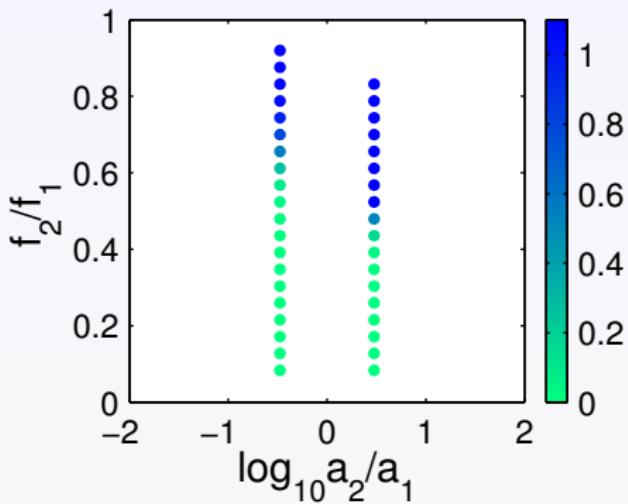
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.83, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



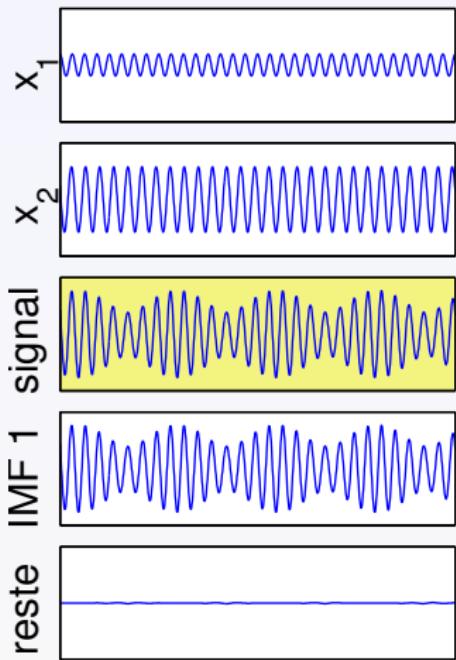
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



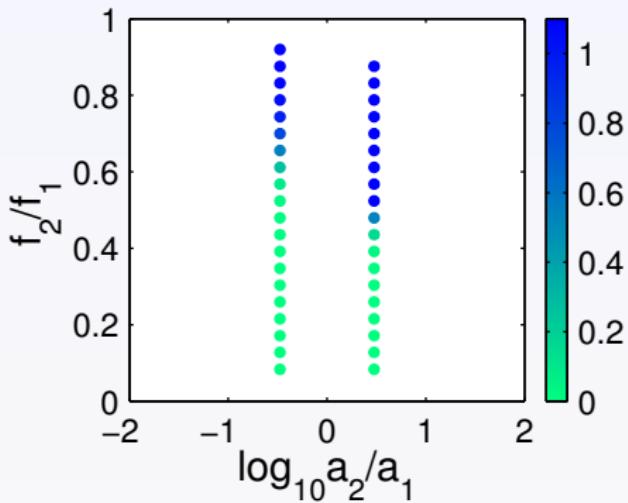
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.88, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



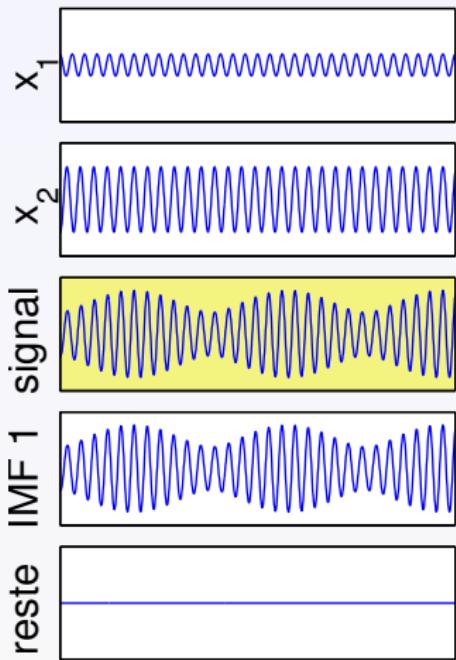
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



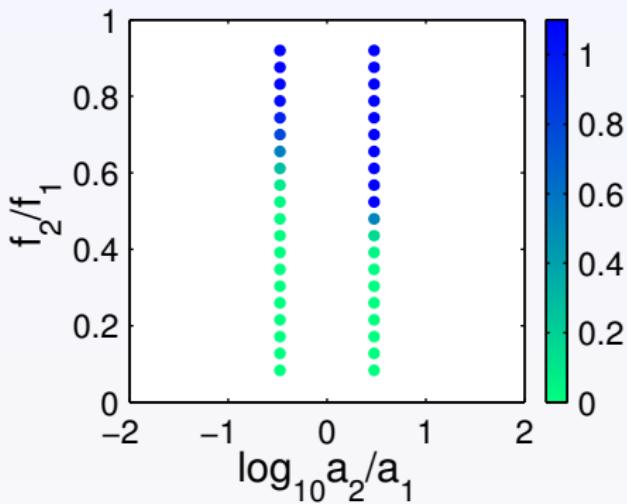
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.92, a_2/a_1 = 3.00$$



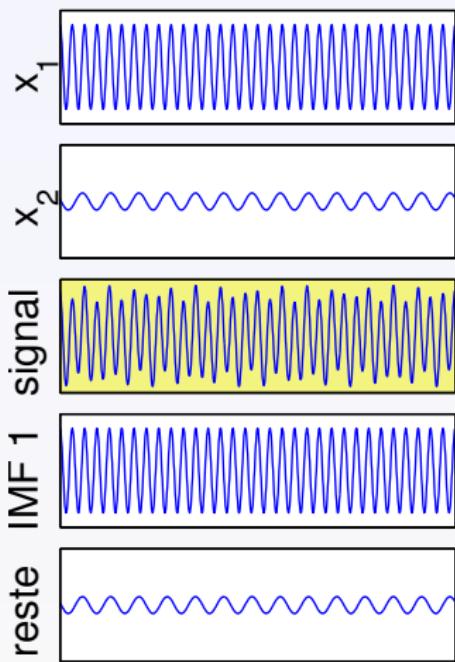
$$c \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi \right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



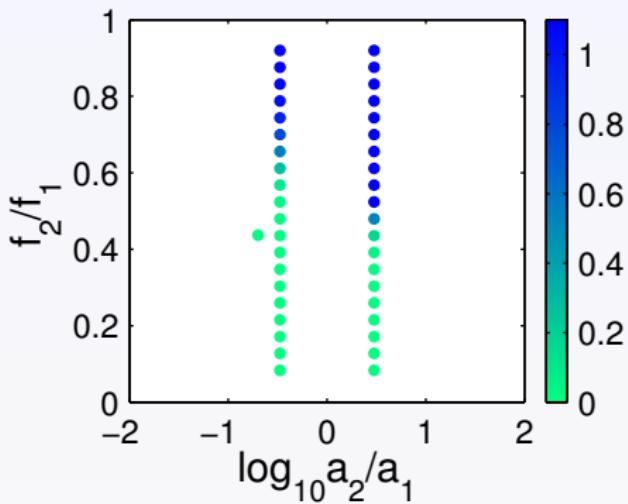
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.20$$



