

《信号与系统》

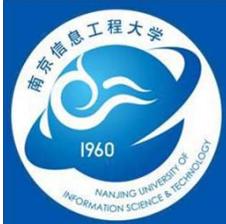
第3章 傅里叶变换

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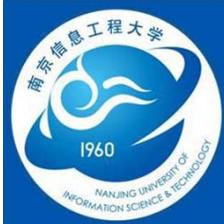
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本章讨论连续时间信号与系统的傅里叶分析方法，从正交函数出发，得出三角函数和复指数形式的傅里叶级数，引出傅里叶变换并建立信号频谱概念。

通过研究典型信号频谱以及傅里叶变换的性质，初步掌握连续信号的频域分析方法，在此基础上延伸至周期信号与抽样信号的傅里叶变换。最后介绍傅里叶变换的典型应用。



提纲

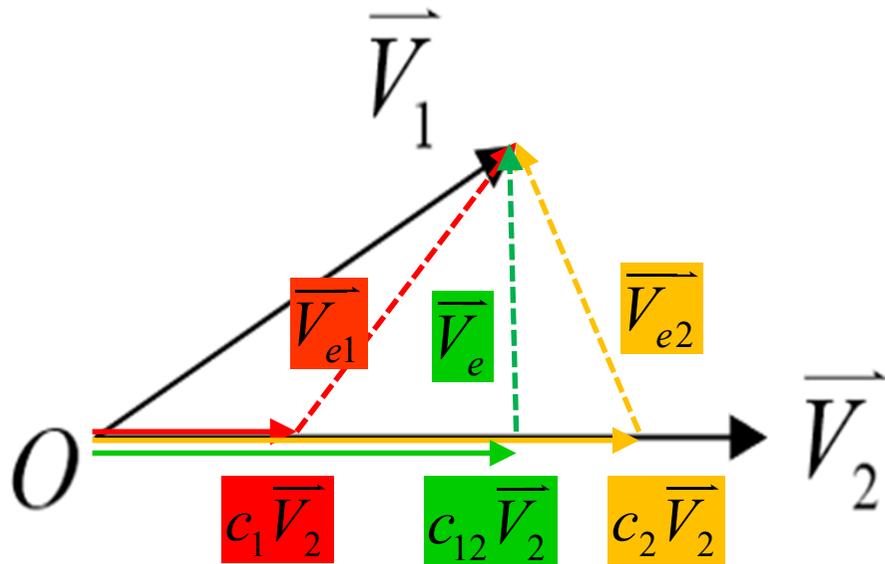
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3.1 引言

■ 正交分解与正交函数集

- 矢量的正交分解

有两个向量 \vec{V}_1 和 \vec{V}_2 ，试用 \vec{V}_2 来表示 \vec{V}_1



$$\vec{V}_1: ?\vec{V}_2$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = c_1\vec{V}_2 + \vec{V}_{e1} = c_{12}\vec{V}_2 + \vec{V}_e = c_2\vec{V}_2 + \vec{V}_{e2}$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = c\vec{V}_2 + \vec{E}$$

分解原则：误差最小

$$\min_c \|\vec{V}_1 - c\vec{V}_2\|$$

$$\vec{V}_e \perp \vec{V}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{V}_e \cdot \vec{V}_2 = 0$$

$$c_{12}V_2 = V_1 \cos \widehat{V_1 V_2}$$

$$c_{12} = \frac{V_1 \cos \widehat{V_1 V_2}}{V_2} = \frac{\vec{V}_1 \cdot \vec{V}_2}{V_2 \cdot V_2} \quad \text{相关系数}$$

如果两个矢量的相关系数为0，则称两矢量正交。

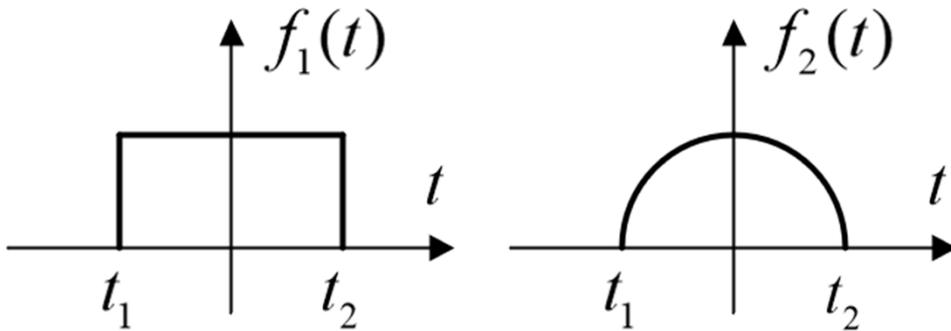
$$\vec{V}_i \cdot \vec{V}_j = 0$$

3.1 引言

■ 正交分解与正交函数集

- 函数的正交分解

有两个函数 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$, 试用 $f_2(t)$ 来表示 $f_1(t)$



$$f_1(t): ? f_2(t)$$

$$f_1(t): cf_2(t)$$

$$f_1(t) = cf_2(t) + f_e(t)$$

分解原则: 误差最小

$$\min_c \|f_1(t) - cf_2(t)\|$$

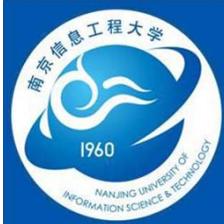
$$\|f(t)\| \triangleq \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dc} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f_1(t) - cf_2(t))^2 dt = 0$$

$$c = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_2^2(t) dt} \quad \text{相关系数}$$

如果两个函数的相关系数为0, 则称两函数正交。

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t) dt = 0$$



3.1 引言

■ 正交分解与正交函数集

- 正交函数集

如果一组函数 $g_1(t), g_2(t), \dots, g_n(t)$ 相互正交:

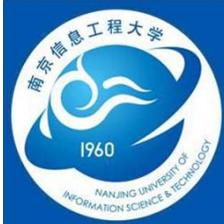
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) \cdot g_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ K_i & i = j \end{cases} \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) \cdot g_j^*(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ K_i & i = j \end{cases}$$

则称正交函数集, $g_1(t), g_2(t), \dots, g_n(t)$ 称为基底函数。

任意信号 $f(t)$ 可表示为 n 维正交函数之和:

$$f(t) \approx c_1 g_1(t) + c_2 g_2(t) + \dots + c_n g_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_i(t)$$

$$\text{其中 } c_i = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \cdot g_i(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt} = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \cdot g_i(t) dt}{K_i} \quad c_i = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \cdot g_i^*(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) g_i^*(t) dt}$$



3.1 引言

■ 正交分解与正交函数集

- 完备正交函数集

$$f(t) \approx c_1 g_1(t) + c_2 g_2(t) + \dots + c_n g_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_i(t)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_i(t) + \varepsilon(t) \quad \varepsilon(t) = f(t) - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_i(t)$$

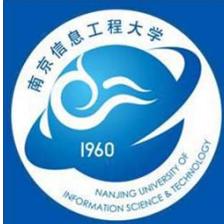
定义:

当 n 增加时, $\|\varepsilon(t)\|$ 变小, 并且 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\|\varepsilon(t)\| \rightarrow 0$, 则称正交函数集 $g_1(t), g_2(t), \dots, g_n(t)$ 是**完备**的正交函数集。

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i g_i(t)$$

帕斯瓦尔定理:

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i^2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (c_i g_i(t))^2 dt$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 三角函数形式的傅里叶级数

周期函数 $f(t)$ 可由三角函数的线性组合来表示，若 $f(t)$ 的周期为 T_1 ，角频率 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$ ，频率 $f_1 = \frac{1}{T_1}$ ，满足狄利赫里条件时，傅里叶级数展开表达式为

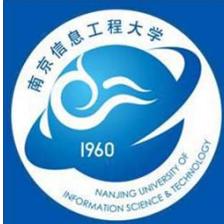
$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

直流分量 $a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) dt$

余弦分量幅度 $a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt$ 偶函数

正弦分量幅度 $b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt$ 奇函数

正交函数集: $\{\sin k\omega_1 t, \cos k\omega_1 t\} (k = 0, 1, \dots)$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 三角函数形式的傅里叶级数

三角形式的傅里叶级数也可表示为

$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \varphi_n)$$

$$c_0 = a_0$$

$$c_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$$

$$\varphi_n = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(-\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right)$$

$$a_n = c_n \cos \varphi_n$$

$$b_n = -c_n \sin \varphi_n$$

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta + \varphi)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$f(t) = d_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin(n\omega_1 t + \theta_n)$$

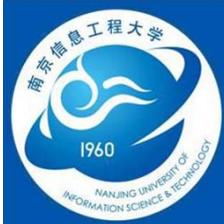
$$d_0 = a_0$$

$$d_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$$

$$\theta_n = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{a_n}{b_n}\right)$$

$$a_n = d_n \sin \theta_n$$

$$b_n = d_n \cos \theta_n$$



2.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 三角函数形式的傅里叶级数

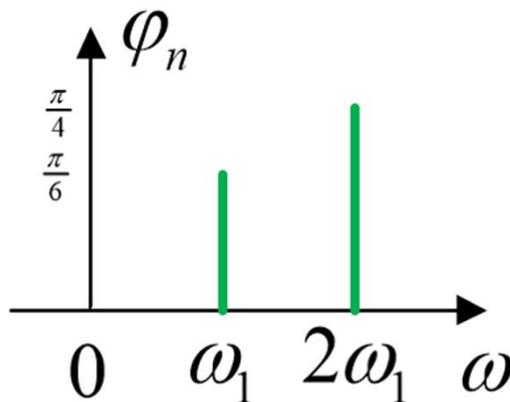
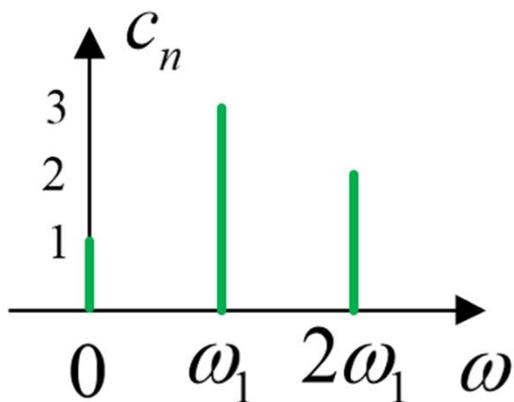
$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \varphi_n)$$

周期信号可以分解为直流、基波和各次谐波的线性组合。

$c_n \sim \omega$ 关系称为幅度频谱

$\varphi_n \sim \omega$ 关系称为相位频谱

例: $f(x) = 1 + 3 \cos(\omega_1 t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2 \cos(2\omega_1 t + \frac{\pi}{4})$

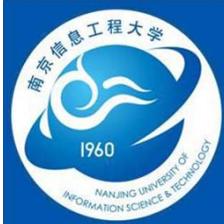


注意要点:

1. 余弦函数形式

2. C_n 非负

3. 相位的范围 $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 指数形式的傅里叶级数

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta})$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta})$$

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \frac{e^{jn\omega_1 t} + e^{-jn\omega_1 t}}{2} + b_n \frac{e^{jn\omega_1 t} - e^{-jn\omega_1 t}}{2j} \right)$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} e^{jn\omega_1 t} + \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2} e^{-jn\omega_1 t} \right)$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [F(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t} + F(-n\omega_1) e^{-jn\omega_1 t}]$$

$$F(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n)$$

$$F(0) = a_0$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

正交函数集: $\{e^{jn\omega_1 t}\} (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ $F(n\omega_1) = F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 指数形式的傅里叶级数

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$$

变换对

$$F_n = |F_n| e^{j\varphi_n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n)$$

幅频特性:

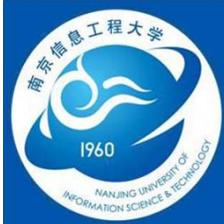
$$|F_n| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} = \frac{1}{2} c_n$$

偶函数

相频特性:

$$\varphi_n = \arctan\left(-\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right)$$

奇函数



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

- 三角形形式和指数形式的傅里叶级数的系数关系

$$|F_n| = |F_{-n}| = \frac{1}{2}c_n = \frac{1}{2}d_n = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$$

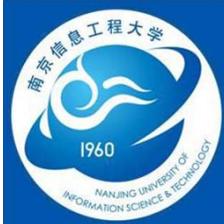
$$|F_n| + |F_{-n}| = c_n$$

$$F_n + F_{-n} = a_n$$

$$j(F_n - F_{-n}) = b_n$$

$$c_n^2 = d_n^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2 = 4F_n F_{-n}$$

$$F_0 = c_0 = d_0 = a_0$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 周期信号频谱

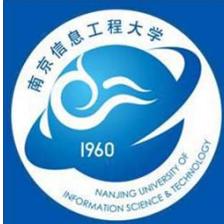
$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \varphi_n)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

为了能既方便又明确地表示一个信号中含有哪些频率分量，各频率分量所占的比重怎样，就可以画出频谱图来直观地表示。

如果以频率为横轴，以幅度或相位为纵轴，绘出 c_n 及 φ_n 等的变化关系，便可直观地看出各频率分量的相对大小和相位情况，这样的图就称为三角形表示的信号的**幅度频谱**和**相位频谱**。

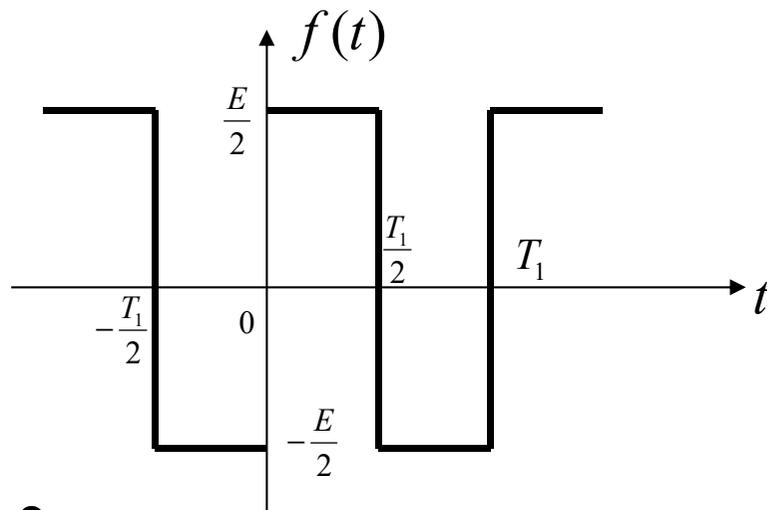


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

例：求题图所示的周期矩形信号的三角形式与指数形式的傅里叶级数，并画出各自的频谱图。

解：一个周期内 $f(t)$ 的表达式为：

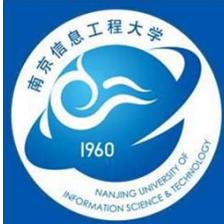
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{2} & 0 < t < \frac{T_1}{2} \\ -\frac{E}{2} & \frac{T_1}{2} < t < T_1 \end{cases}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) dt = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$



