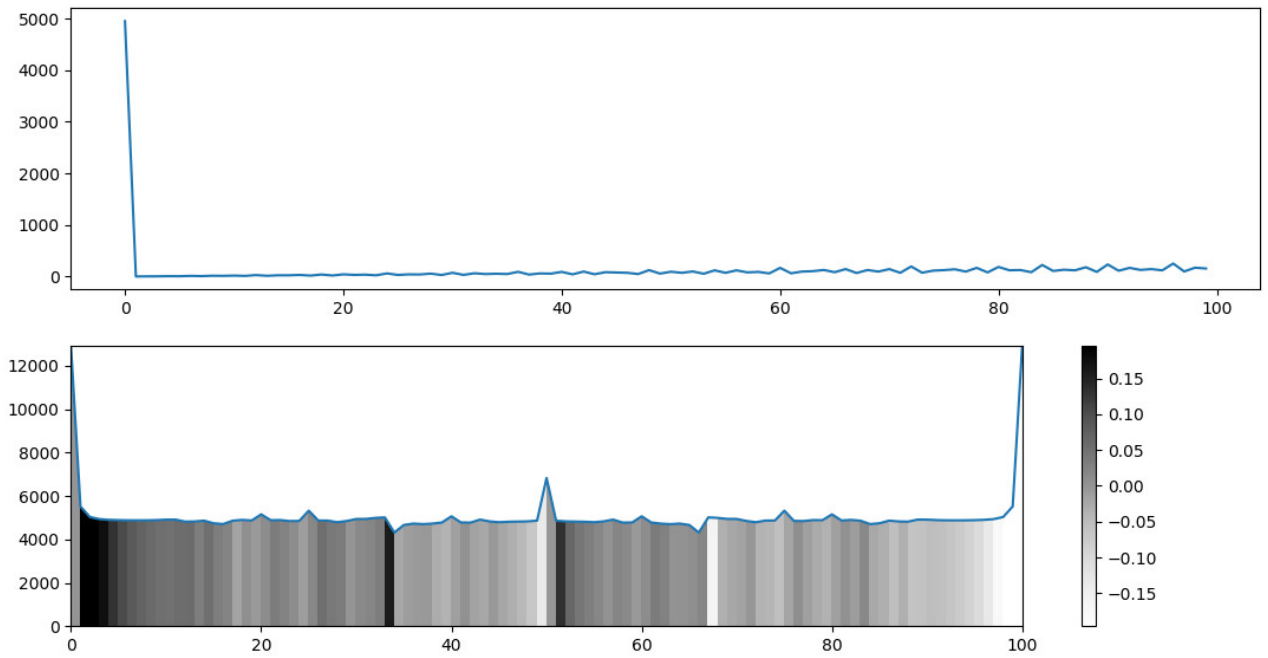


Spectres de la somme de somme de cosinus (Denise Vella-Chemla, 4.3.2019)



Couleurs arc-en-ciel

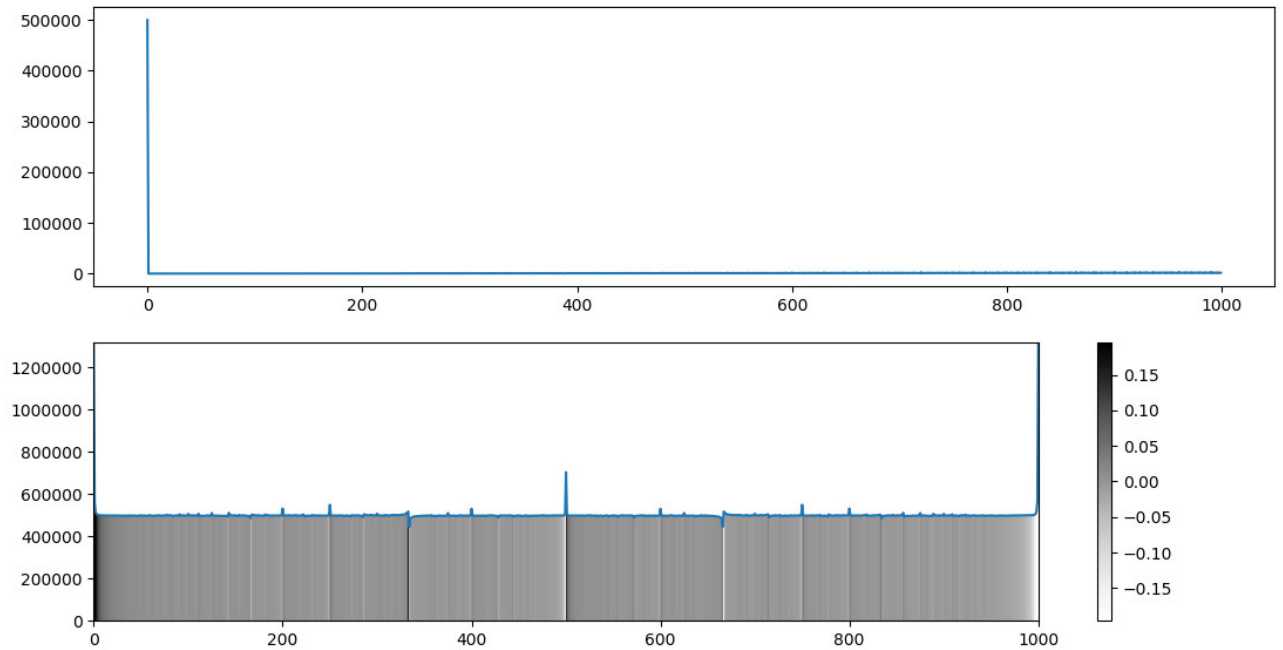
The screenshot shows a terminal window with a Python script and its output. The script is as follows:

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
dt = 0.1
nmax = 100
t = range(nmax)
signal = [np.sum([sum([np.cos(2*np.pi*n*o/b) for o in range(1,
b+1)]) for b in range(2,nmax)]) for n in range(nmax)]
print(signal)
plt.subplot(211)
plt.plot(t,signal)
fourier = np.fft.fft(signal)
#freq = np.fft.fftfreq(nmax, d=dt)