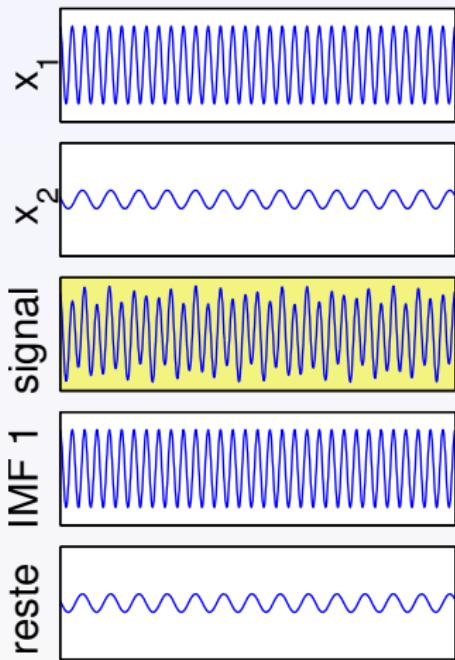
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



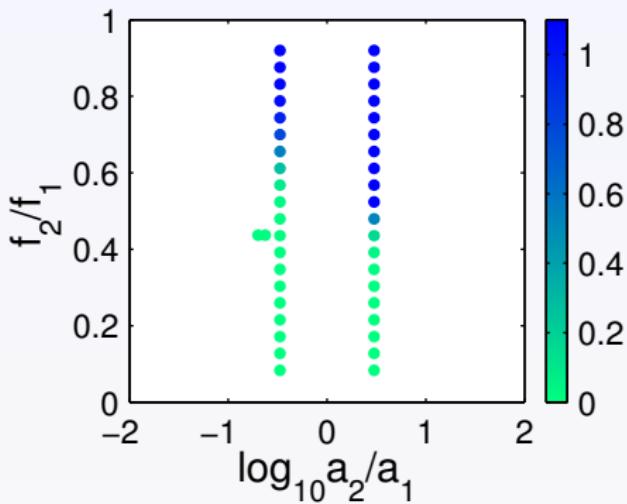
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.24$$



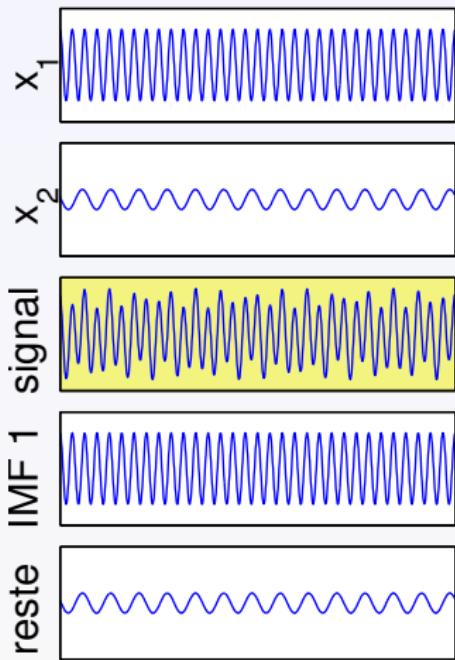
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



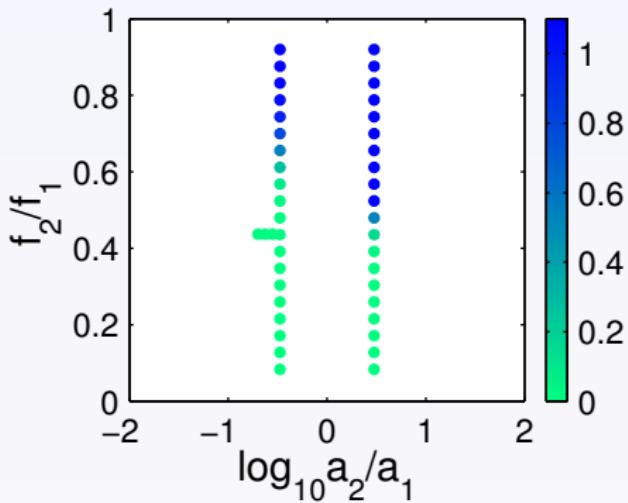
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.28$$



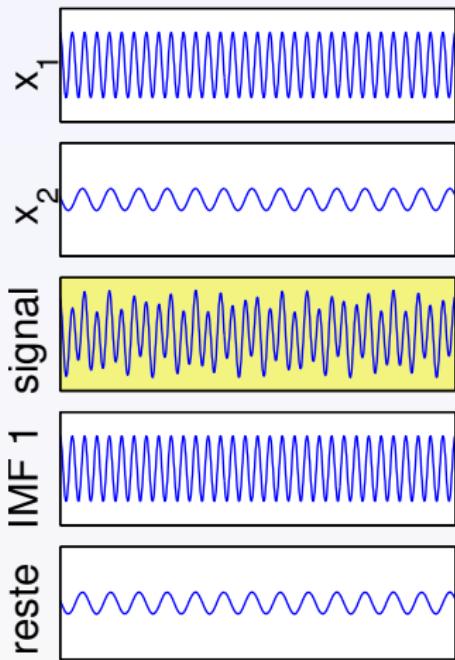
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



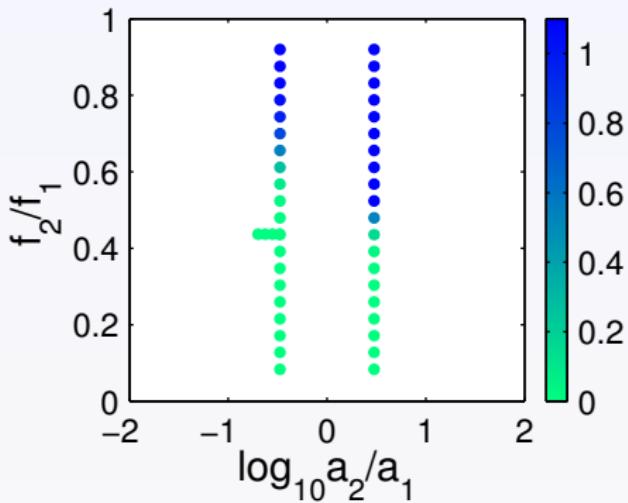
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.33$$