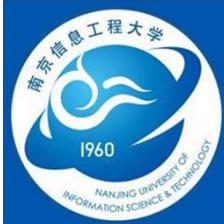
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

$$c_n = b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, 5 \dots \\ 0 & n = 2, 4, 6 \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_n = \arctan\left(-\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_1 t \\ &= \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

或
$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cos\left(n\omega_1 t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



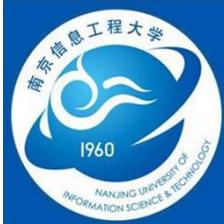
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = -j\frac{b_n}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{jE}{n\pi} & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5 \dots \\ 0 & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6 \dots \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = -\frac{jE}{\pi} e^{j\omega_1 t} - \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{j3\omega_1 t} - \dots + \frac{jE}{\pi} e^{-j\omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{-j3\omega_1 t} + \dots$$

$$|F_n| = \left| \frac{E}{n\pi} \right| \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5 \dots)$$

$$\varphi_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & (n = -1, -3, -5 \dots) \end{cases}$$



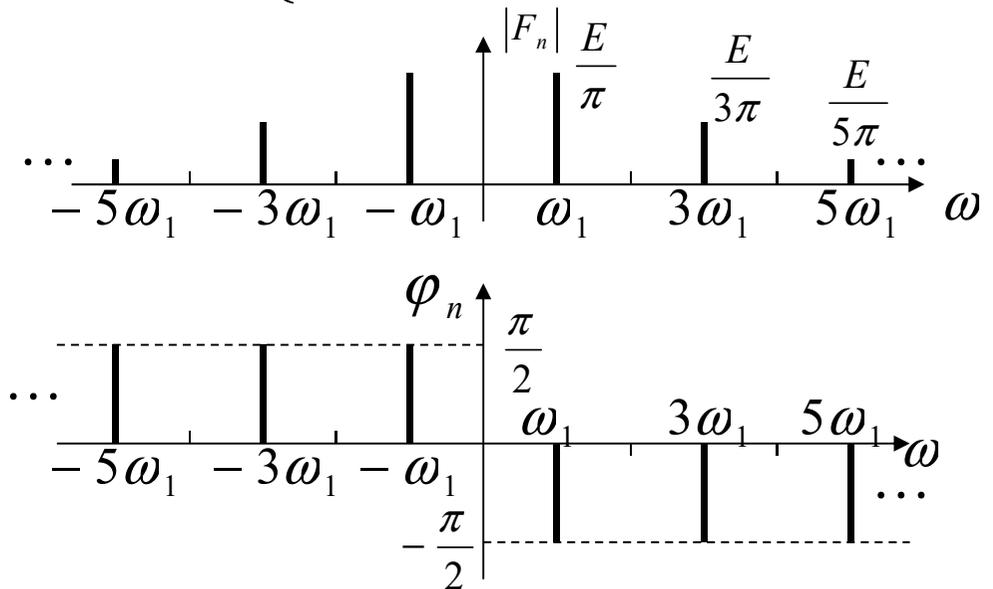
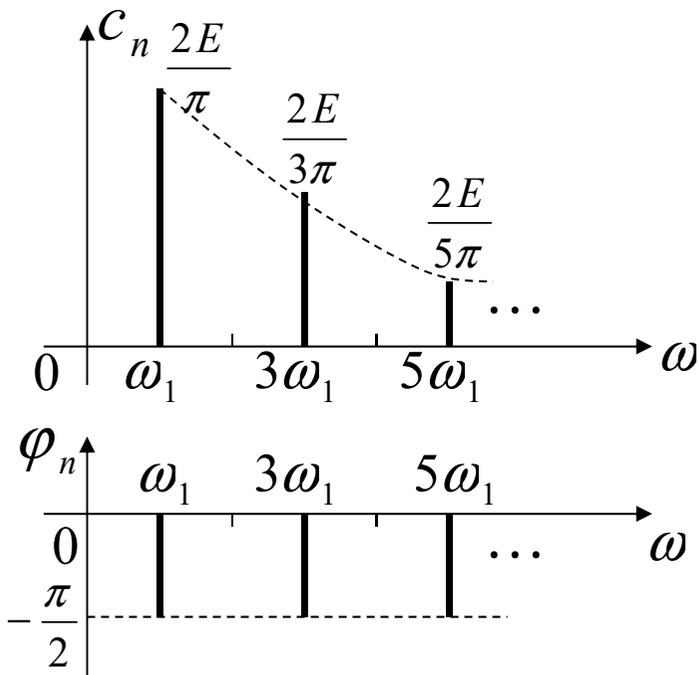
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

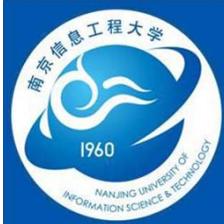
$$c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, 5 \dots \\ 0 & n = 2, 4, 6 \dots \end{cases}$$

$$|F_n| = \left| \frac{E}{n\pi} \right| \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5 \dots)$$

$$\varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots)$$

$$\varphi_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & (n = -1, -3, -5 \dots) \end{cases}$$

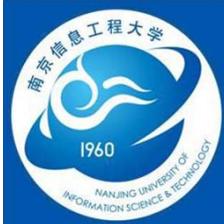




3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 周期信号频谱的特点

- (1) 离散性 ----- 频谱是离散的而不是连续的，这种频谱称为离散频谱。
- (2) 谐波性 ----- 谱线出现在基波频率 ω_1 的整数倍上。
- (3) 收敛性 ----- 幅度谱的谱线幅度随着 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 而逐渐衰减到零。

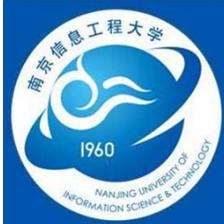


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 周期信号的功率特性

- 周期信号的平均功率P

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \overline{f^2(t)} = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f^2(t) dt \\ &= a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = c_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_n|^2 \end{aligned}$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

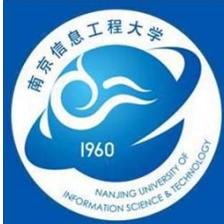
- 偶函数 $f(t) = f(-t)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt = 0$$

所以，在**偶函数**的傅里叶级数中**没有正弦分量**，只可能含有直流和余弦分量。



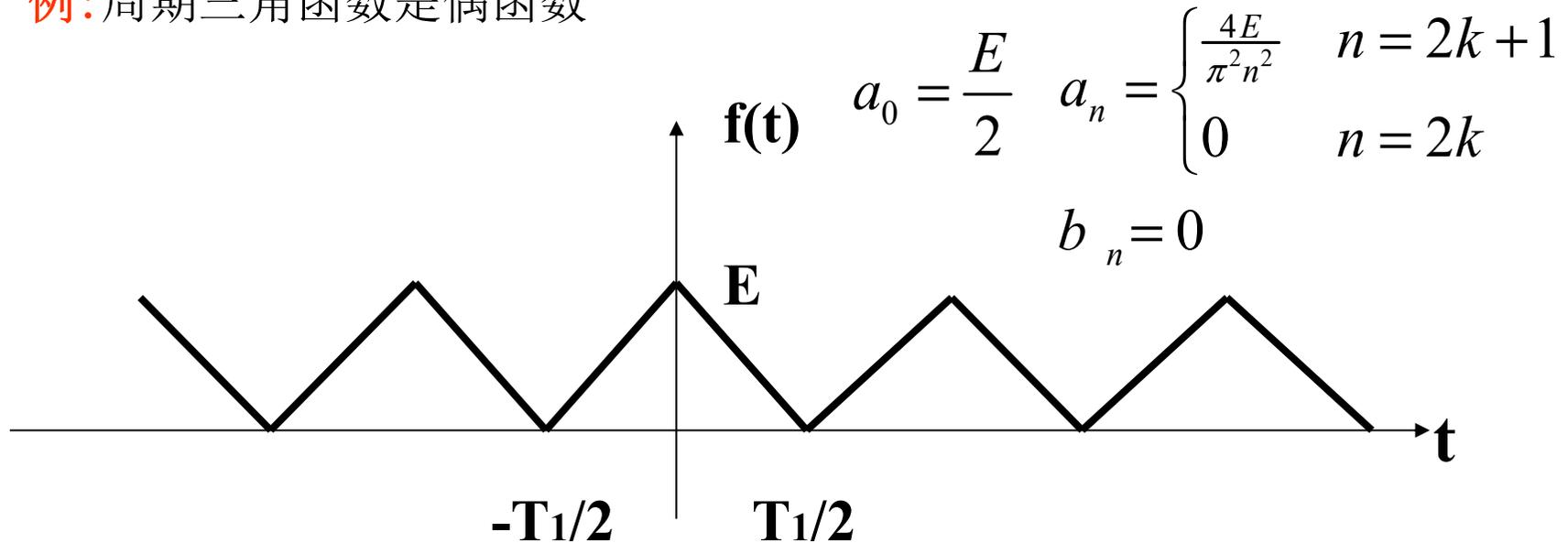
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

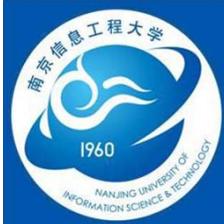
- 偶函数 $f(t) = f(-t)$

例: 周期三角函数是偶函数

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{T_1}t + E & -\frac{T_1}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \\ -\frac{2E}{T_1}t + E & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T_1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{4E}{\pi^2} \left(\cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{25} \cos 5\omega_1 t + \dots \right)$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

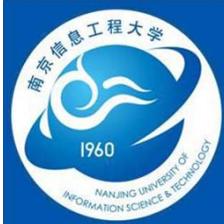
- 奇函数 $f(t) = -f(-t)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt$$

所以，在**奇函数**的傅里叶级数中**没有直流与余弦分量**，只可能包含正弦分量。

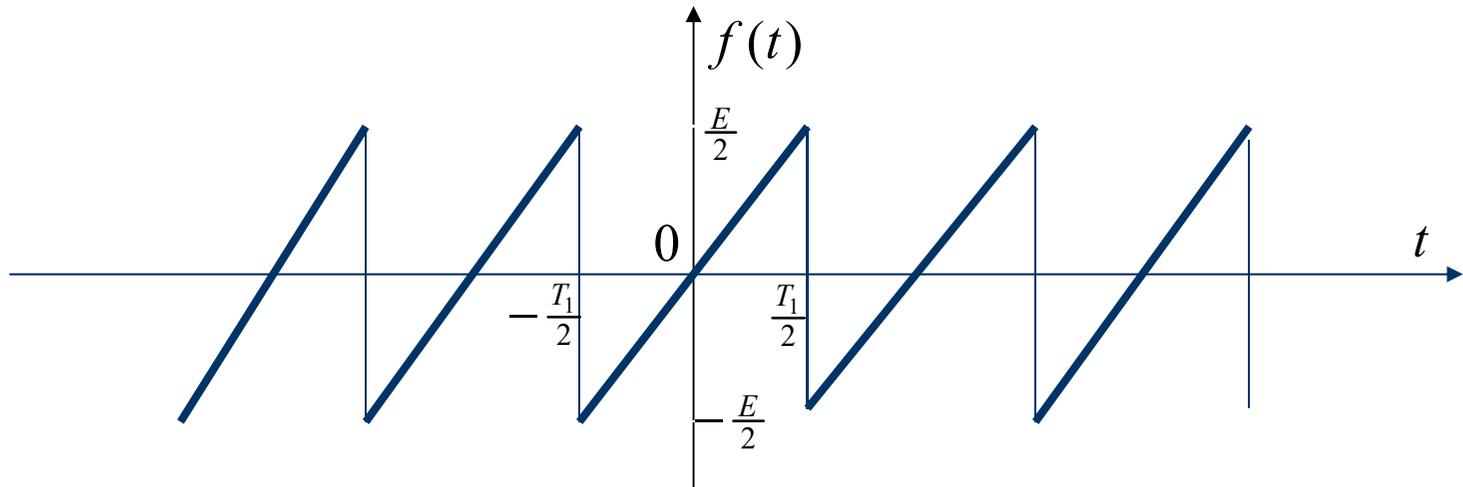


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

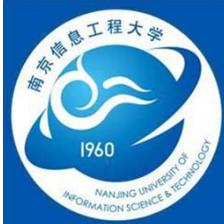
- 奇函数 $f(t) = -f(-t)$

例: 周期锯齿波是奇函数



$$f(t) = \frac{E}{T_1} t \quad \left(-\frac{T_1}{2} < t < \frac{T_1}{2}\right) \quad a_0 = 0 \quad a_n = 0 \quad b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{\pi n} & n = 2k + 1 \\ -\frac{E}{\pi n} & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t - \dots \right)$$

