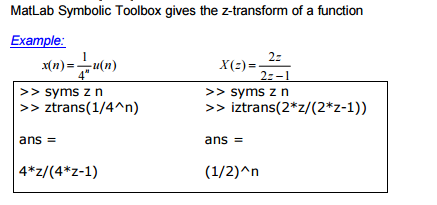
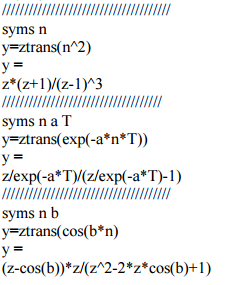
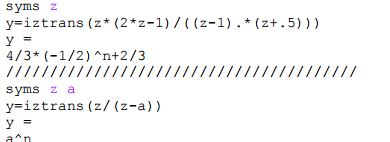
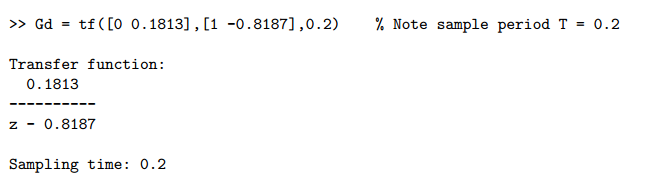
**U[n] <-> F(z) en symbolique**

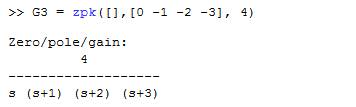


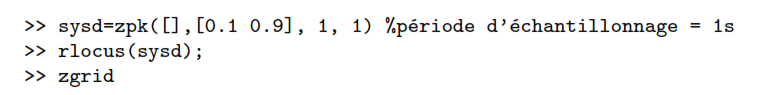


**Définir directement F(z) avec coef**

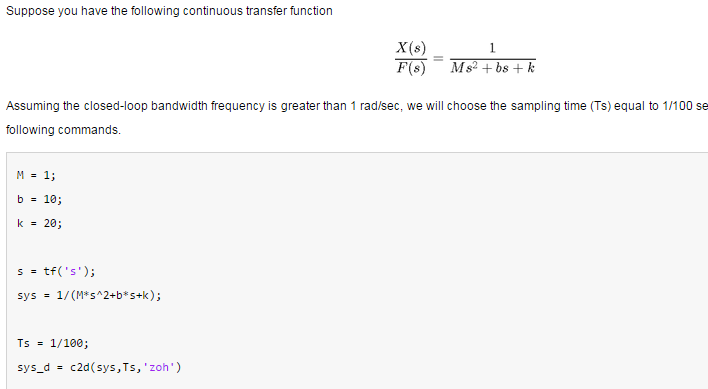


**Définir directement F(z) avec pole et zero**

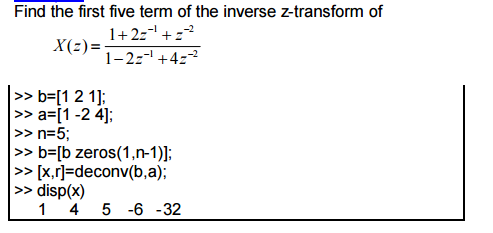
**sy**



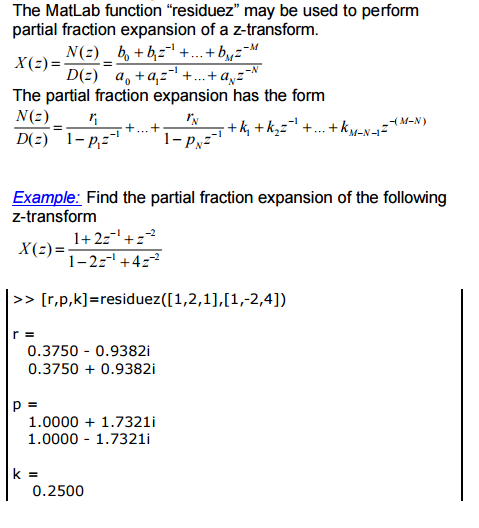