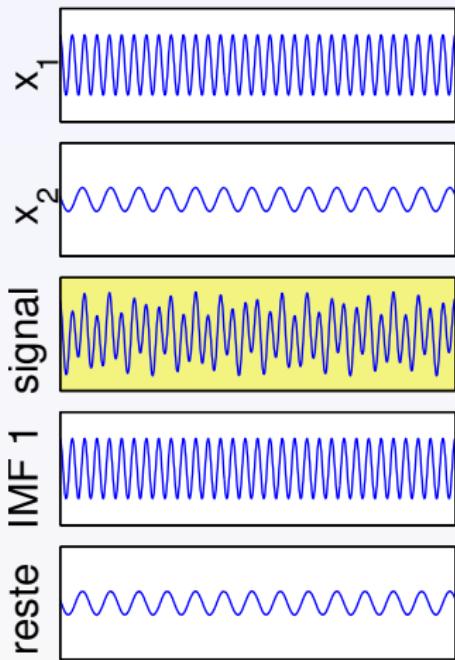
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



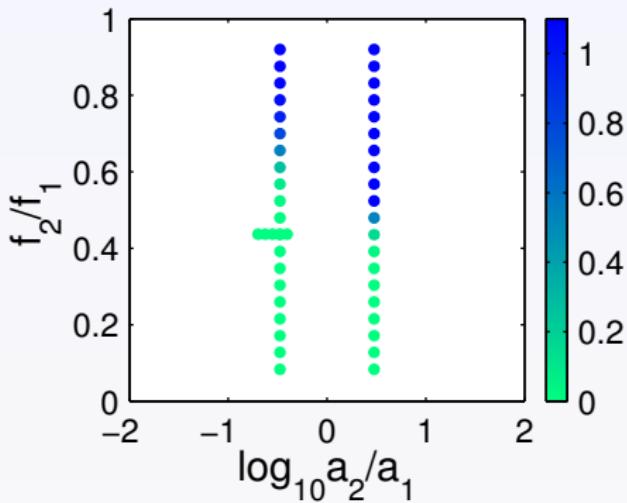
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.39$$



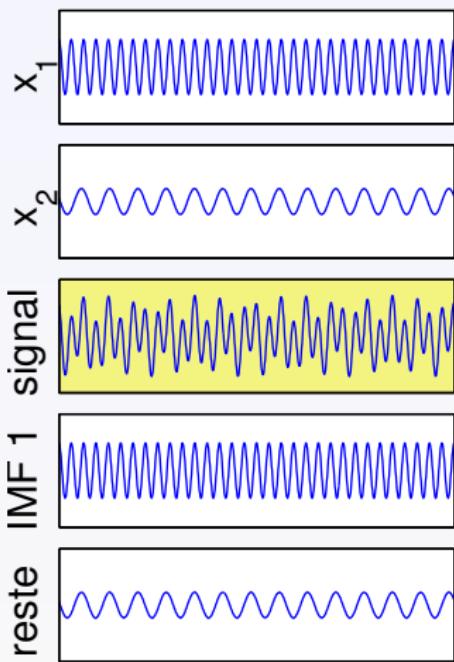
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



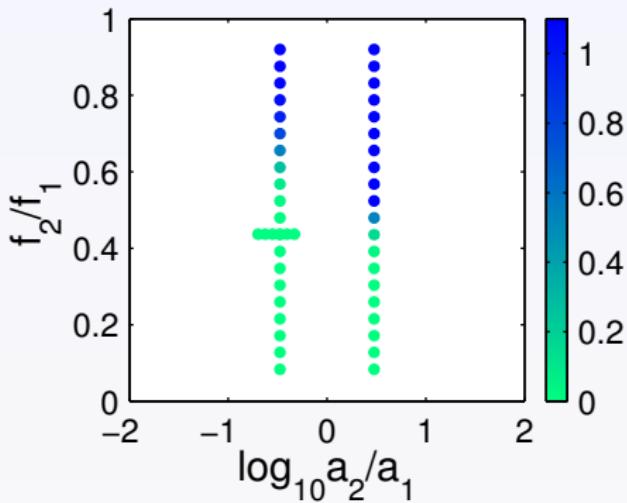
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.47$$



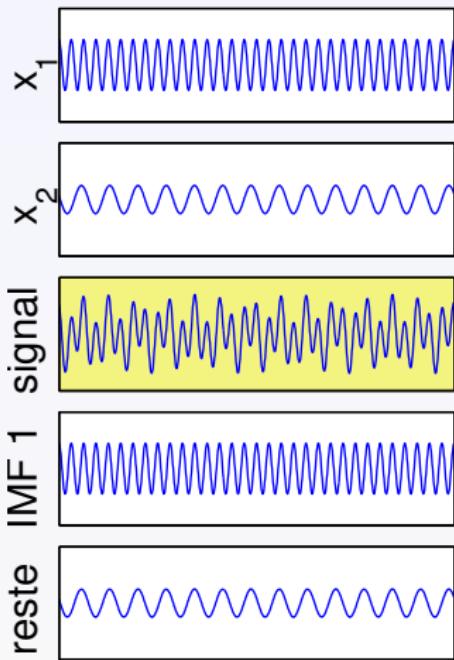
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



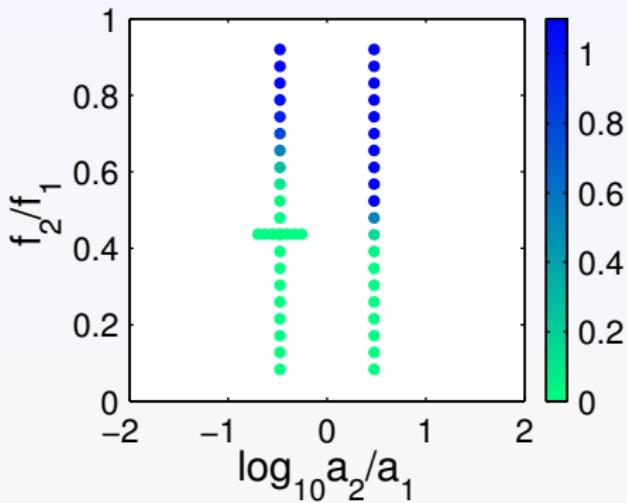
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.55$$



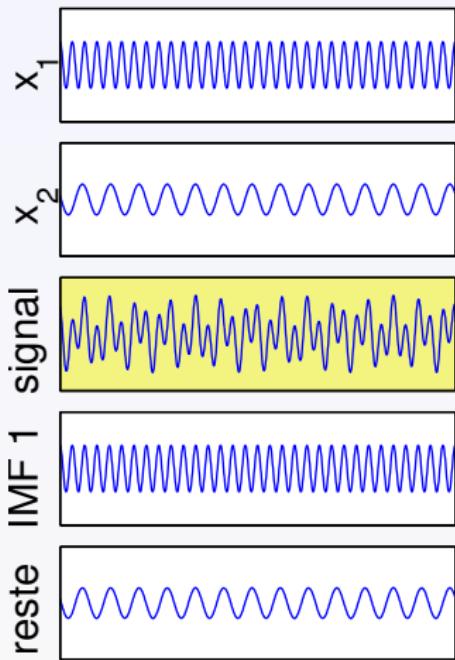
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