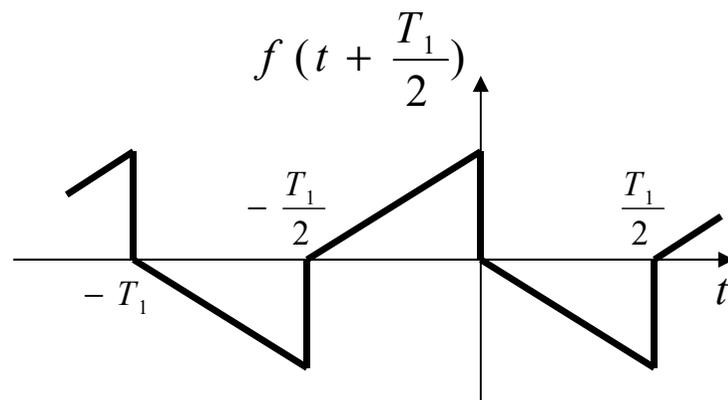
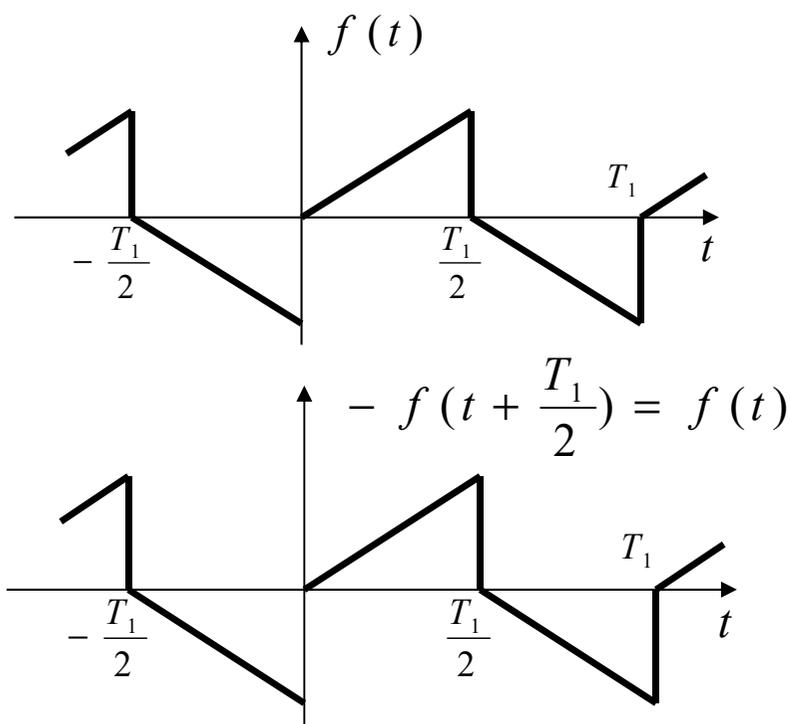


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

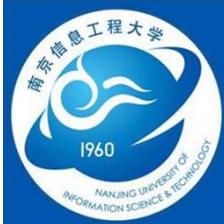
■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

- 奇谐函数 $f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$

波形沿时间轴平移半个周期并相对于该轴上下反转，此时波形并不发生改变，称半波对称函数或奇谐函数



$$f(t + \frac{nT_1}{2}) = f(t \pm \frac{nT_1}{2})$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

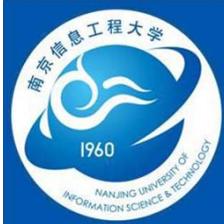
- 奇谐函数 $f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & (n = 2, 4, 6 \dots) \\ \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt & (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 0 & (n = 2, 4, 6 \dots) \\ \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \sin n\omega_1 t dt & (n = 1, 3, 5 \dots) \end{cases}$$

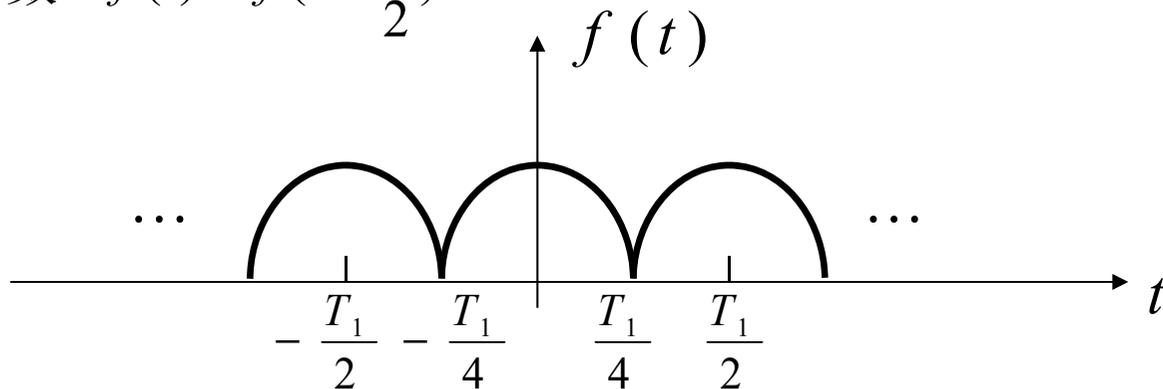
可见，在奇谐函数的傅里叶级数中，没有直流和偶次谐波分量，只会含有基波和奇次谐波的正弦、余弦分量。



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

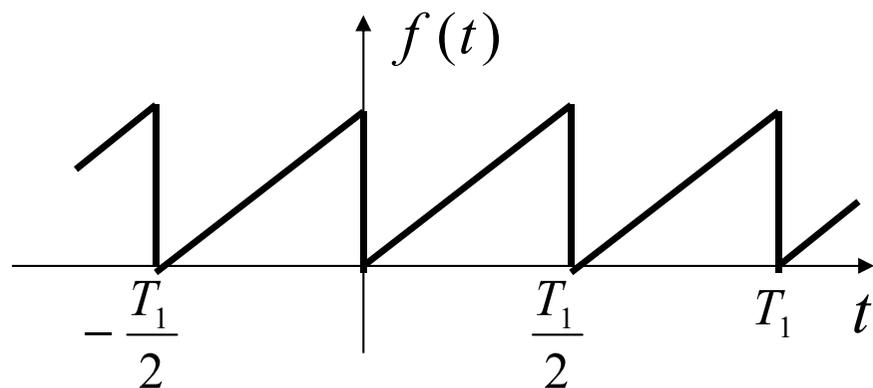
■ 函数的对称性与傅立叶系数的关系

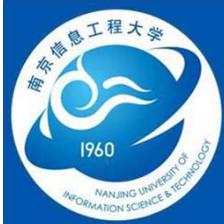
- 偶谐函数 $f(t) = f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$



在**偶谐函数**的傅里叶级数中，**没有奇次谐波分量**，只会含有（直流）与偶次谐波的正弦、余弦分量。

例：





3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 傅里叶有限级数

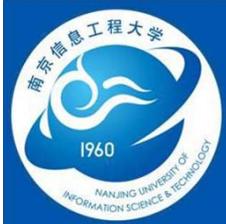
$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

- 如果完全逼近，则 $n = 1 \cdots \infty$ ；
- 实际中 $n = 1 \cdots N$ ， N 是有限整数。
- 如果 N 愈接近 ∞ ，则其均方误差愈小
- 若用 $2N + 1$ 项逼近，则

$$S_N(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos \omega_1 t + b_n \sin \omega_1 t)$$

误差函数： $\varepsilon_N(t) = f(t) - S_N(t)$

均方误差： $E_N = \overline{\varepsilon_N^2(t)} = \overline{f^2(t)} - [a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2)]$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 傅里叶有限级数

对称方波有限项的傅里叶级数

- N=1

$$S_1 = \frac{2E}{\pi} (\cos \omega_1 t)$$

$$E_1 \approx 0.05E^2$$

- N=2

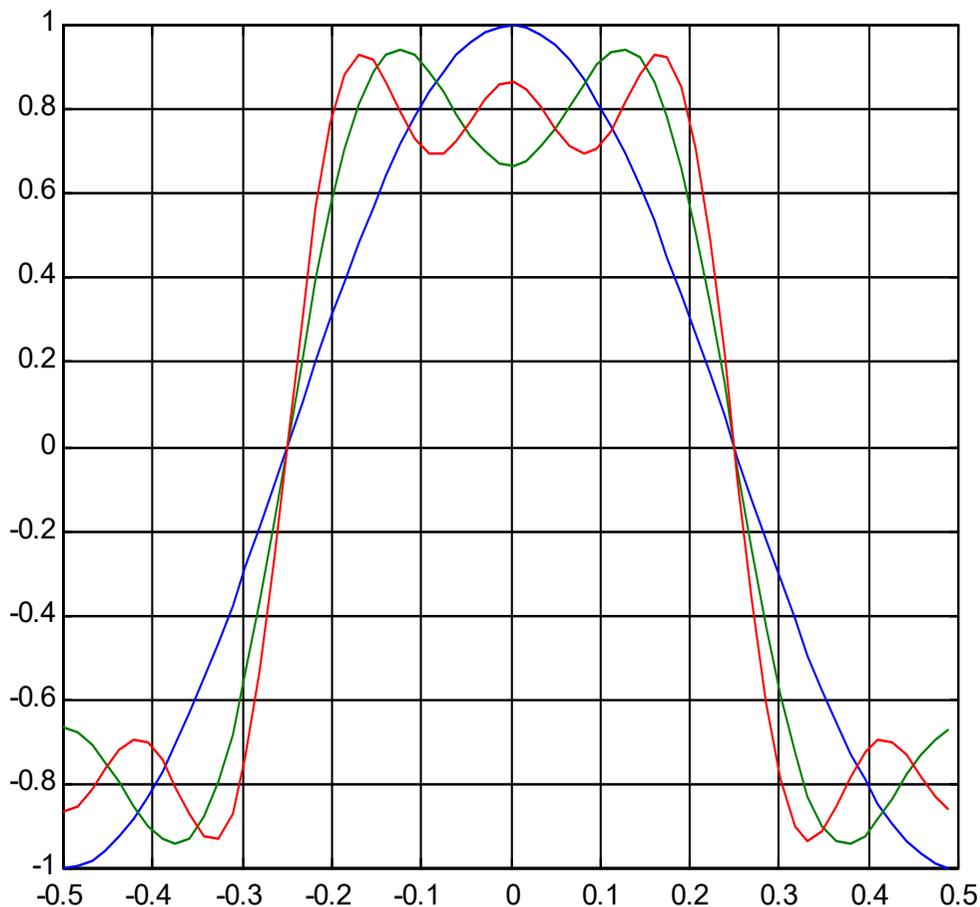
$$S_2 = \frac{2E}{\pi} (\cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega_1 t)$$

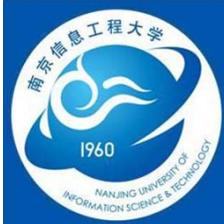
$$E_2 = 0.02E^2$$

- N=3

$$S_3 = \frac{2E}{\pi} (\cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\omega_1 t)$$

$$E_3 = 0.015E^2$$



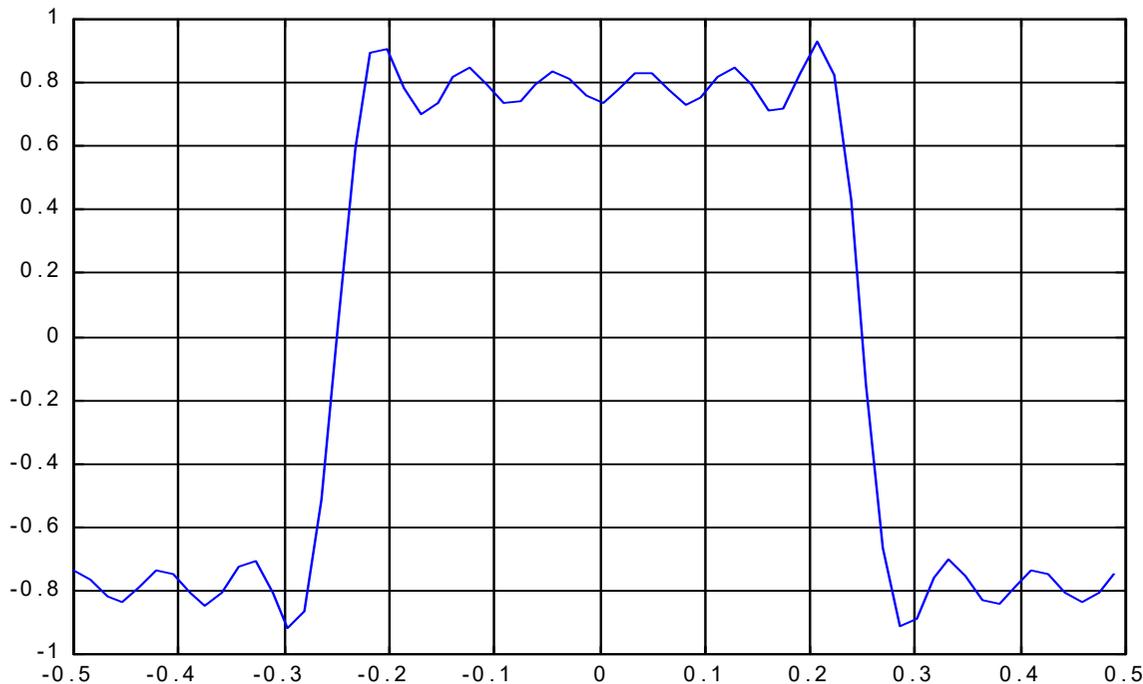


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

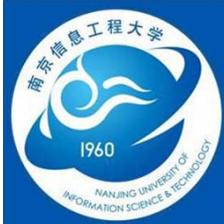
■ 傅里叶有限级数

对称方波有限项的傅里叶级数

- N越大，越接近方波
- 快变信号，高频分量，主要影响跳变沿；
- 慢变信号，低频分量，主要影响顶部；
- 任一分量的幅度或相位发生相对变化时，波形将会失真
- 有吉伯斯现象发生



