\PHGibbs

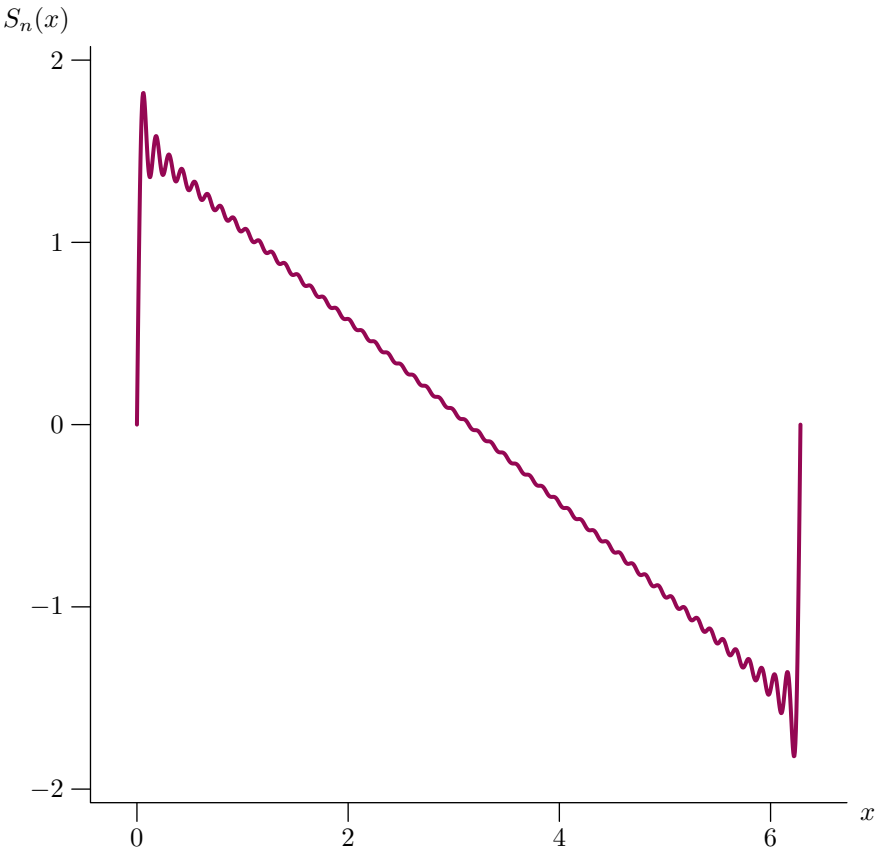

Figure 1 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{50}(x)$ pour $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=-1, b=2,n=20,nb=250,pscale=7]
```

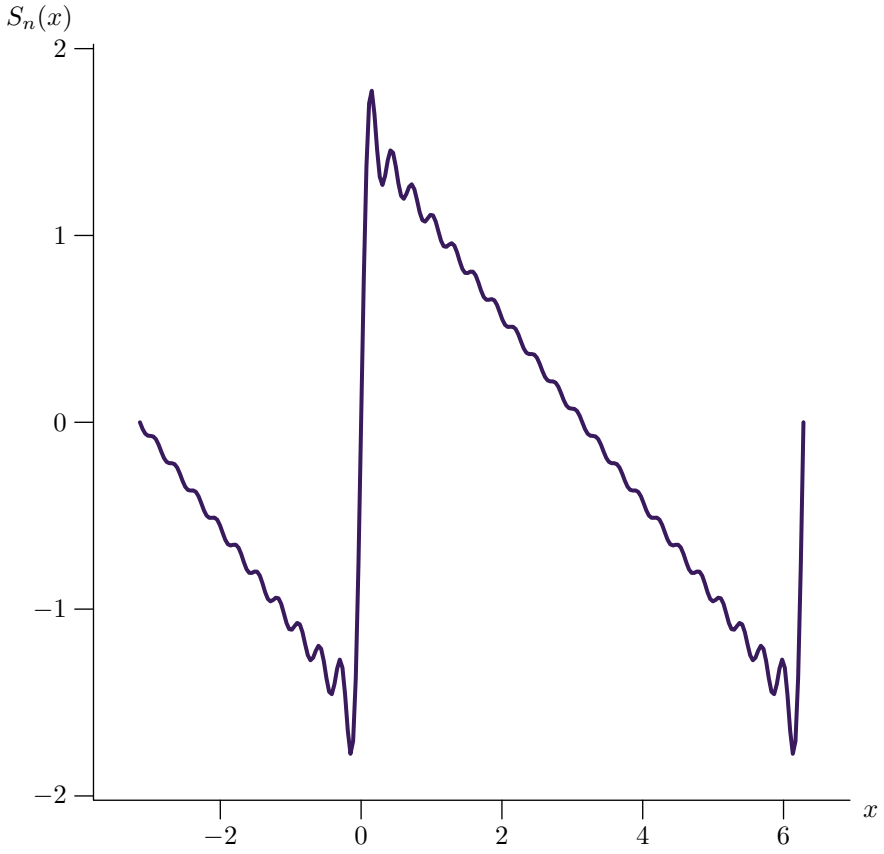

Figure 2 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{20}(x)$ pour $x \in [-\pi, 2\pi]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=-2, b=0,n=30,nb=250,pscale=7]
```