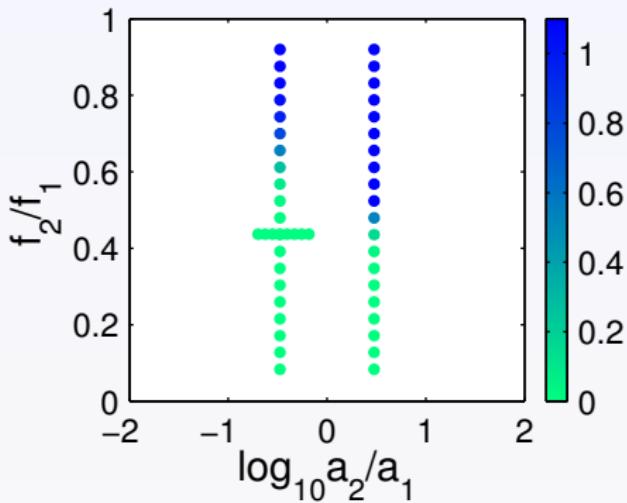
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.65$$



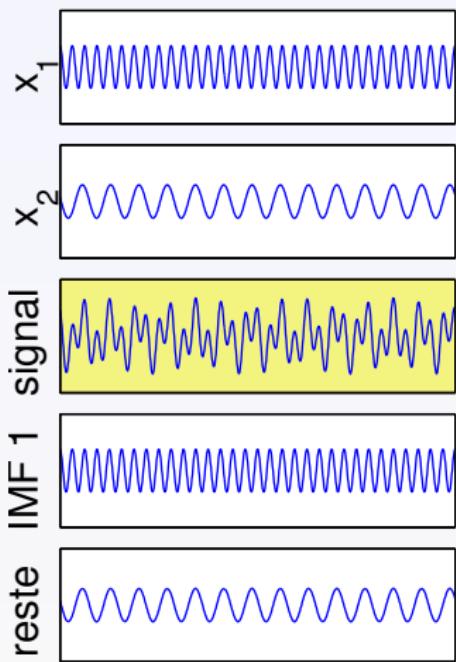
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



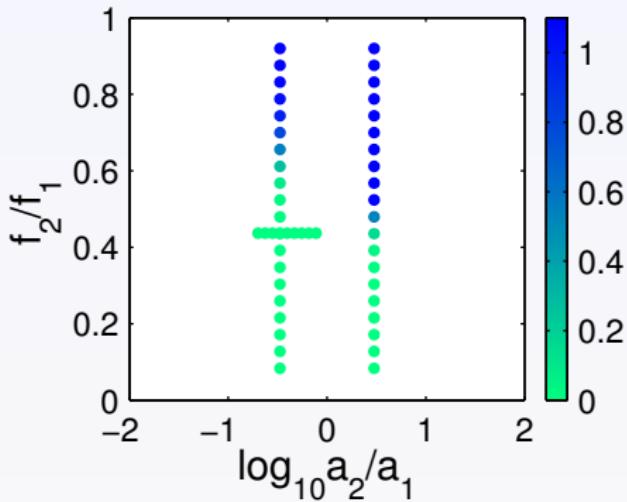
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.78$$



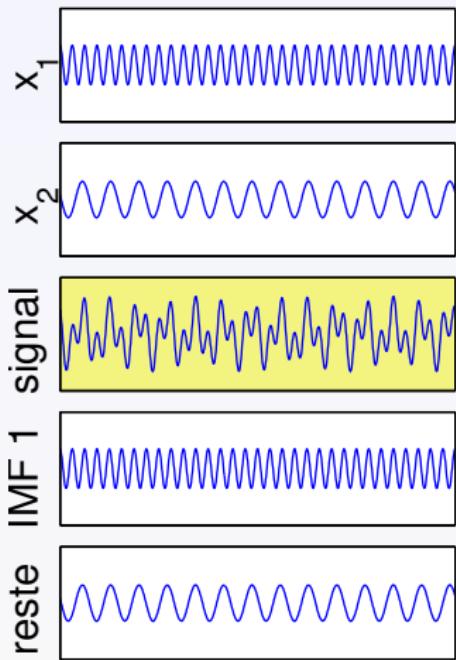
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



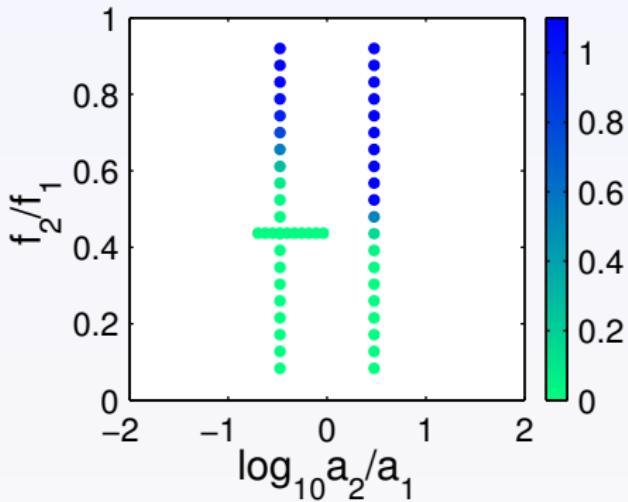
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 0.92$$



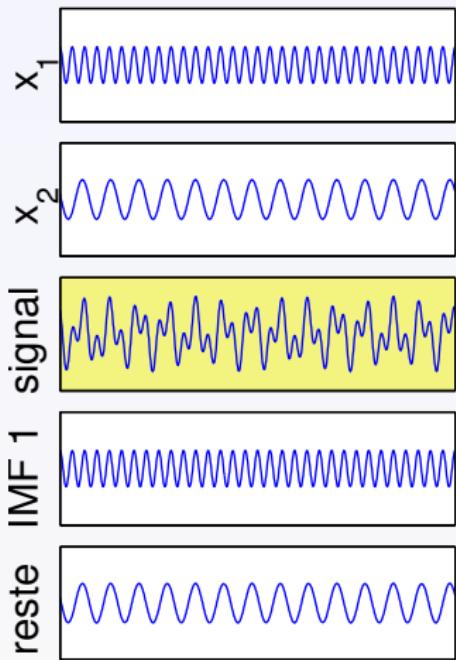
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



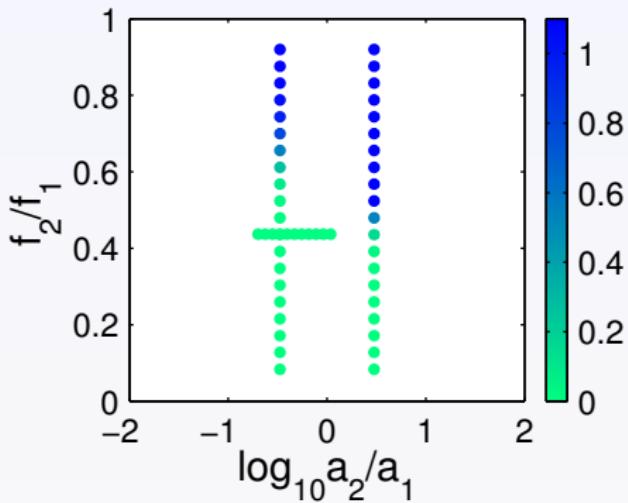
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 1.09$$