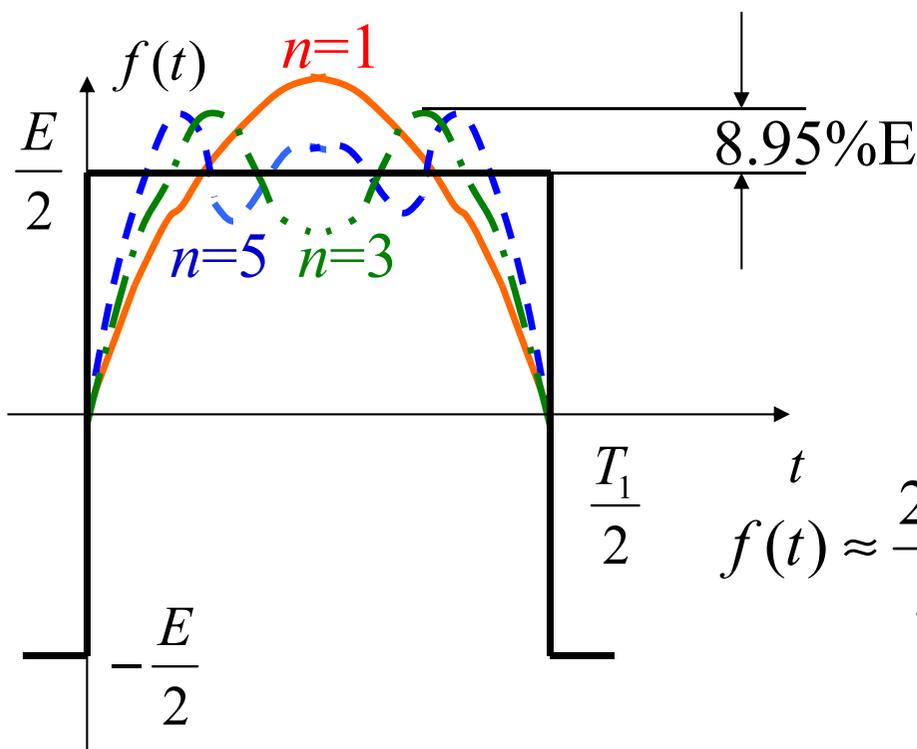
$$S_{11} = \frac{2E}{\pi} (\cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\omega_1 t + \dots - \frac{1}{11} \cos 11\omega_1 t)$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 傅里叶有限级数

吉伯斯 (Gibbs) 现象

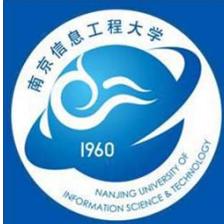


$$n=1: f(t) \approx \frac{2E}{\pi} \sin \omega_1 t$$

$$n=3: f(t) \approx \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t \right)$$

$$n=5: f(t) \approx \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t \right)$$

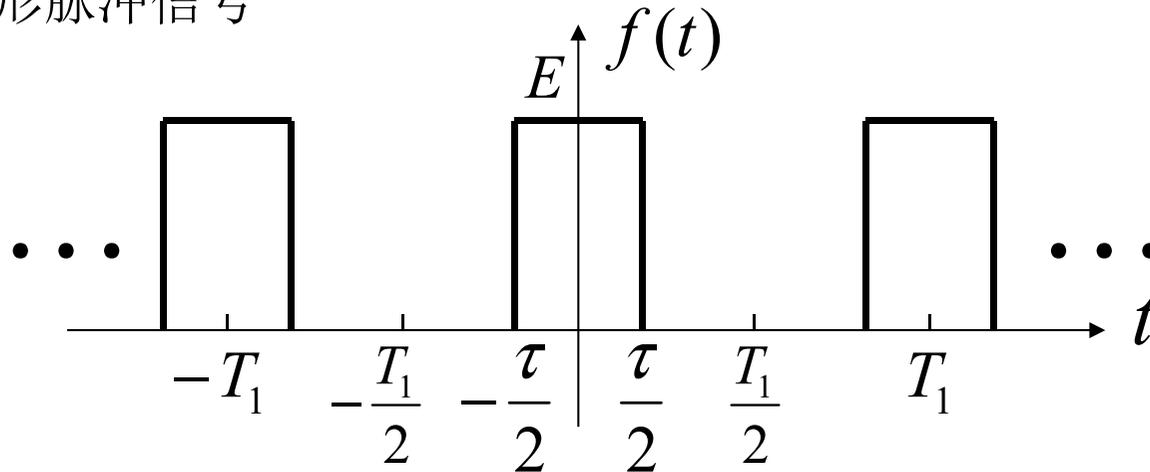
$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t + \dots \right)$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 典型周期信号的频谱

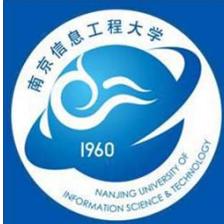
- 周期矩形脉冲信号



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1/2} f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{\tau/2} E dt = \frac{E\tau}{T_1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1/2} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\tau/2} E \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) = c_n$$

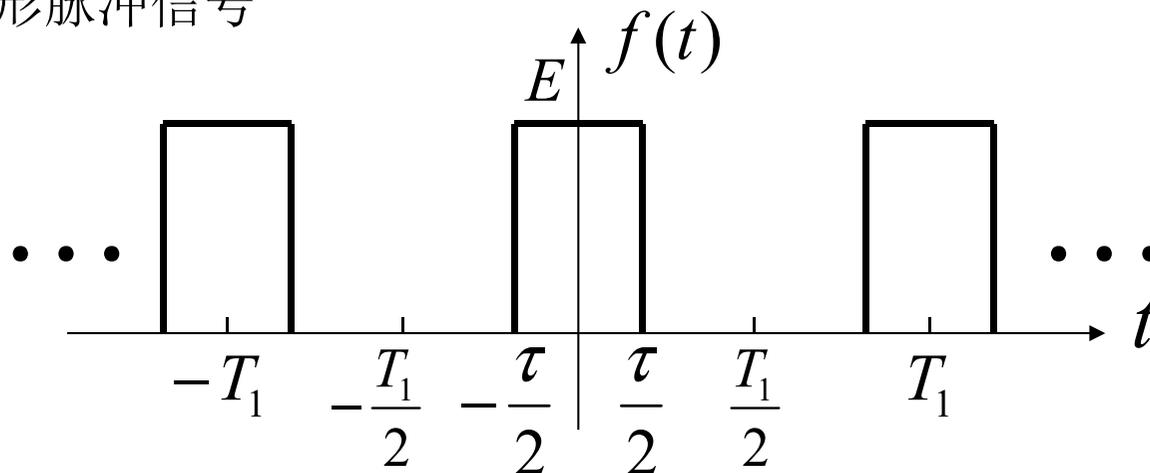
$$b_n = 0$$



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

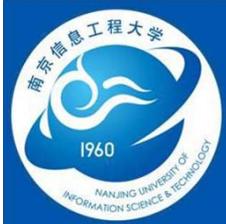
■ 典型周期信号的频谱

- 周期矩形脉冲信号



$$f(t) = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} + \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) \cos n\omega_1 t$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = \frac{1}{2}a_n = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right)$$

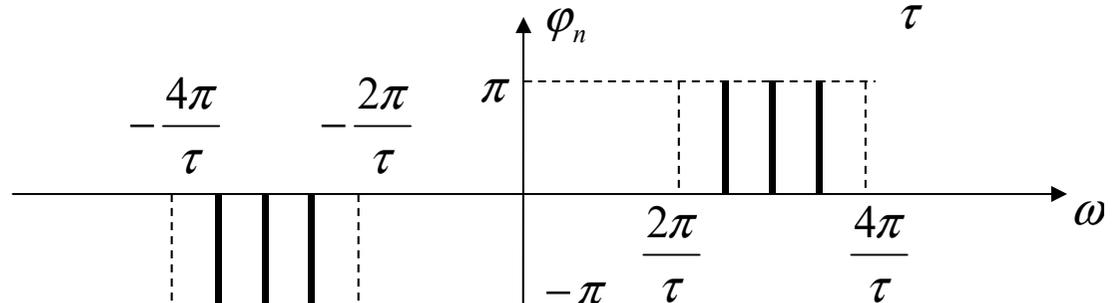
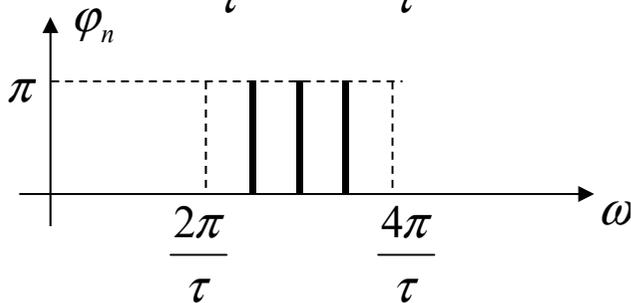
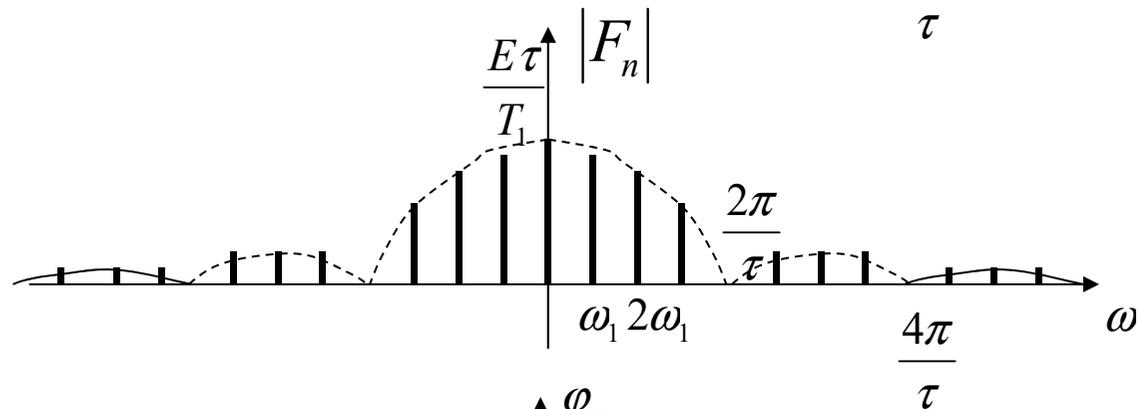
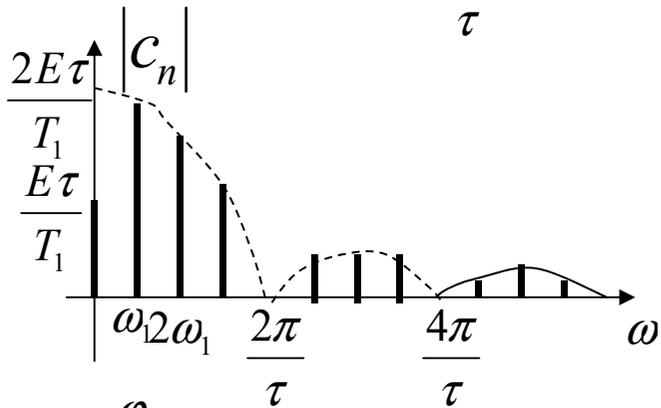
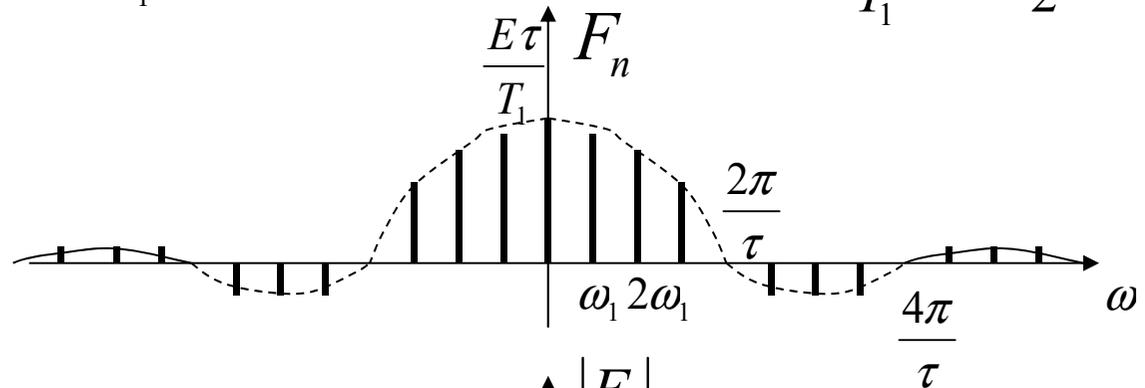
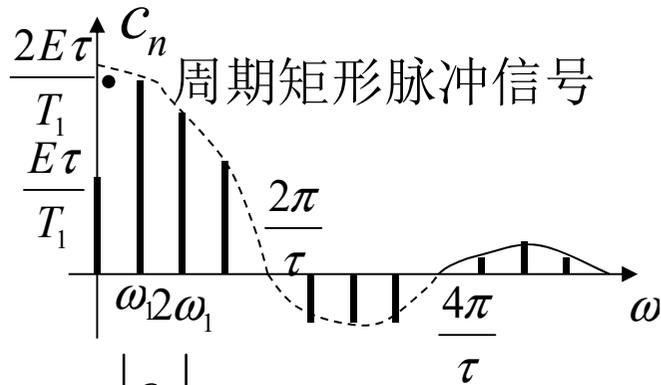


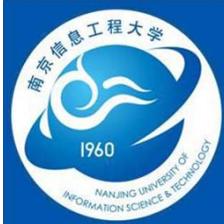
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 典型周期信号的频谱

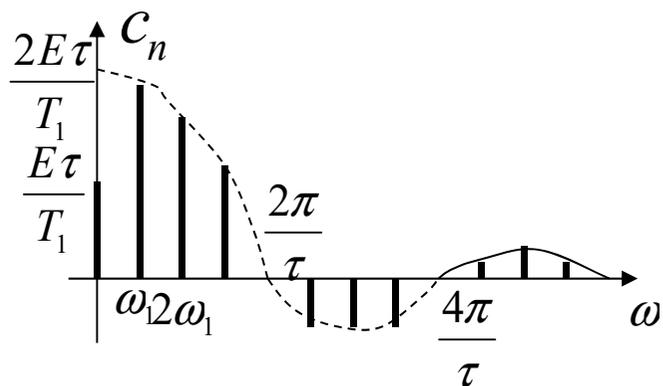
$$c_n = \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$F_n = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right)$$





3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数



若 $\frac{\tau}{T_1} = \frac{1}{4}$

则 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = \frac{2\pi}{4\tau} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\tau} \right)$