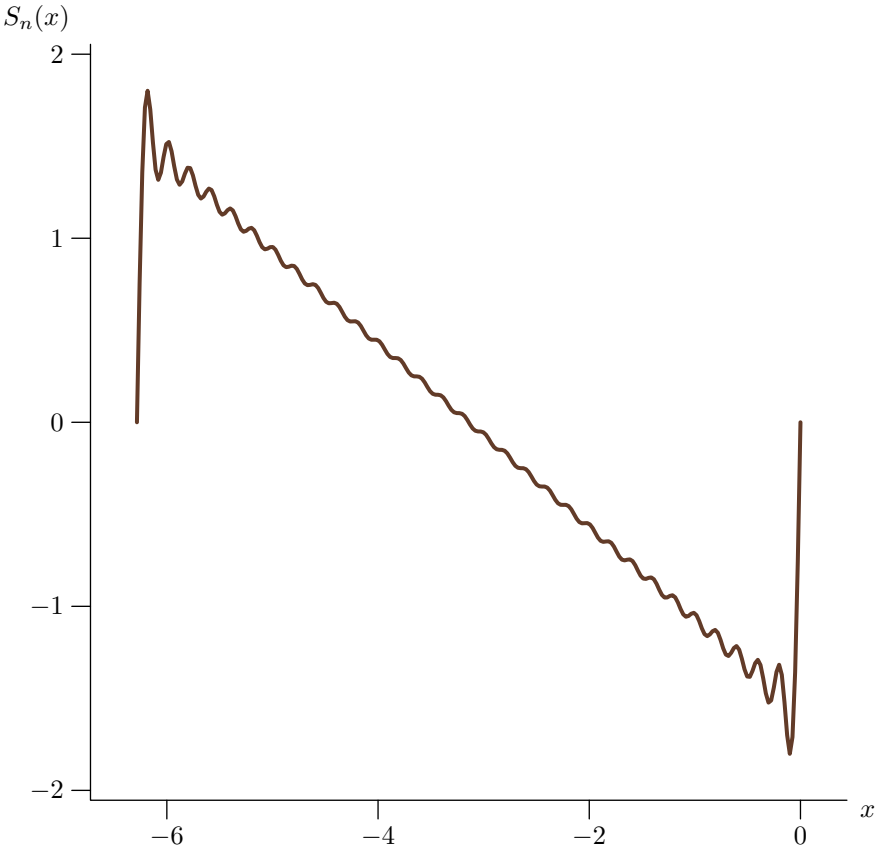

Figure 3 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{30}(x)$ pour $x \in [-2\pi, 0]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=-2, b=1,n=10,nb=250,pscale=11]
```

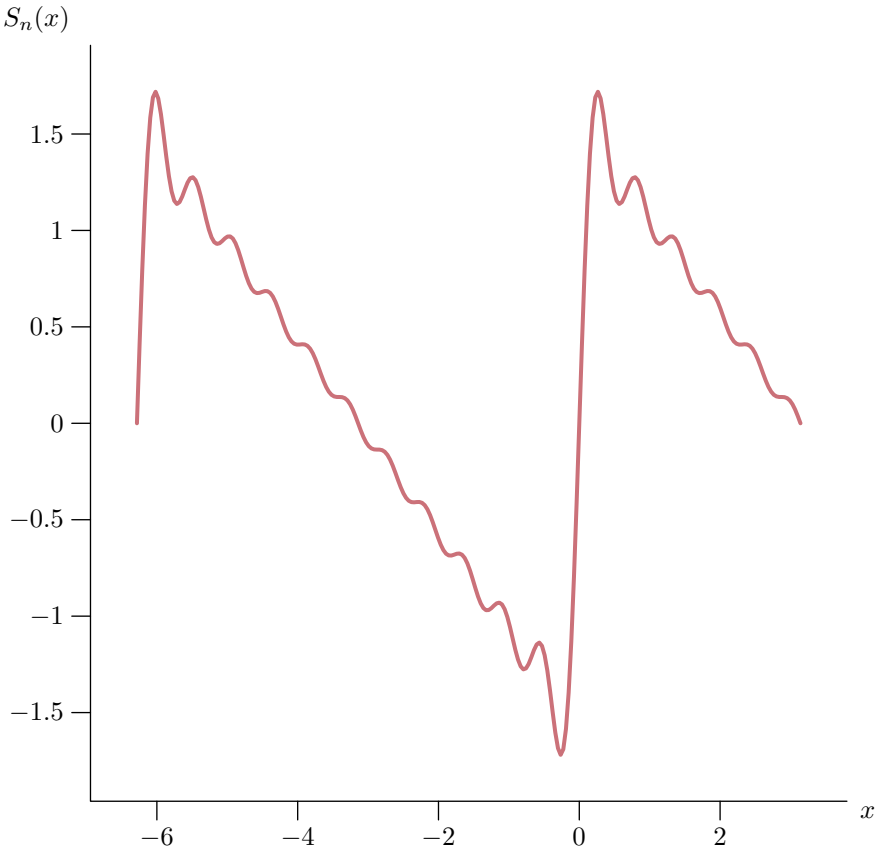

Figure 4 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{10}(x)$ pour $x \in [-2\pi, \pi]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=-3, b=-1,n=50,nb=450,pscale=7]
```