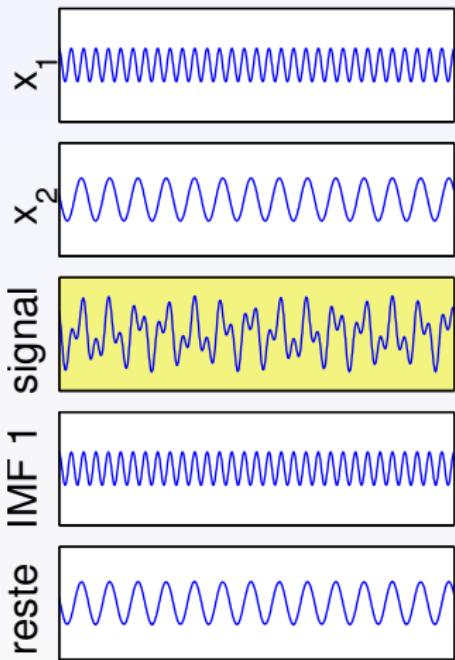
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



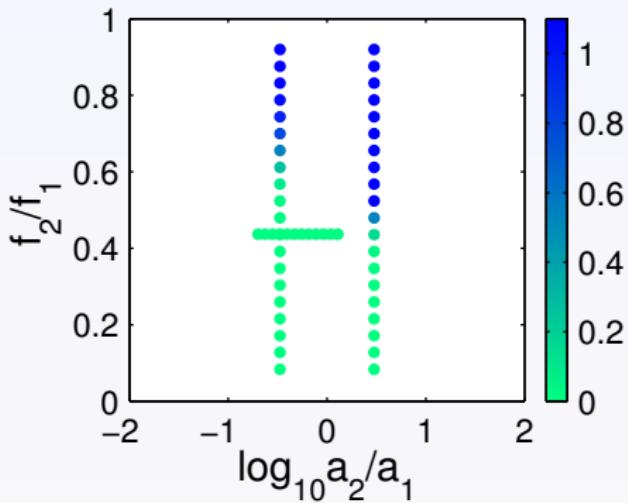
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 1.29$$



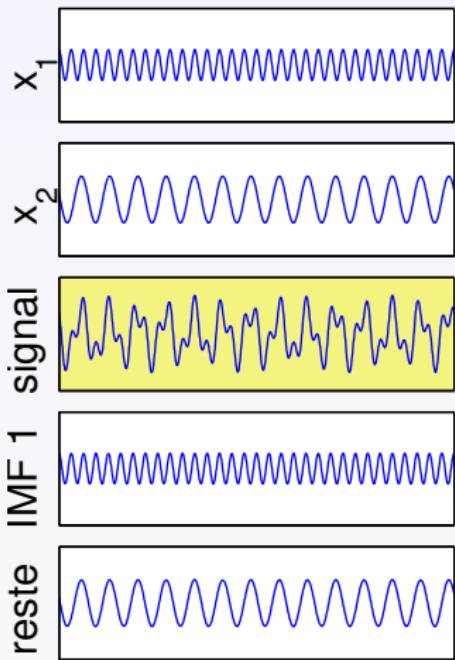
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



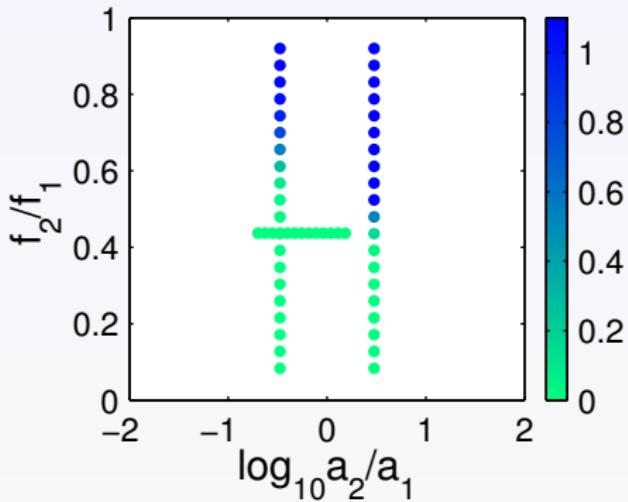
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 1.53$$



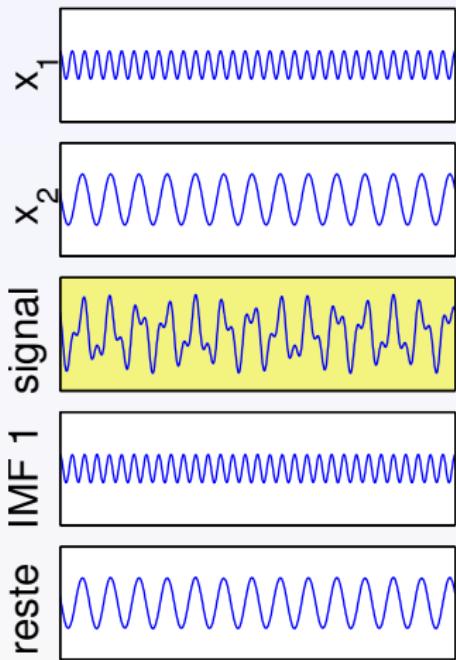
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



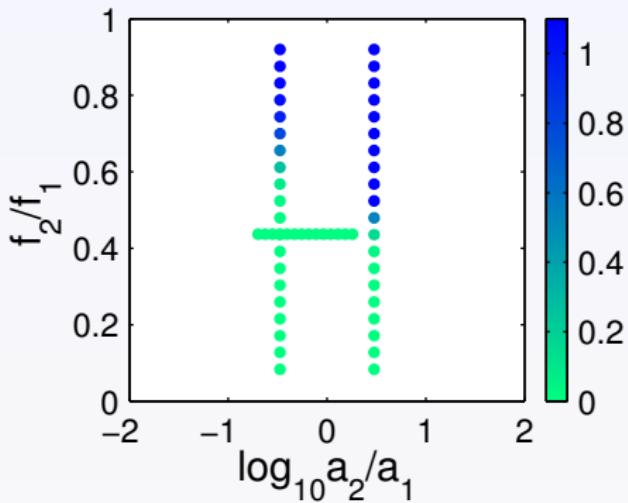
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 1.81$$