**Définir F(z) ou F(p) en symbolique**



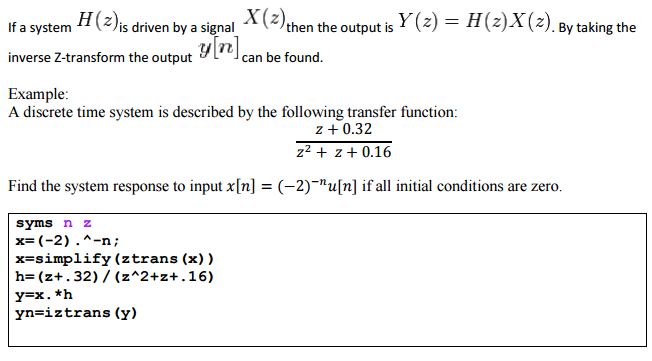
**Inversion de F(z) par division polynomiale (non symbolique)**



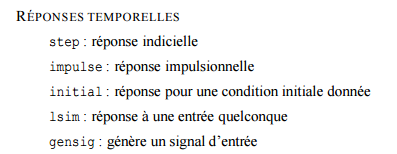
**Décomposition en elts simples de F(z) par résidus**

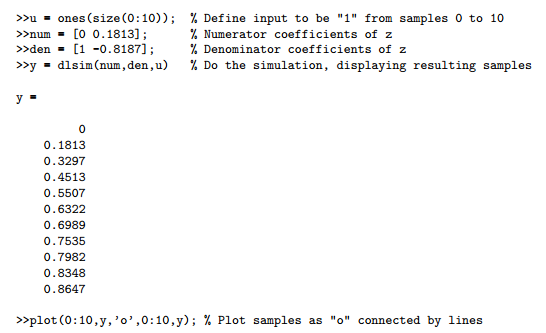


**Réponse de F(z) à une excitation en symbolique**

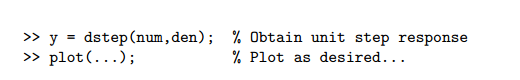


**Excitation de F(z)**

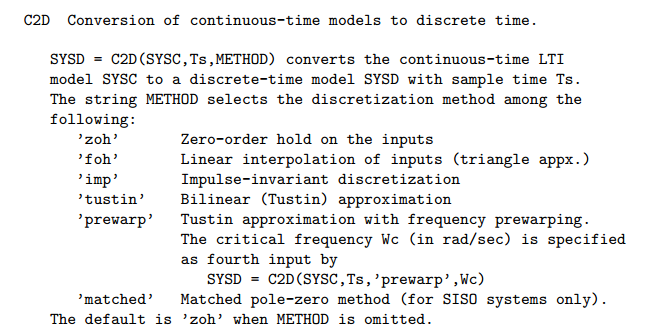




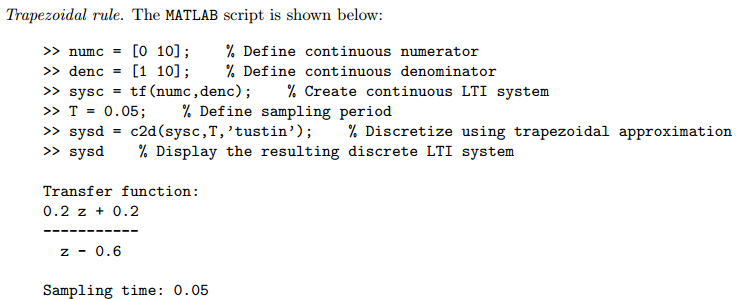
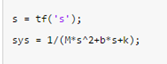
***Autre possibilté : réponse à un échelon***