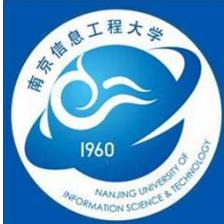
因此，第一个零值点之内或两个相邻的零值点之间有3根谱线。

一般情况： 若 $\frac{\tau}{T_1} = \frac{1}{n}$ 则

第一个零值点之内或两个相邻的零值点之间有 $n-1$ 根谱线。

频带宽度： $B_\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$ 或 $B_f = \frac{1}{\tau}$

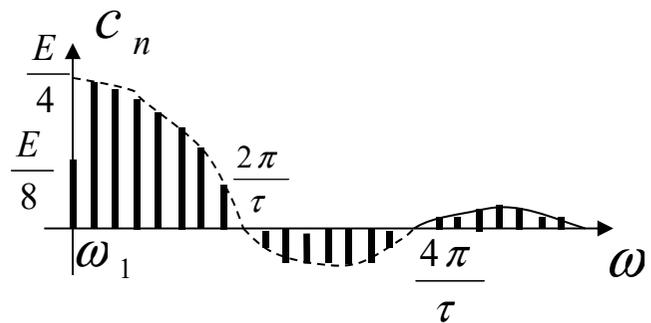
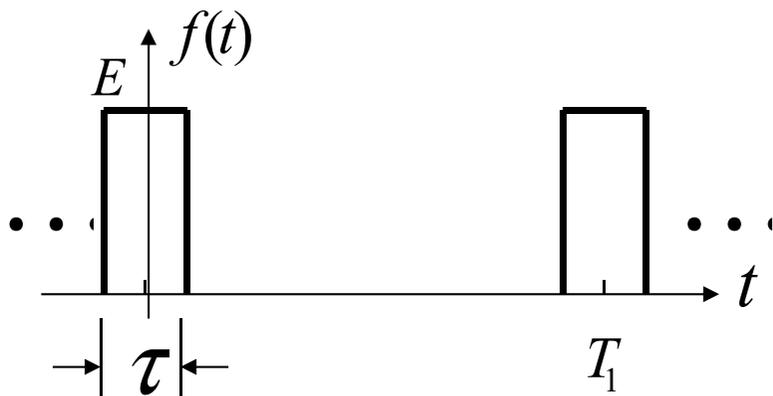
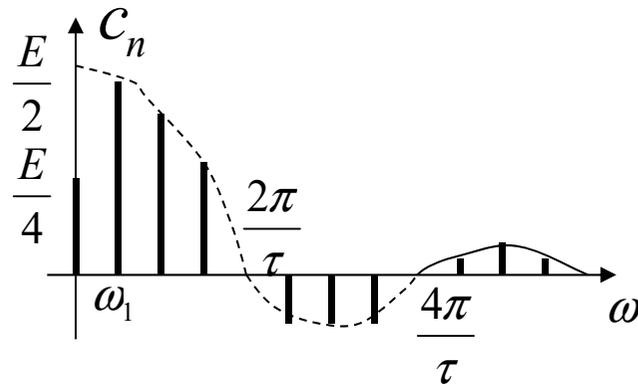
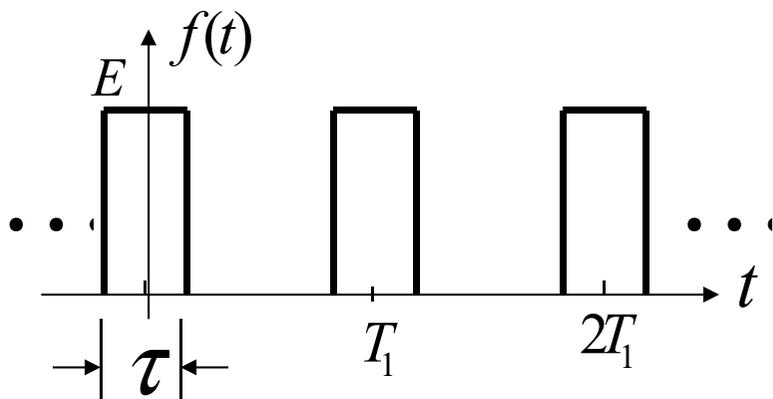
结论： 矩形脉冲的频带宽度与脉冲宽度成反比。

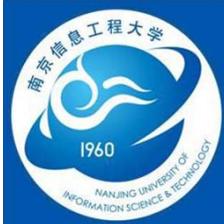


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

频谱结构与波形参数的关系 (T_1, τ)

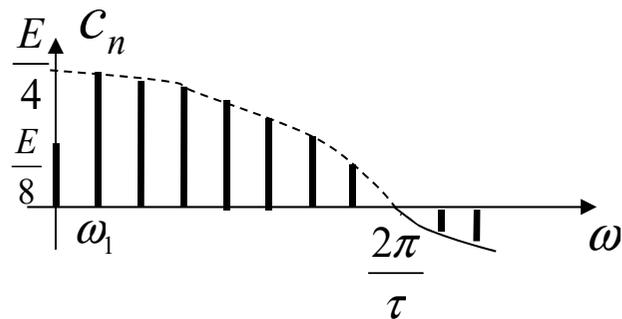
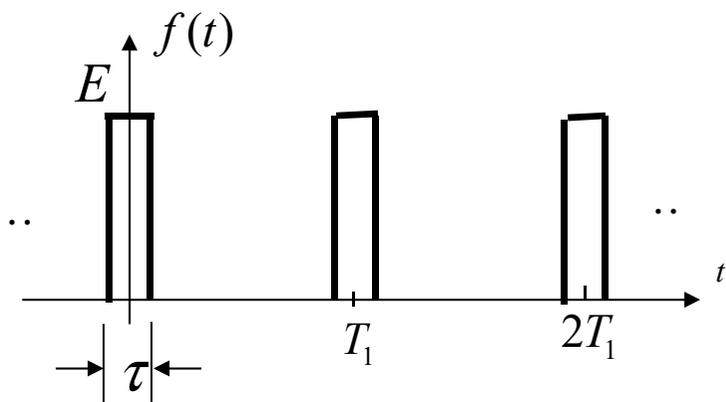
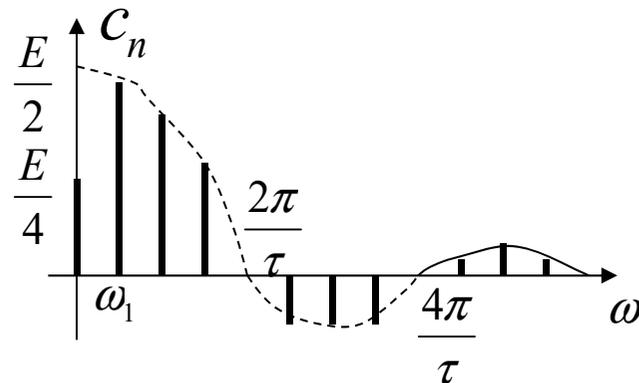
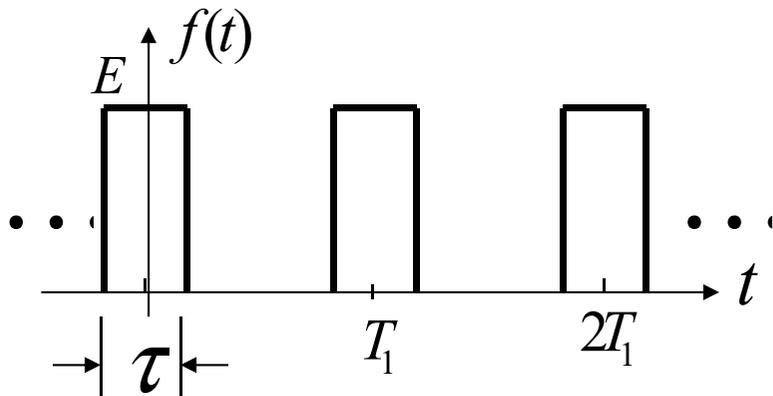
1. 若 τ 不变, T_1 扩大一倍, 即 $T_1 = 4\tau \rightarrow T_1 = 8\tau$



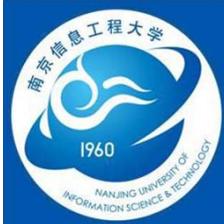


3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

2. 若 T_1 不变, τ 减小一半, 即 $T_1 = 4\tau \rightarrow T_1 = 8\tau$



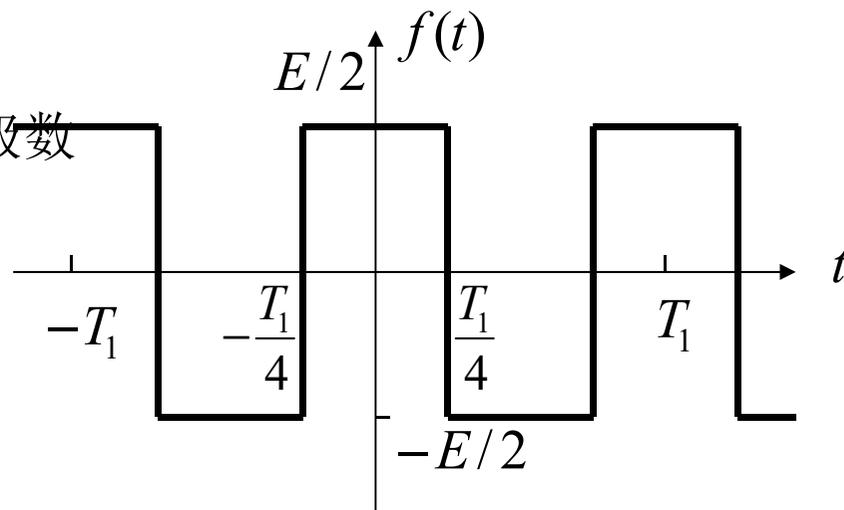
谱线间隔 $\omega_1 (= \frac{2\pi}{T_1})$ 只与周期 T_1 有关, 且与 T_1 成反比; 零值点频率 $\frac{2\pi}{\tau}$ 只与 τ 有关, 且与 τ 成反比; 而谱线幅度与 T_1 和 τ 都有关系, 且与 T_1 成反比与 τ 成正比。



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 典型周期信号的频谱

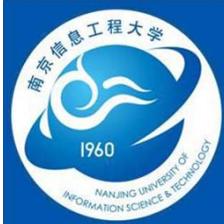
- 对称矩形脉冲周期信号的傅里叶级数



$$f(t) = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} + \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) \cos n\omega_1 t$$

令 $a_0 = 0$, $T_1 = 2\tau$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= E \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cos n\omega_1 t \\ &= \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\omega_1 t - \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

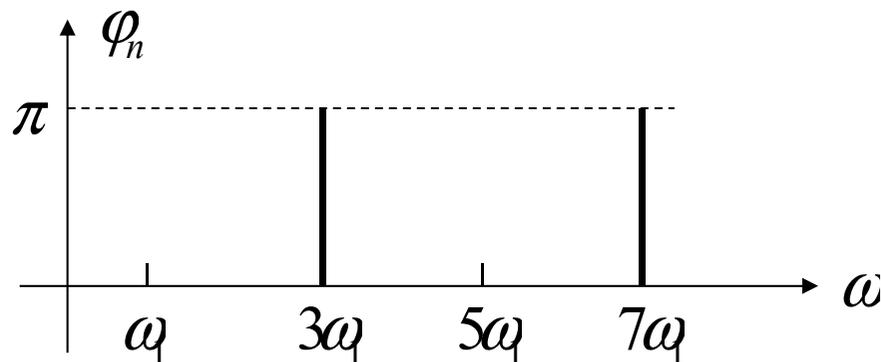
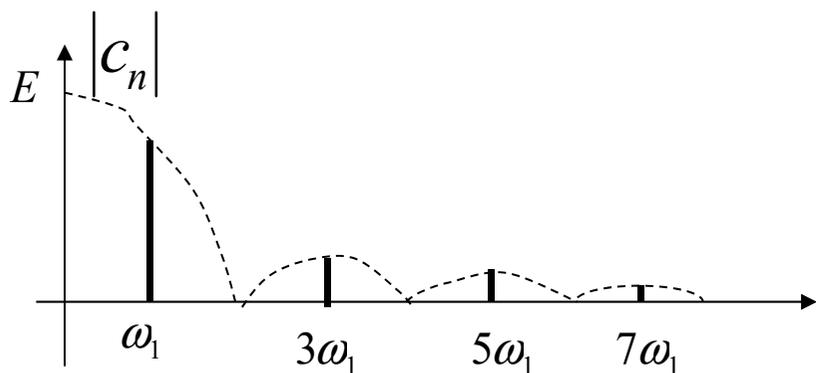
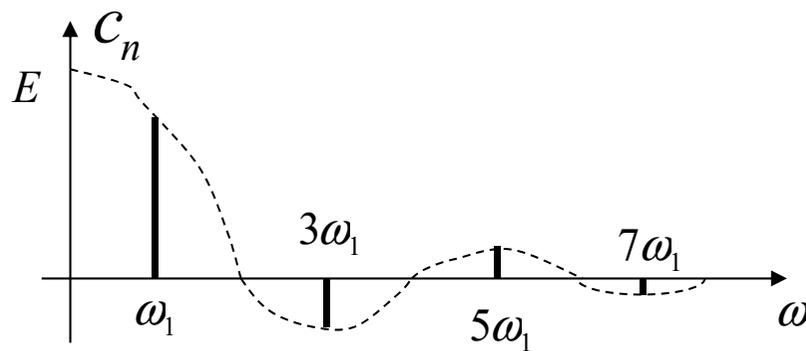


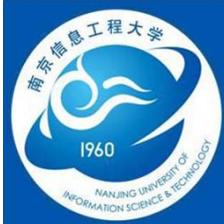
3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

■ 典型周期信号的频谱

- 对称矩形脉冲周期信号的傅里叶级数

$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\omega_1 t - \dots \right)$$