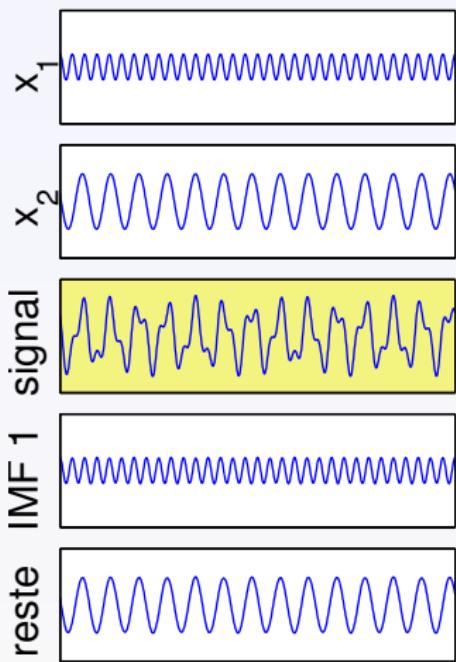
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



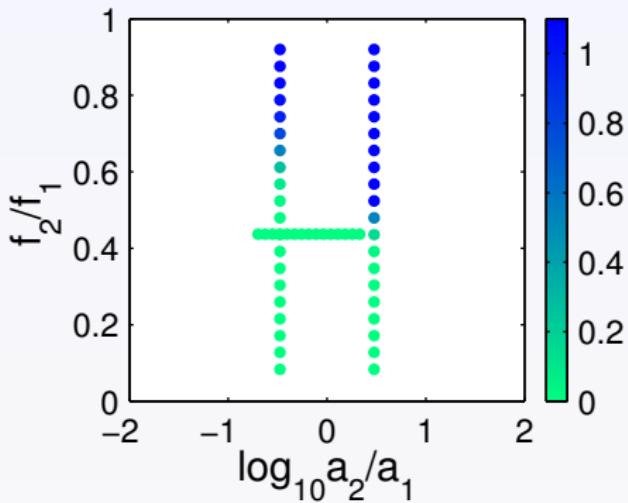
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 2.14$$



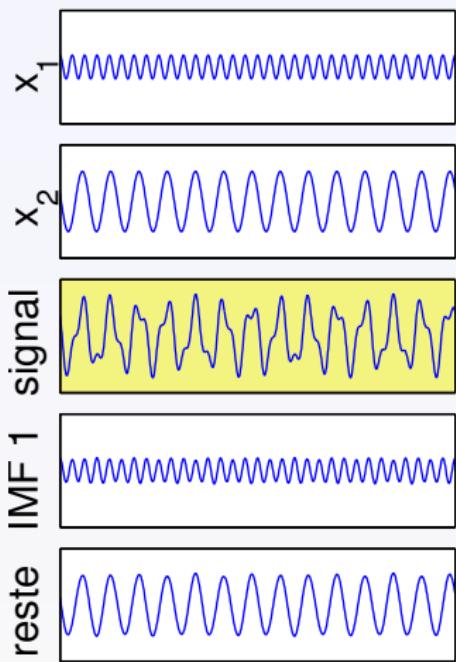
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



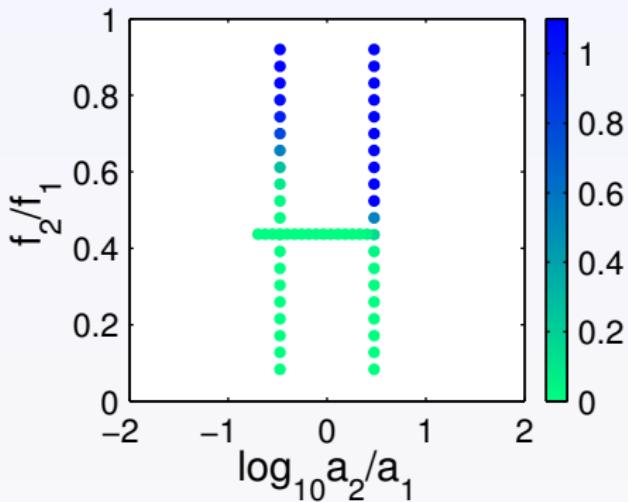
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 2.54$$



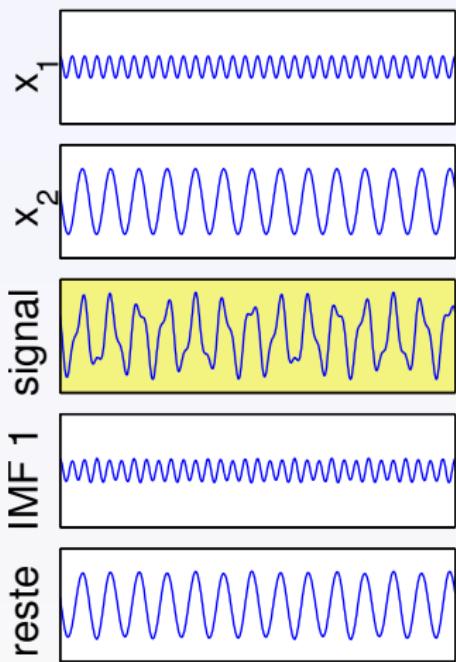
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



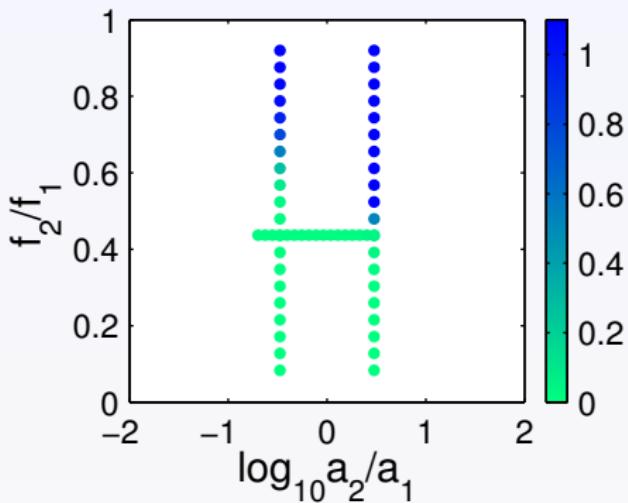
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 3.01$$



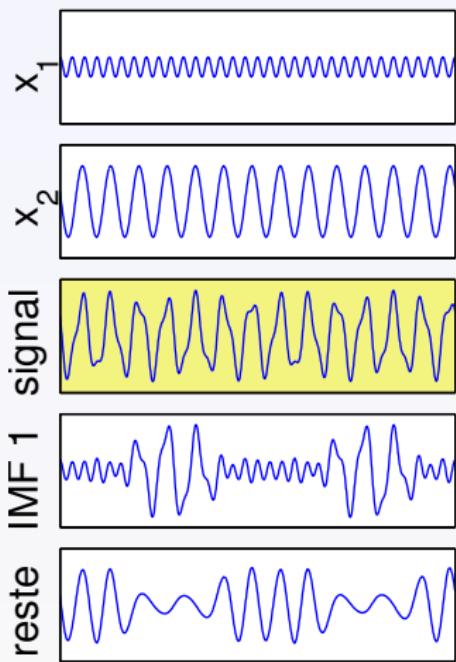
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