plt.subplot(212)
k = np.arange(nmax)
x = np.append(k, k[-1]+k[1]-k[0])
Z = np.append(fourier, fourier[0])
y = np.abs(Z)
plt.plot(x,y)
X = np.array([x,x])
Z = np.array([Z,Z])
y0 = np.zeros(len(x))
Y = np.array([y0,y])
C = np.angle(Z)
plt.pcolormesh(X, Y, C, cmap='gist_rainbow',vmin=-np.pi/16.0,
vmax=np.pi/16.0);plt.colorbar();plt.show()
    
```

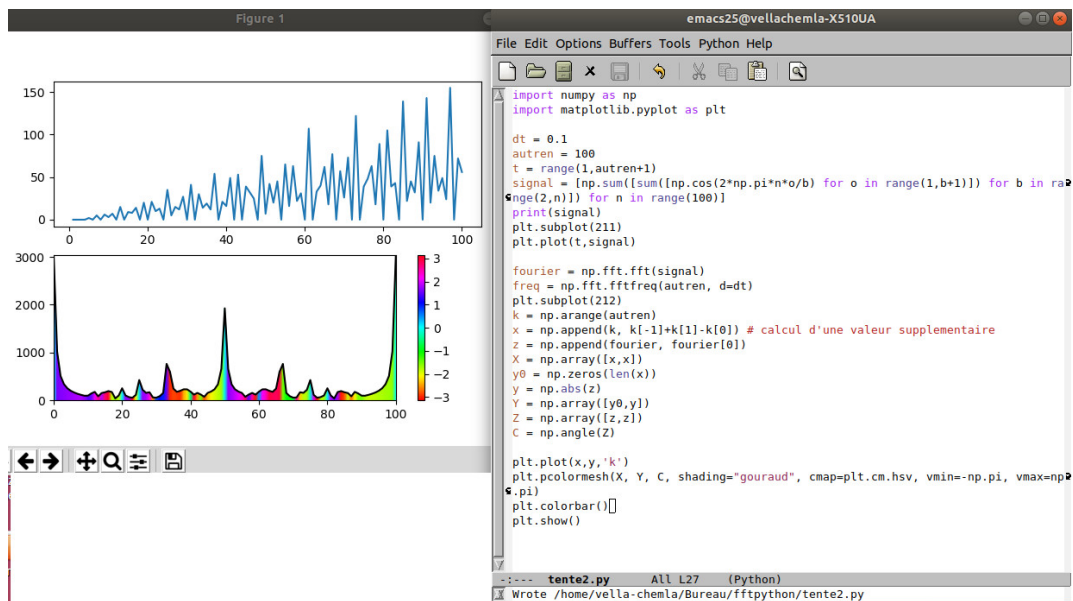
The output of the script is a long list of numerical values, representing the signal and its spectrum. The spectrum is visualized as a rainbow-colored plot, where the color of each point in the spectrum corresponds to its phase.