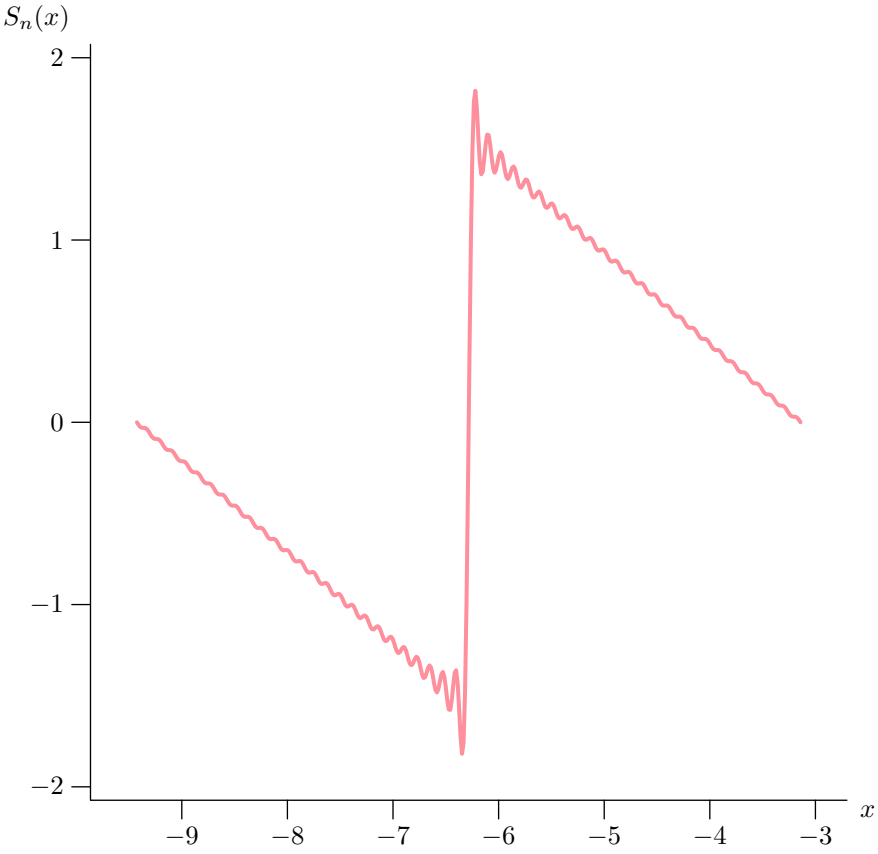

Figure 5 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{50}(x)$ pour $x \in [-3\pi, -\pi]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=2, b=6,n=200,nb=500,pscale=5]
```

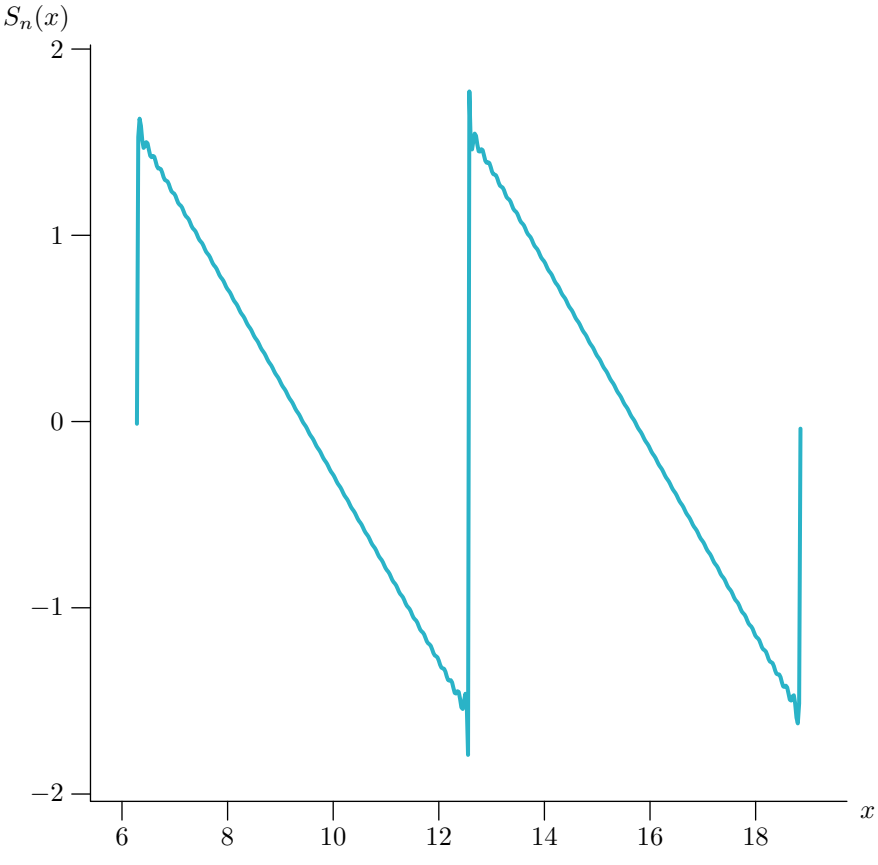