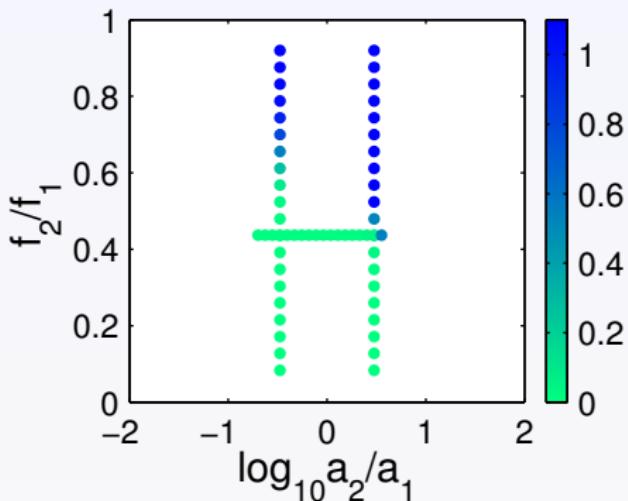
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 3.56$$



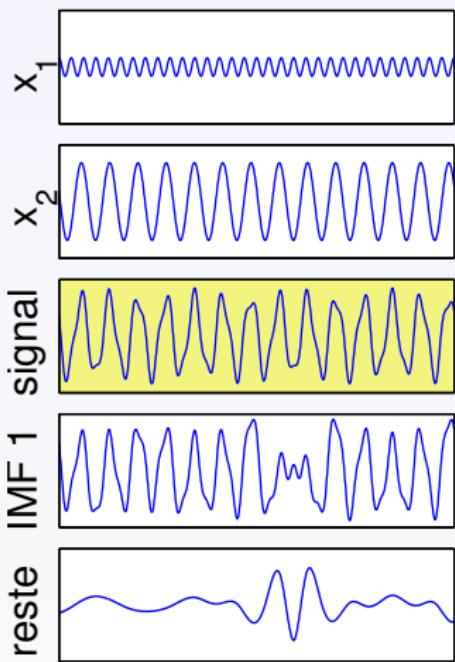
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



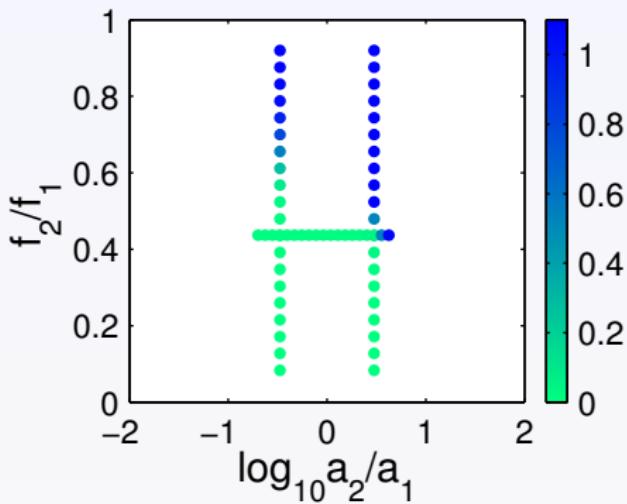
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 4.22$$



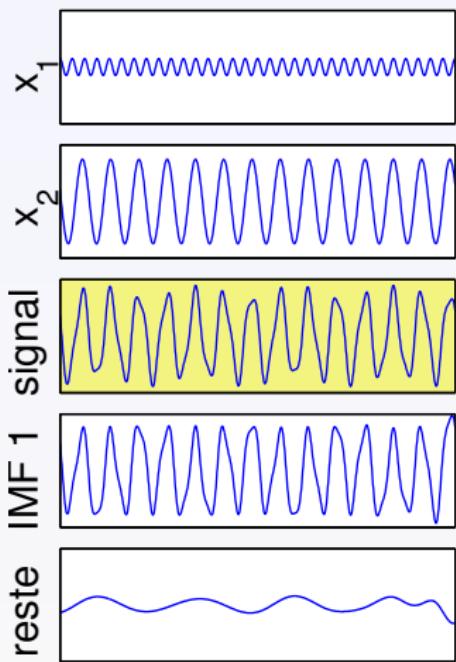
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



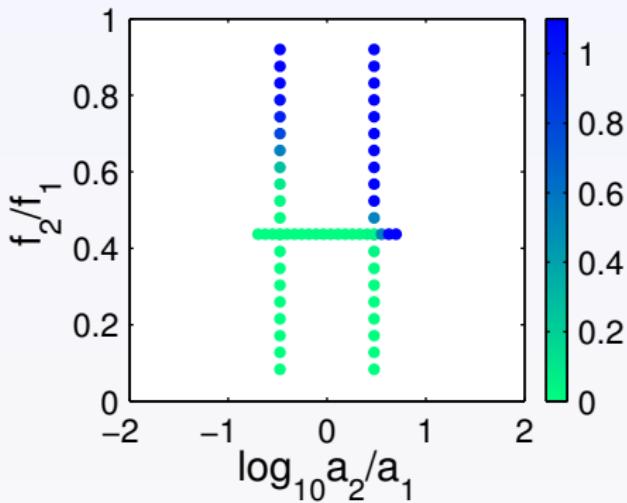
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 5.00$$



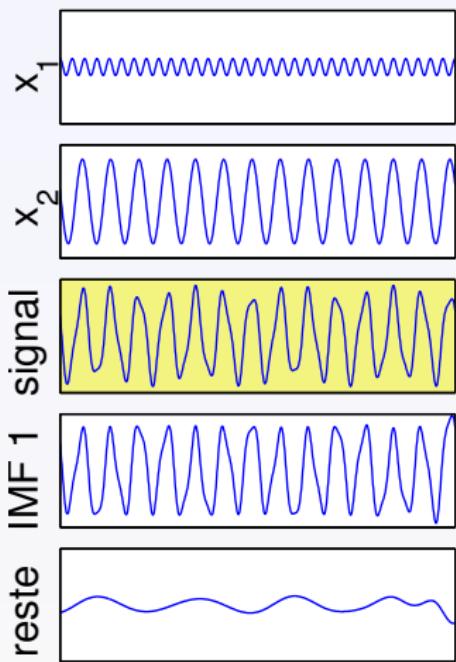
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si séparation



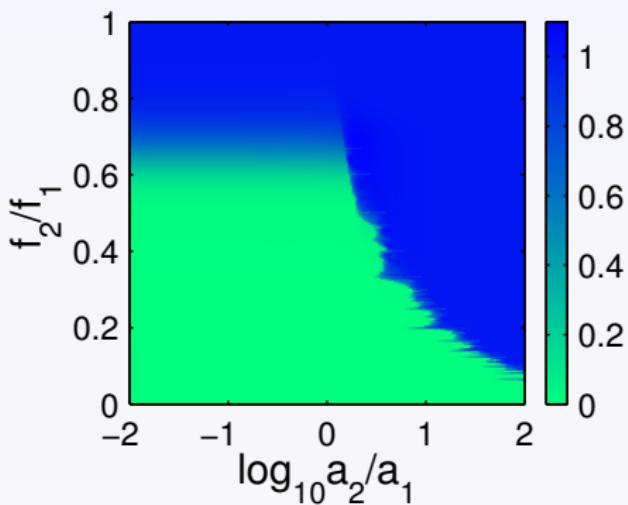
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 5.00$$