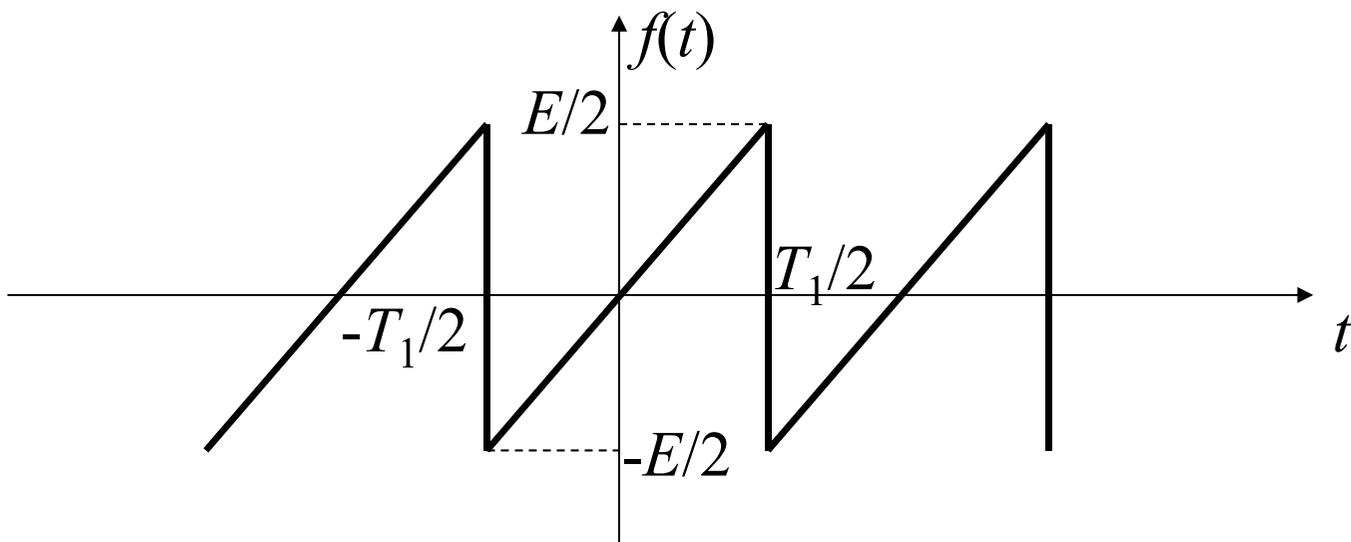




3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

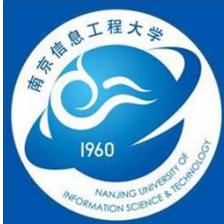
■ 典型周期信号的频谱

- 周期锯齿脉冲信号



$$f(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_1 t$$

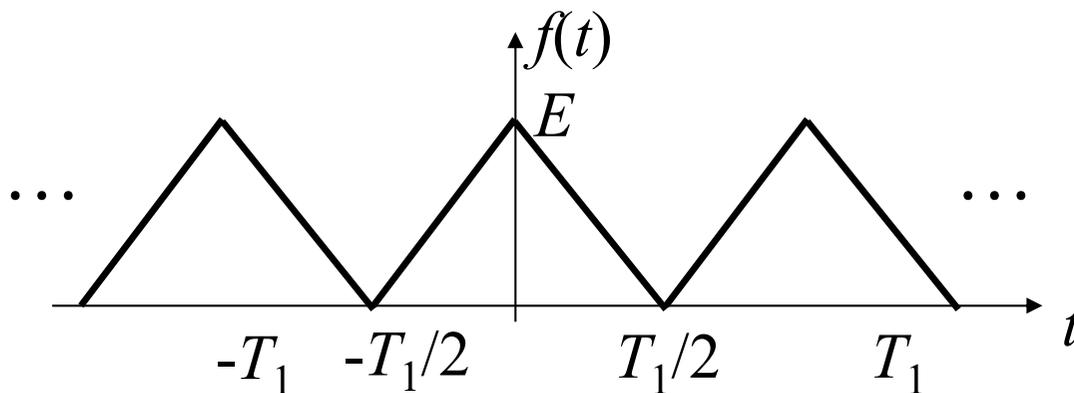
周期锯齿脉冲信号的频谱只包含正弦分量，谐波的幅度以 $1/n$ 的规律收敛。



3.2 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数

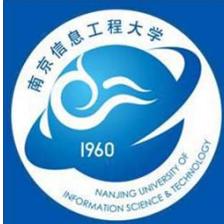
■ 典型周期信号的频谱

- 周期三角脉冲信号



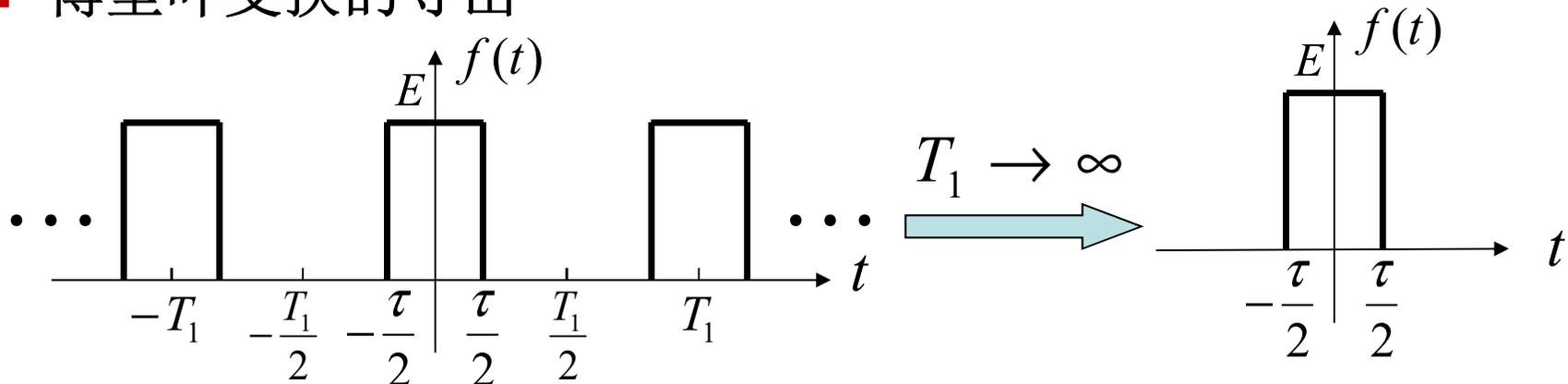
$$f(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{4E}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos n\omega_1 t$$

周期三角脉冲的频谱只包含直流、奇次谐波的余弦分量，谐波的幅度以 $1/n^2$ 的规律收敛。



3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

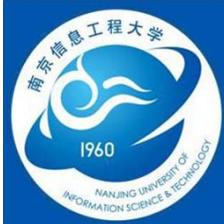


$$T_1 \uparrow \longrightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \downarrow \longrightarrow \text{谱线间隔} \downarrow$$

$$T_1 \rightarrow \infty \longrightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \rightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \text{谱线间隔} \rightarrow 0$$

周期信号的离散谱 \longrightarrow 非周期信号的连续谱

$$\text{由于 } T_1 \rightarrow \infty, \quad F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt \rightarrow 0$$



3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

- 频谱密度函数

$$T_1 F_n = \frac{2\pi F(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} = \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$$

当 $T_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 离散频率 $n\omega_1 \rightarrow$ 连续频率 ω

$$\text{则 } \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_1 F_n = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{记为 } F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_1 F_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

非周期信号 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

$$F(\omega) = |F(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \quad |F(\omega)| \sim \omega: \text{幅度频谱}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) \sim \omega: \text{相位频谱}$$



3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

- 逆变换

复指数形式的傅里叶级数 $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_1)e^{jn\omega_1 t}$

当 $T_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\omega_1 \rightarrow d\omega$, $n\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$

$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t}$ ❌

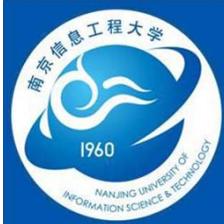
$F(\omega) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_1 F_n = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1}$

$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} \cdot \omega_1 \cdot e^{jn\omega_1 t}$

当 $T_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\omega_1 \rightarrow d\omega$, $n\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$

$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

傅里叶逆变换



3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

- 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换比较

傅里叶逆变换: $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

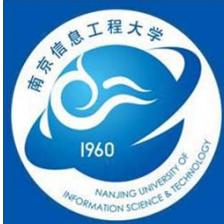
傅里叶变换: $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$ ----- 连续谱、相对幅度

周期信号: $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$

$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$ ----- 离散谱、实际幅度

F_n 与 $F(\omega)$ 的关系: $\therefore F(\omega) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} F_n T_1$

$$\therefore F_n = \left. \frac{F(\omega)}{T_1} \right|_{\omega=n\omega_1}$$

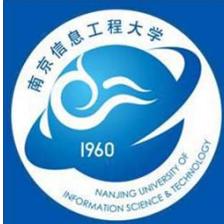


3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

- 傅里叶变换的物理意义

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)| \cos[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega \\ &\quad + j \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)| \sin[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |F(\omega)| \cos[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|F(\omega)|}{\pi} d\omega \cos[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] \\ f(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{F(\omega)}{2\pi} d\omega e^{j\omega t} \end{aligned}$$



3.3 非周期信号的频谱——傅里叶变换

■ 傅里叶变换的导出

- 傅里叶变换的存在条件

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

充分条件: $f(t)$ 在无限区间内满足绝对可积, 即

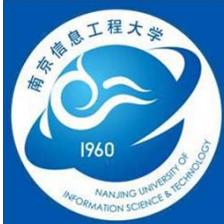
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < +\infty$$

所有的**能量信号**均满足此条件。 $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T f^2(t) dt < +\infty,$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T f^2(t) dt = 0$$

非必要条件: **有些**不满足绝对可积的信号也存在傅里叶变换。

特别的, 引入 δ 函数后, 可以做傅里叶变换的函数类型大大扩展了。

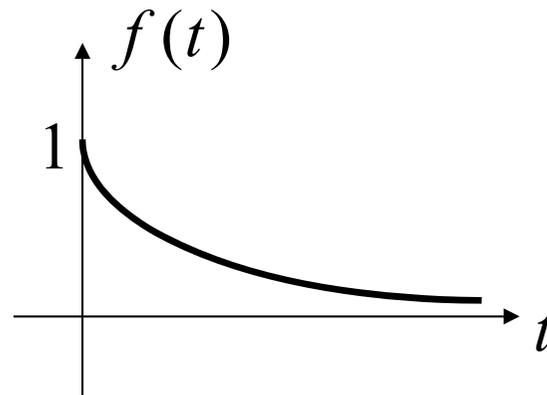


3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 单边指数信号

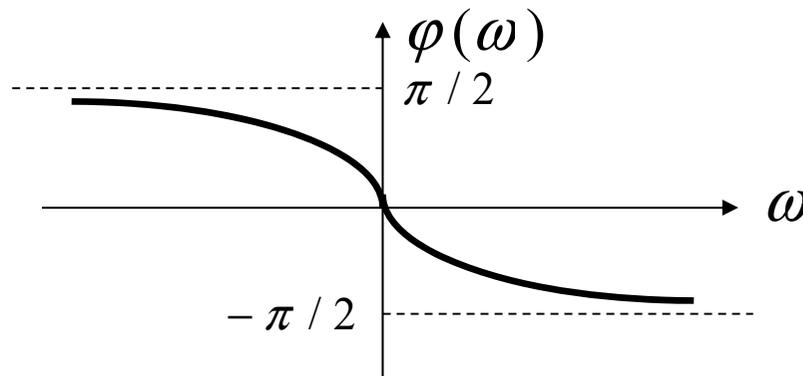
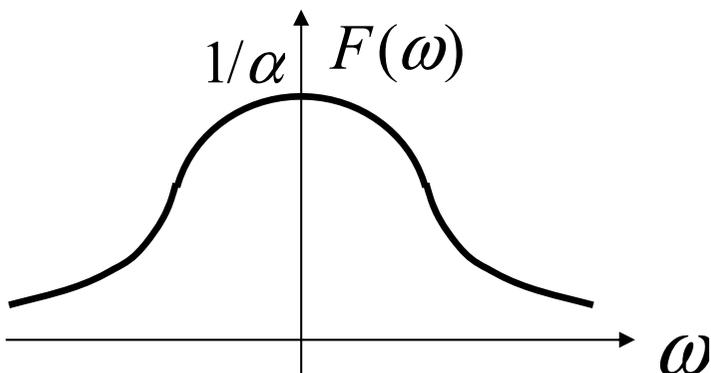
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

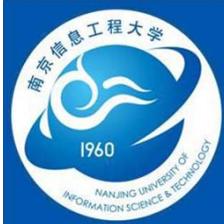


$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$|F(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)$$



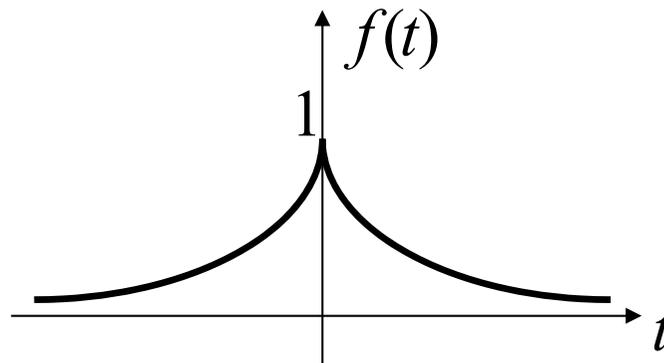


3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 双边指数信号

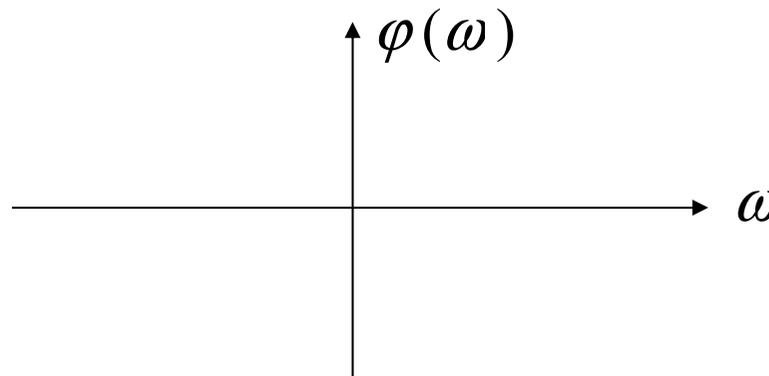
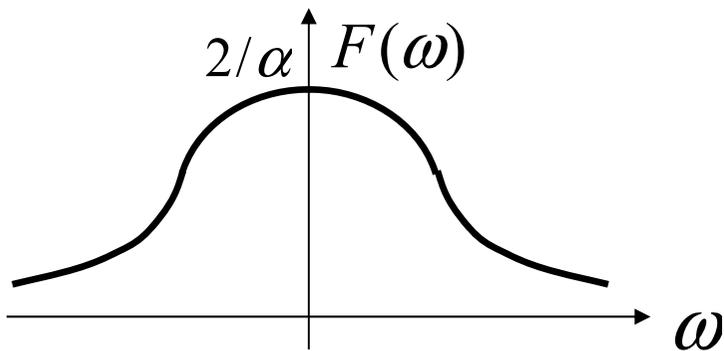
$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