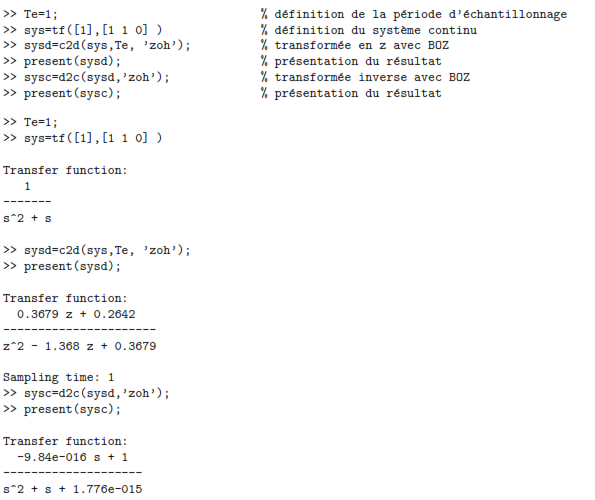


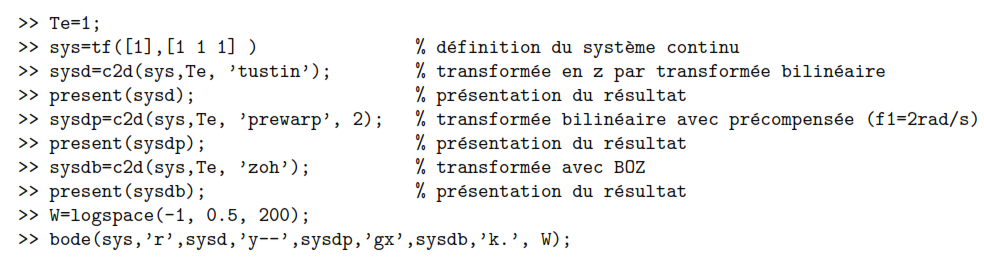
**Conversion F(p) vers F(z)**



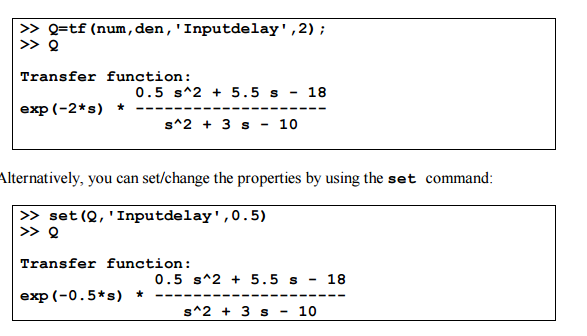
Possibilté de décrire LTI en symbolique



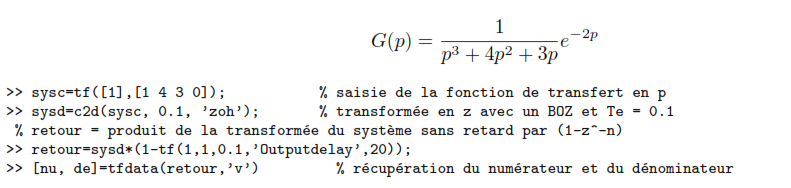




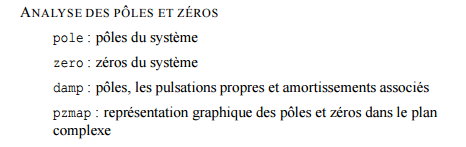
**Rajouter un retard sur F(p)**



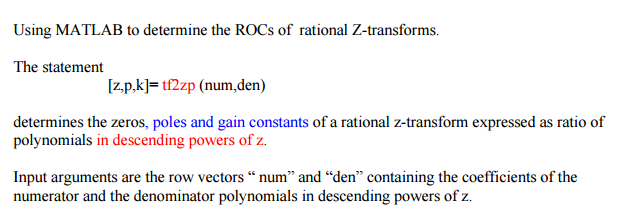
**Récuperer num et den d’un système**

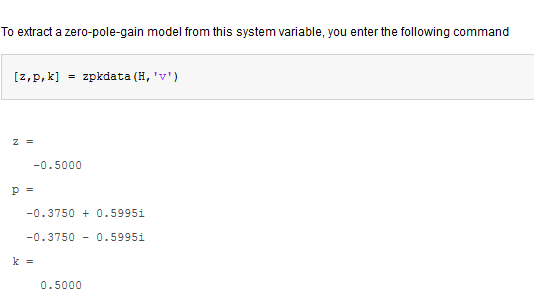
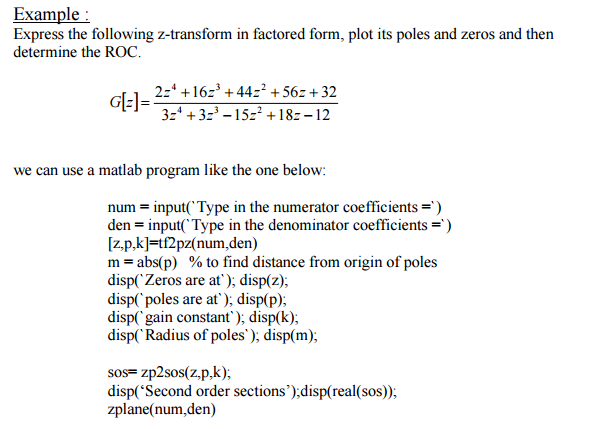