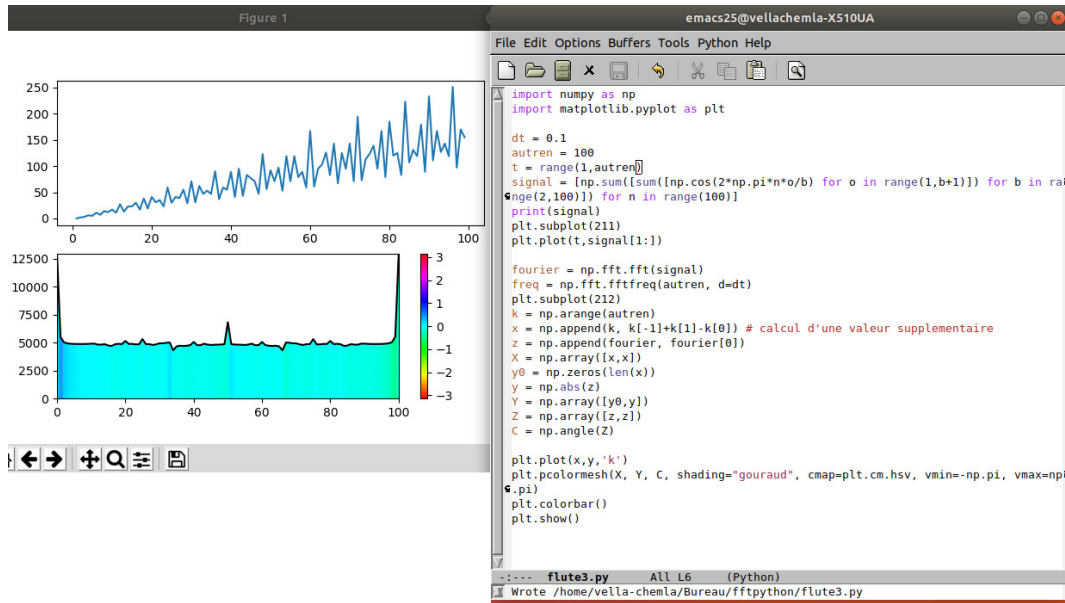
Idem jusqu'à 1000



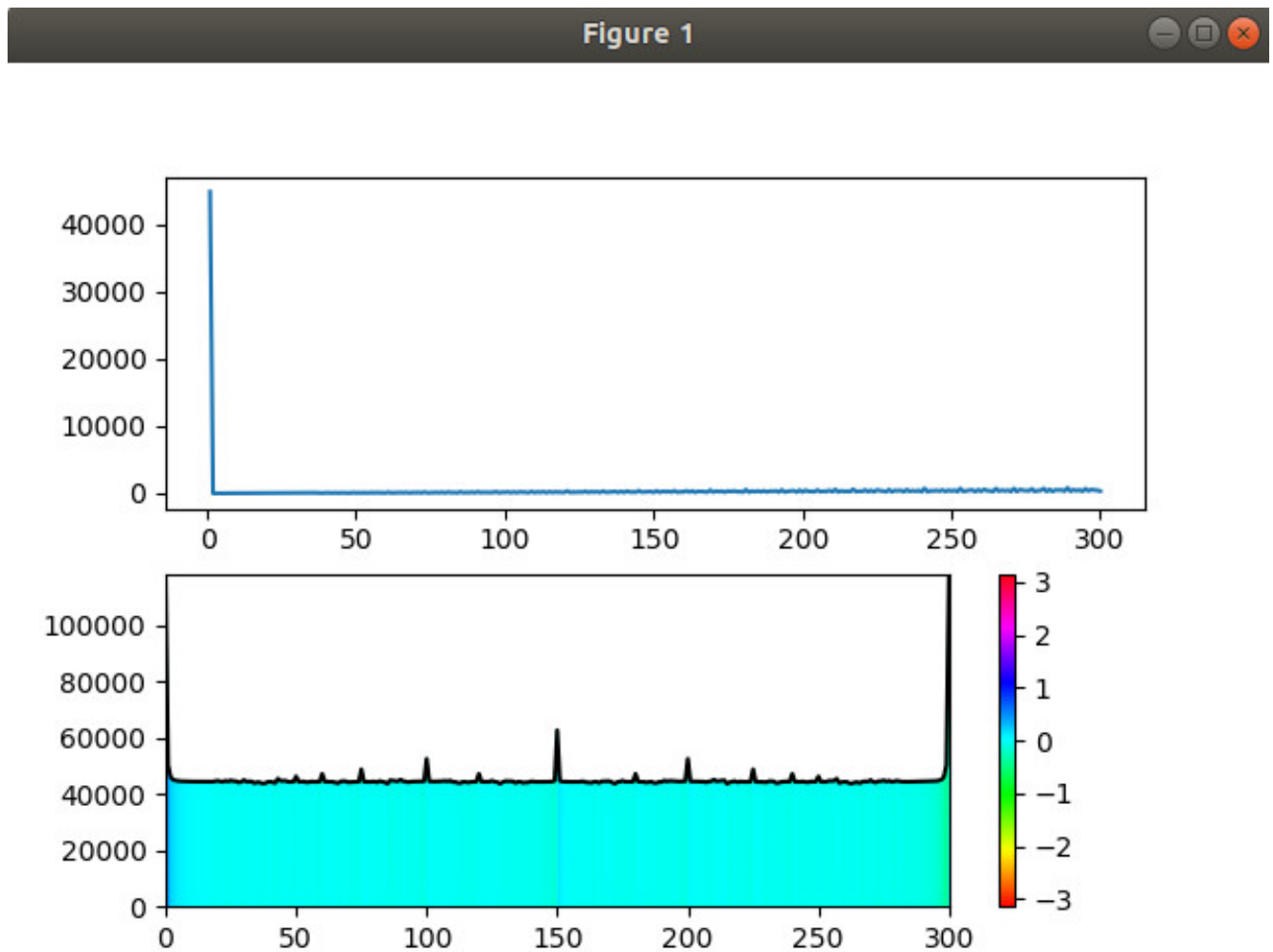
On distingue très bien des raies noires en 501, 601, 801, 250, 333 et leur “correspondante”, soit