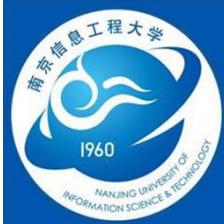


$$F(\omega) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$|F(\omega)| = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = 0$$



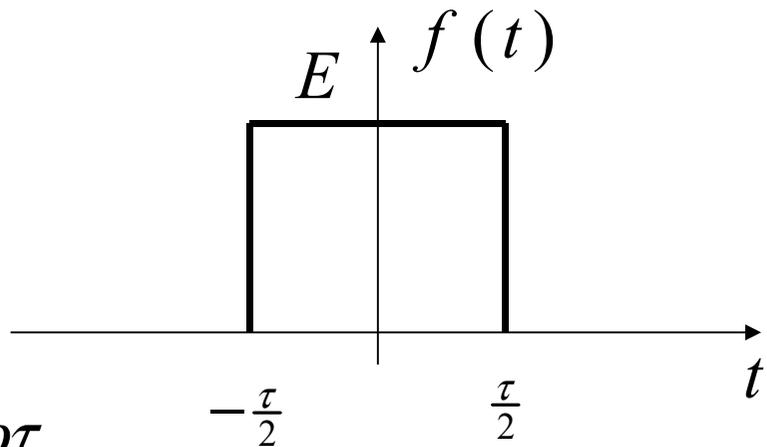


3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

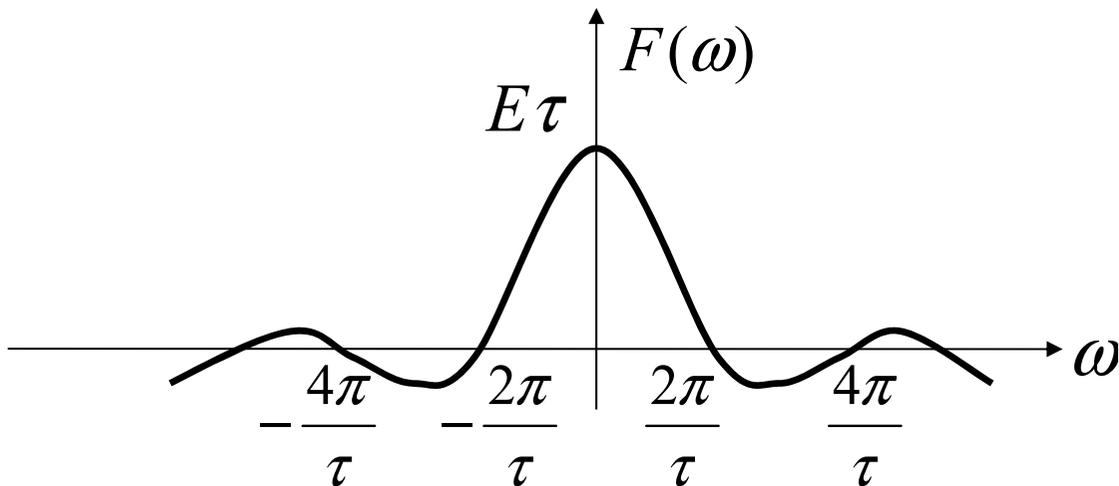
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 对称矩形脉冲信号

$$f(t) = E[u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2})]$$



$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E e^{-j\omega t} dt = E\tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$$



3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

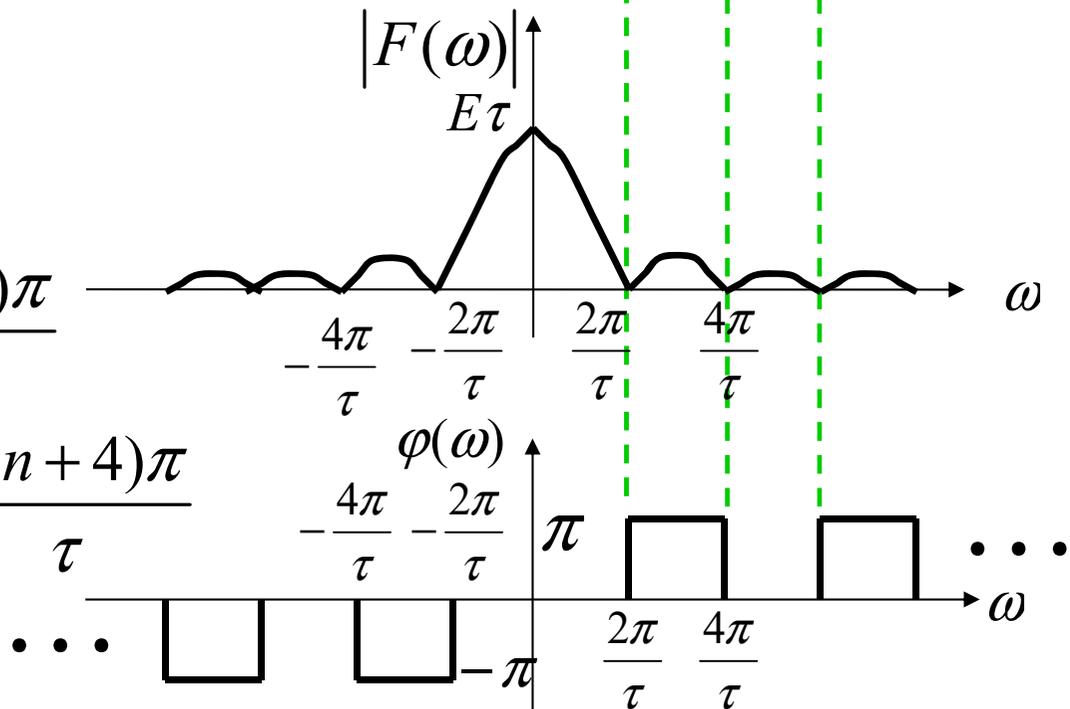
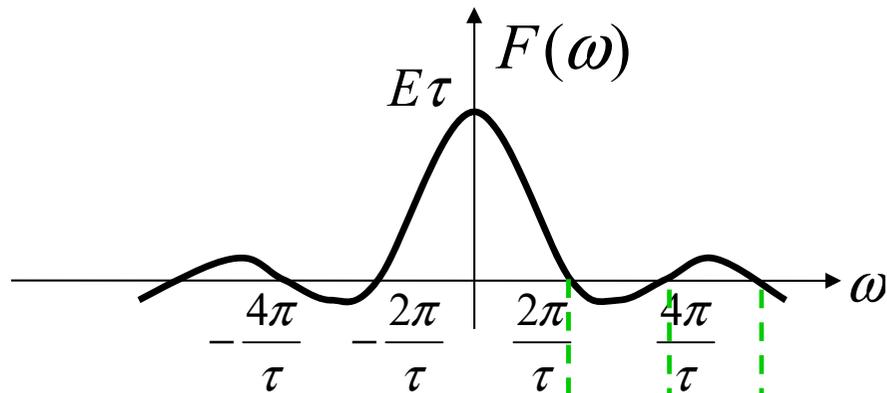
- 对称矩形脉冲信号

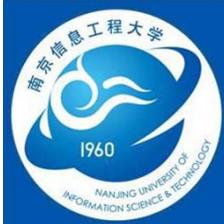
$$F(\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$|F(\omega)| = E\tau \left| \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{4n\pi}{\tau} < \omega < \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{\tau} \\ \pi & \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{\tau} < \omega < \frac{(4n+4)\pi}{\tau} \end{cases}$$

$(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$





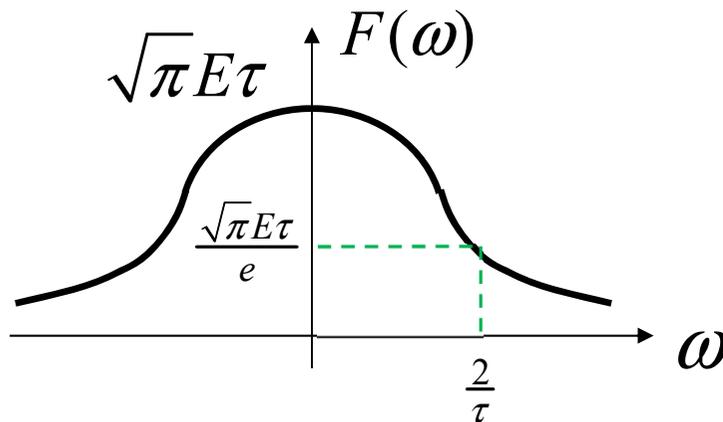
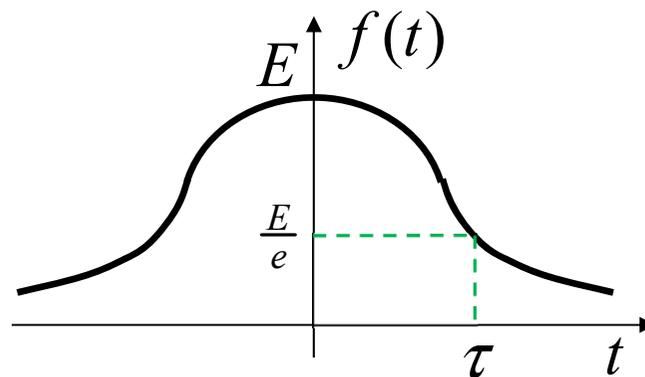
3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

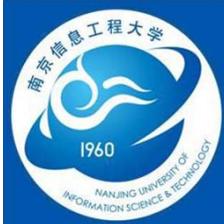
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 钟形脉冲信号（高斯脉冲信号）

$$f(t) = E e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^2}$$

$$F(\omega) = \sqrt{\pi} E \tau e^{-\left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}\right)^2}$$



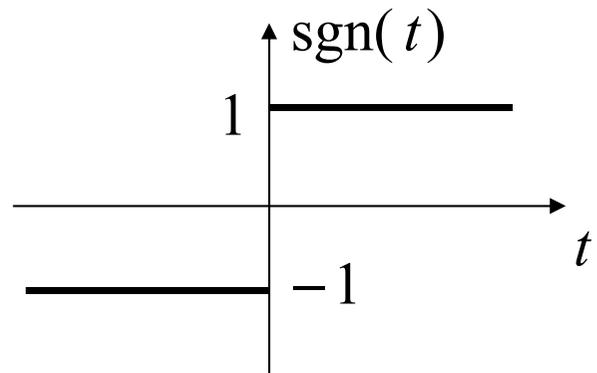


3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

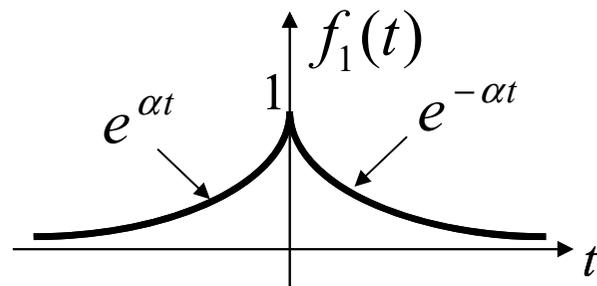
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 符号函数

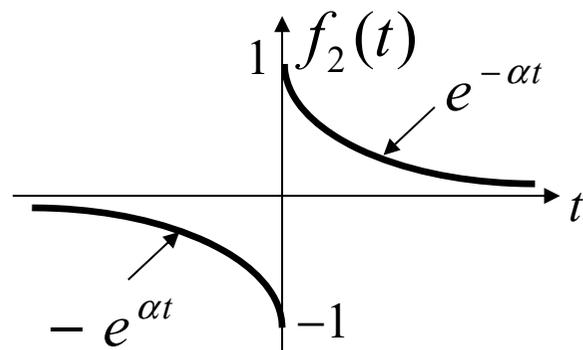
$$f(t) = \text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



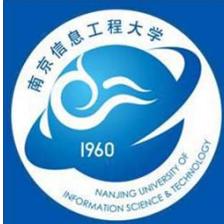
$$f_1(t) = e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t) &= f_1(t) \cdot \text{sgn}(t) \\ &= -e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \end{aligned}$$



$$F_2(\omega) = \frac{-2j\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$



3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 符号函数

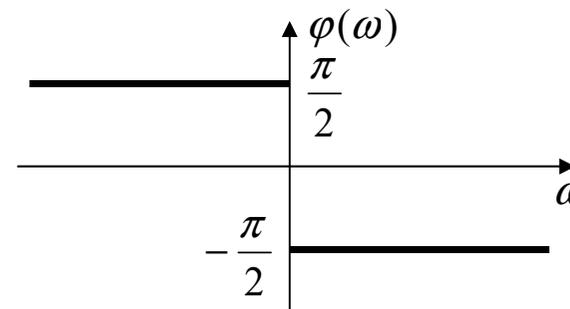
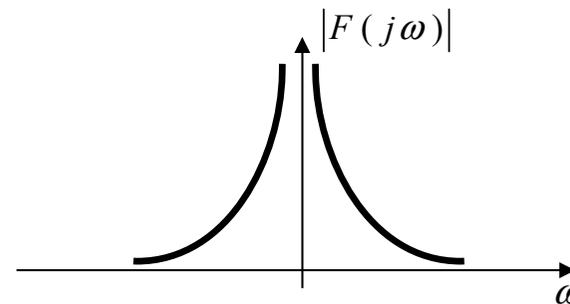
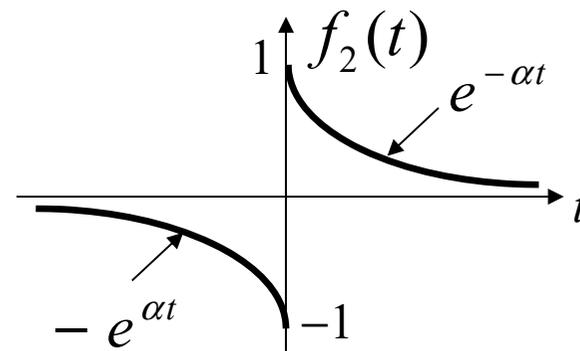
$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t) &= f_1(t) \cdot \text{sgn}(t) \\ &= -e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_2(\omega) = \frac{-2j\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$f(t) = \text{sgn}(t) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} f_2(t)$$

$$F(\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F_2(\omega) = -\frac{2}{\omega} j$$

$$|F(\omega)| = \frac{2}{|\omega|} \quad \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & \omega > 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$