Figure 6 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{200}(x)$ pour $x \in [2\pi, 6\pi]$

```
\PHGibbs[a=-5, b=-3,n=10,nb=500,pscale=13]
```

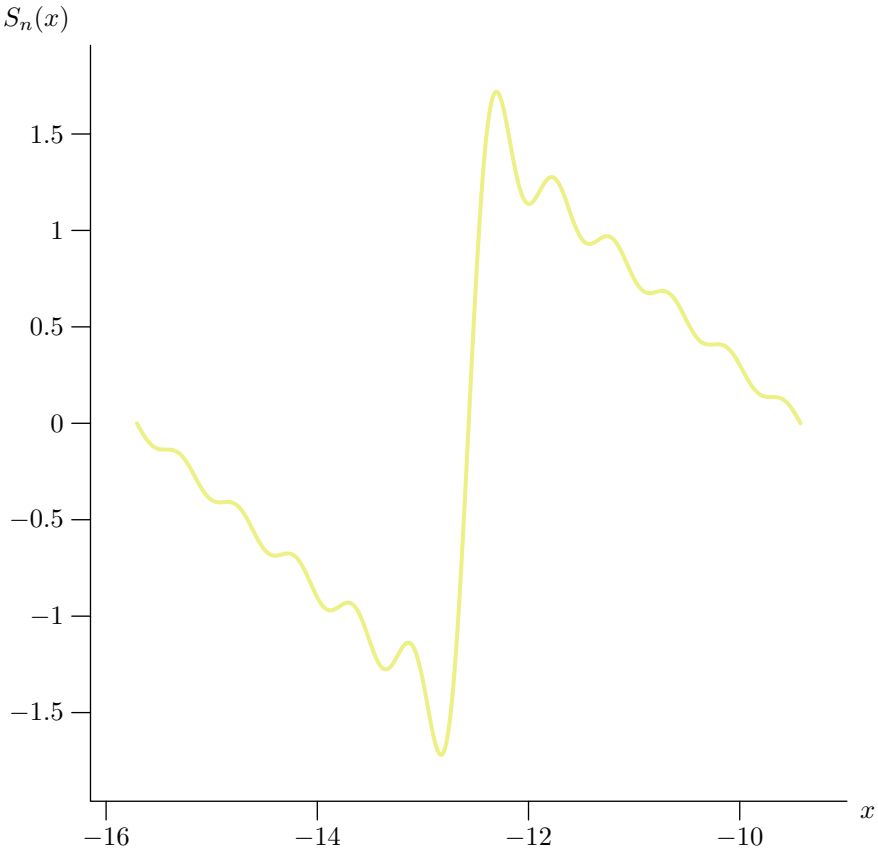

Figure 7 – représentation de $\mathrm{S}_{10}(x)$ pour $x \in [-5\pi, -3\pi]$