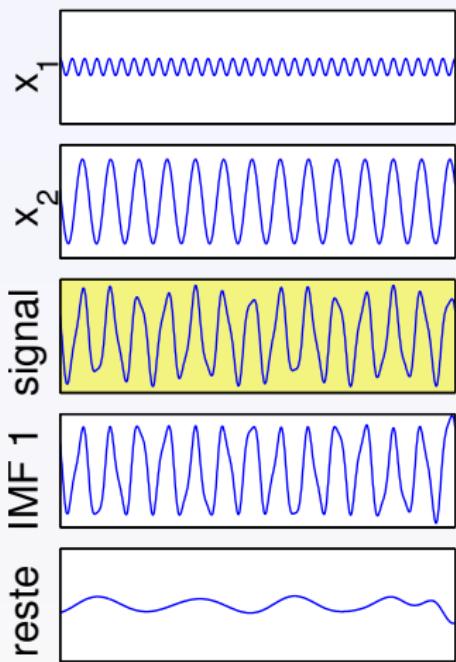
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



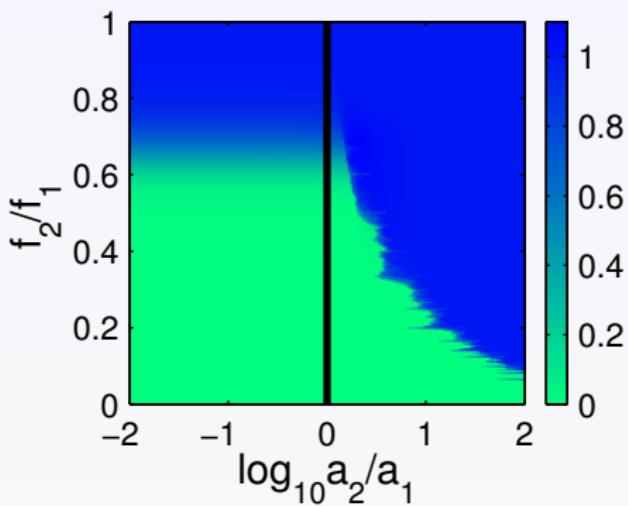
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 5.00$$



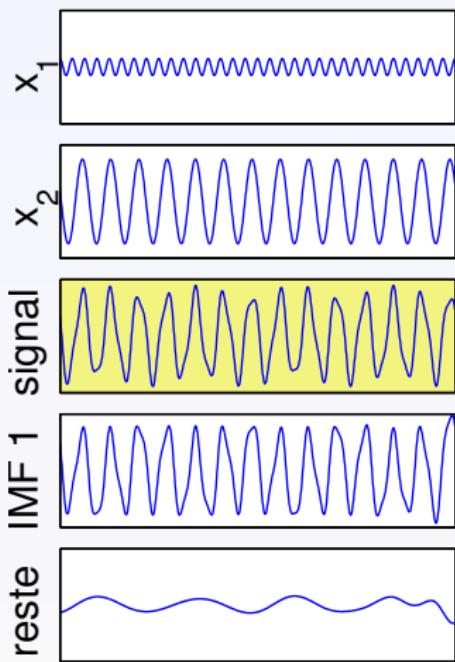
$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

= 0 si **séparation**



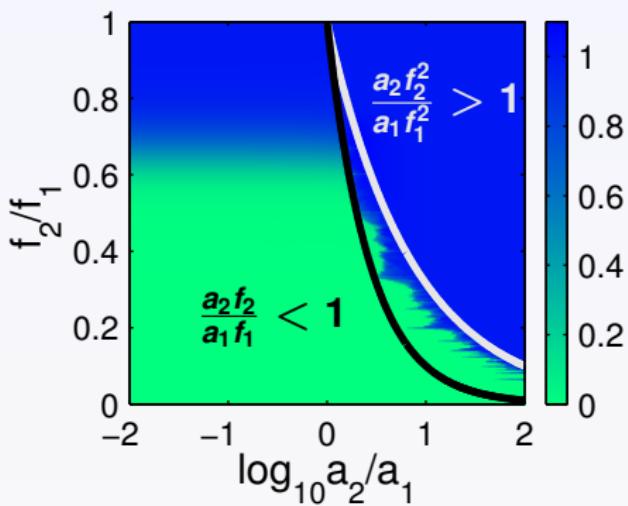
somme de 2 fréquences pures

$$f_2/f_1 = 0.44, \quad a_2/a_1 = 5.00$$



$$c\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{f_2}{f_1}, \varphi\right) = \frac{\|IMF_1(t) - x_1(t)\|_{\ell_2}}{\|x_2(t)\|_{\ell_2}}$$

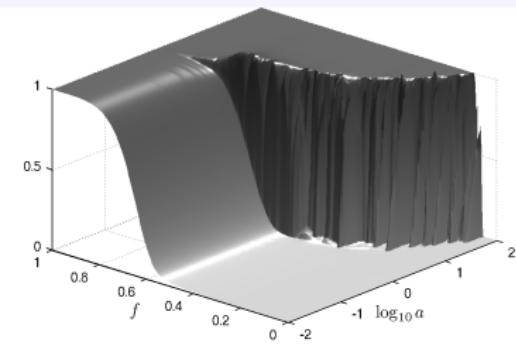
= 0 si séparation



somme de 2 fréquences pures

- comportement **non linéaire** \Rightarrow dissymétrie de la séparation en fonction du rapport d'amplitude $a = a_2/a_1$, via le signe de $a - 1$:

- $a < 1$ (HF dominante) :
variation douce & et pas de a -dépendance
- $a > 1$ (LF dominante) :
transition de phase abrupte & forte a -dépendance



- Séparation **pilotée par les données** \Rightarrow bon accord avec la perception d'un "effet de battement" \Rightarrow connection avec l'audition ?

pour conclure

- Fourier : 200 ans et toujours là !
- les idées de base de ses décompositions restent centrales dans les approches et variations qui ont pu suivre (fréquences localisées et/ou évolutives, techniques non linéaires, etc.)
- les limitations associées aussi... .

“Fourier, mode d’emploi”



CHAPITRE XCIX

Bartlebooth, 5

*Je cherche en même temps
l'éternel et l'éphémère.*

Le bureau de Bartlebooth est une pièce rectangulaire aux murs couverts d'étagères de bois sombre ; la plupart d'entre elles sont aujourd'hui vides, mais il reste encore 61 boîtes identiquement fermées avec des rubans gris cachetés à sur les trois derniers rayonnages du mur du pignon donnant sur le grand hall. Une est accrochée