**Trouver les poles de F(z)**

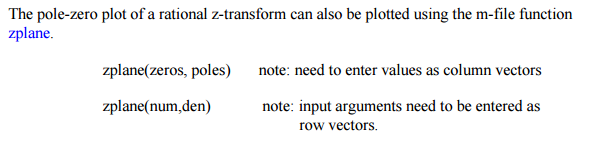


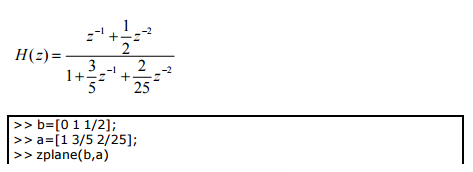




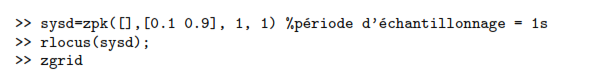


**Tracer les pôles obtenus de F(z)**

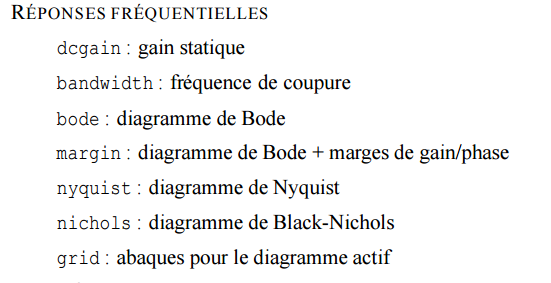




***Lieu d’evans***



**Tracé fréquentiels F(z) ou F(p)**

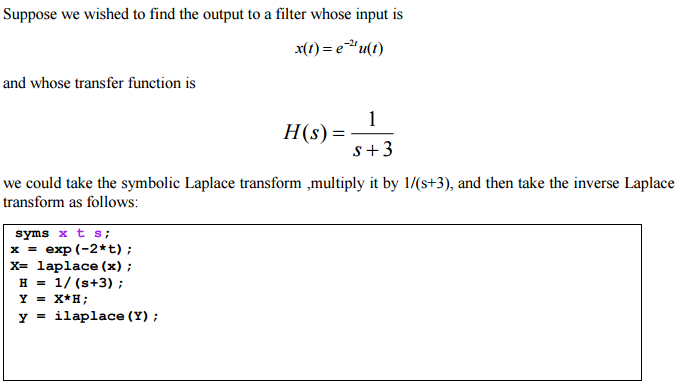


***Améliorer la résolution***

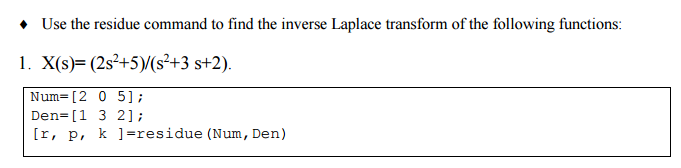
 ou -1 et 2 sont des exposant (-1=> 10-1)