juste à côté, soit sur la moitié opposée du spectre.

Premières tentatives jusqu'à 100

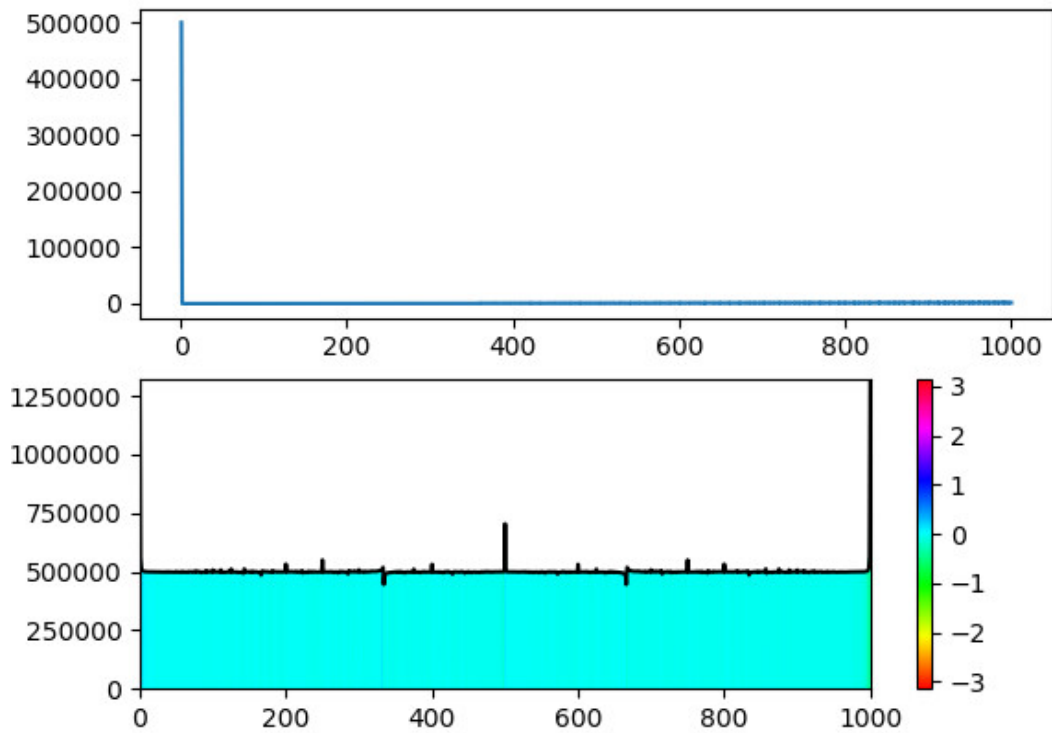




jusqu'à 300



jusqu'à 1000



spectre en fréquences