LAPLACE

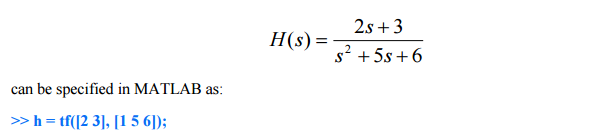
**Trouver F(p) à partir de f(t)**



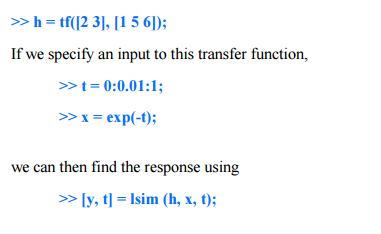
**Inverser F(p)**



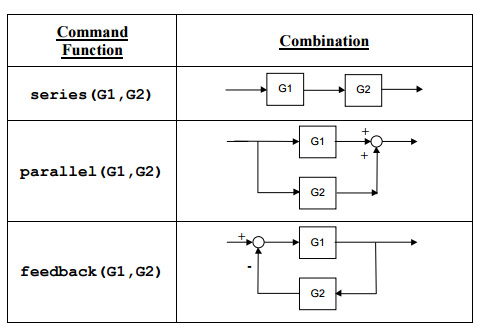
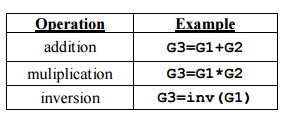
**Définir directement F(p)**

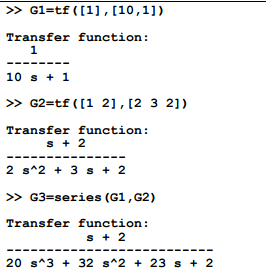
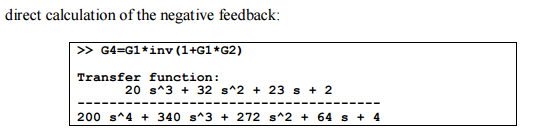


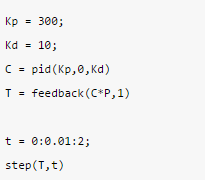
**Excitation de F(p)**



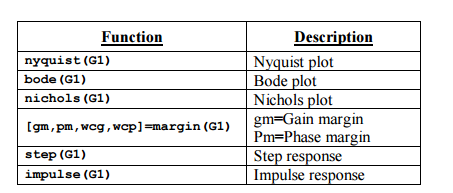
**Combiner des Blocs**

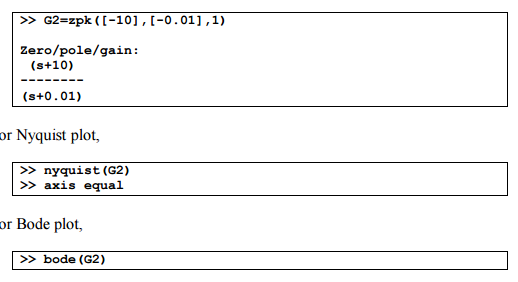
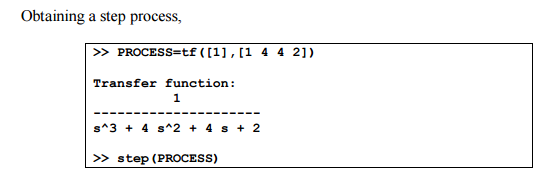






**Tracé classique en p**





**Outils automatique**