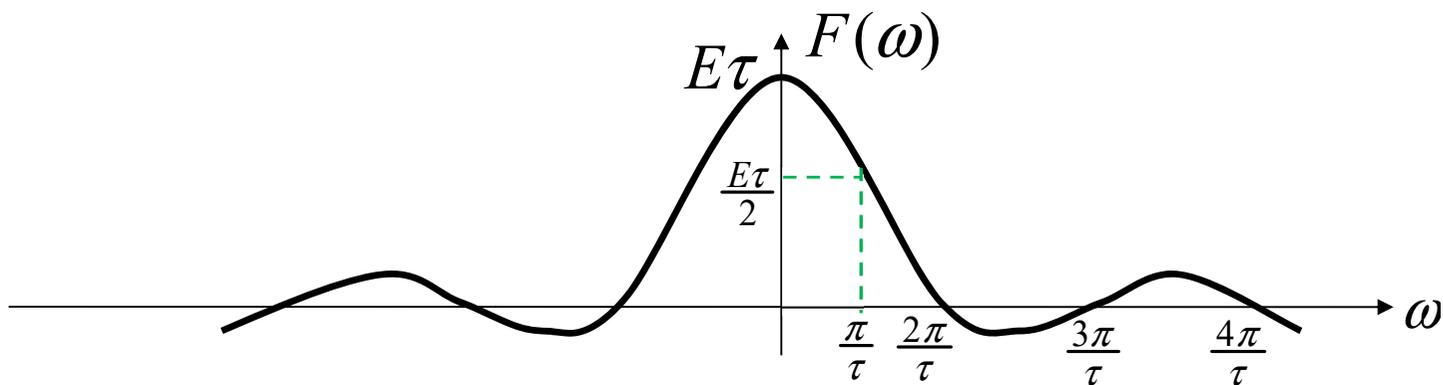
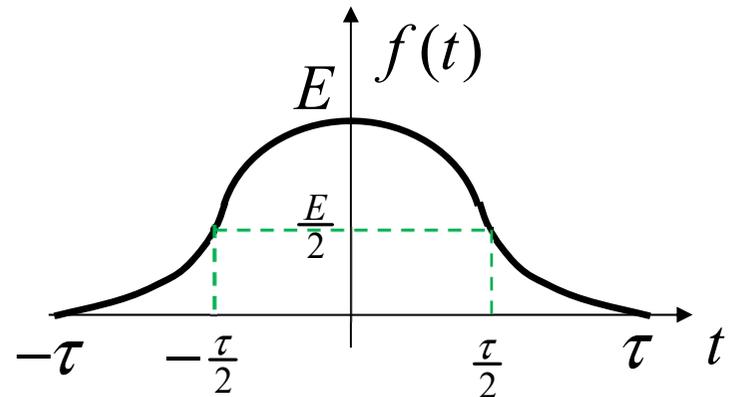
3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

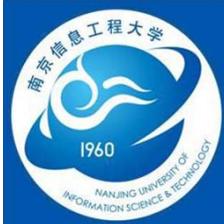
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 升余弦脉冲信号

$$f(t) = \frac{E}{2} \left[1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{\tau}\right) \right], 0 \leq |t| \leq \tau$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{E\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau)}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2}$$





3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

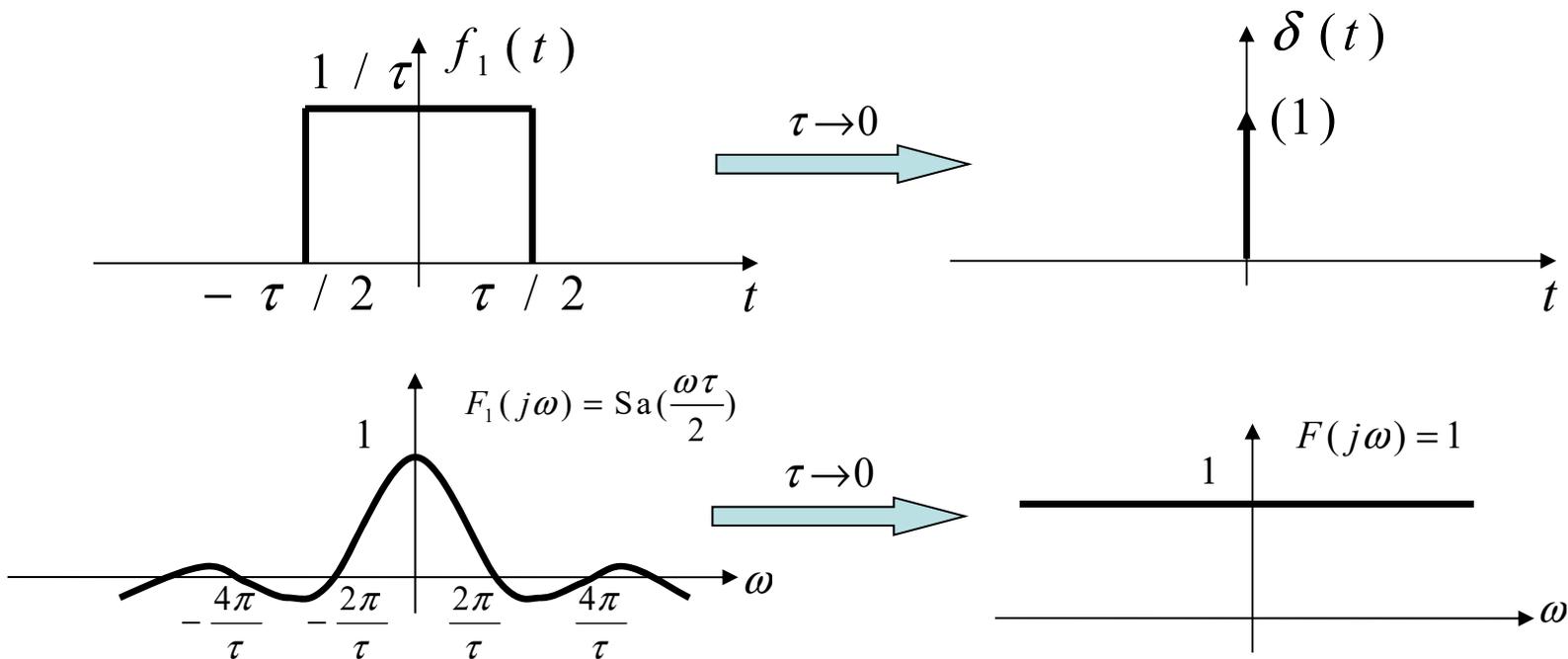
- 冲激信号

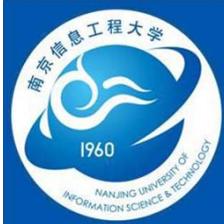
$$f(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$F(\omega) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = 1$$

单位冲激函数的频谱等于**常数**，也就是说，在整个频率范围内频谱是均匀的。这种频谱常常被叫做“**均匀谱**”或“**白色频谱**”。





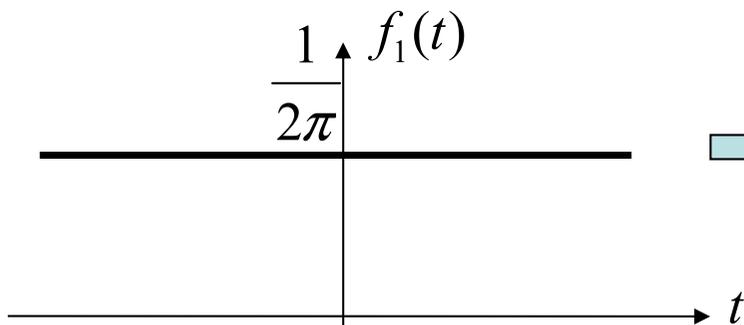
3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 冲激信号

$$F(\omega) = \delta(\omega)$$

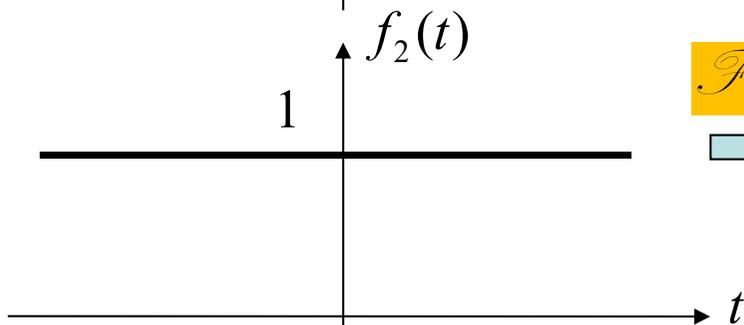
$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{2\pi}\right] = \delta(\omega)$$



$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\delta(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$F_1(j\omega) = \delta(\omega)$$

(1)



$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$



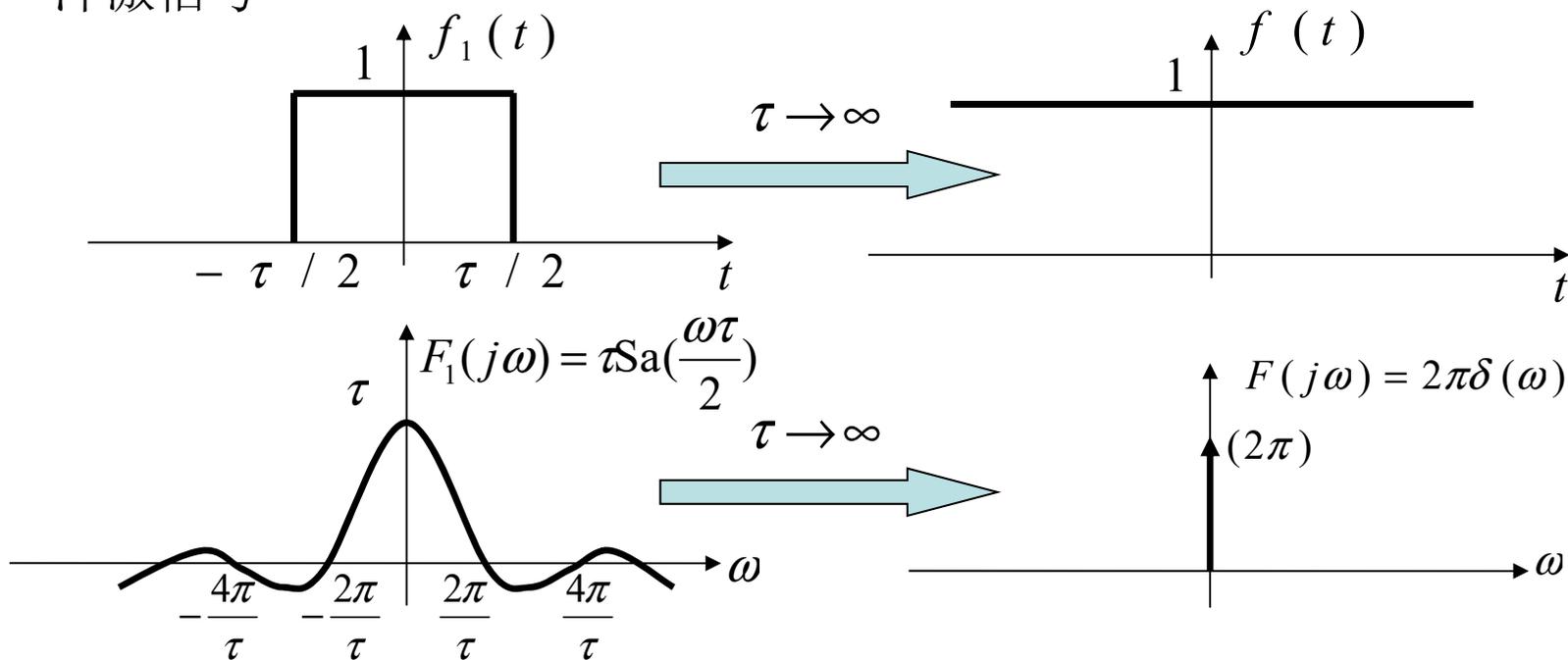
$$F_2(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

(2π)

3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

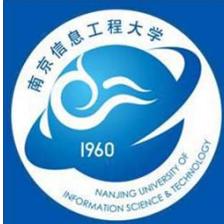
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 冲激信号



$$\therefore \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] = 1$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[1] = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{\tau}{2\pi}}_{\delta(\omega)} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$



3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

- 冲激偶信号

$$\because \mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = 1, \quad \text{即: } \delta(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

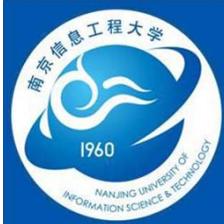
上式两边对 t 求导得:

$$\delta'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \delta(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[\delta'(t)] = j\omega$$

同理:

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta^{(n)}(t)] = (j\omega)^n$$



3.5 典型非周期信号的频谱

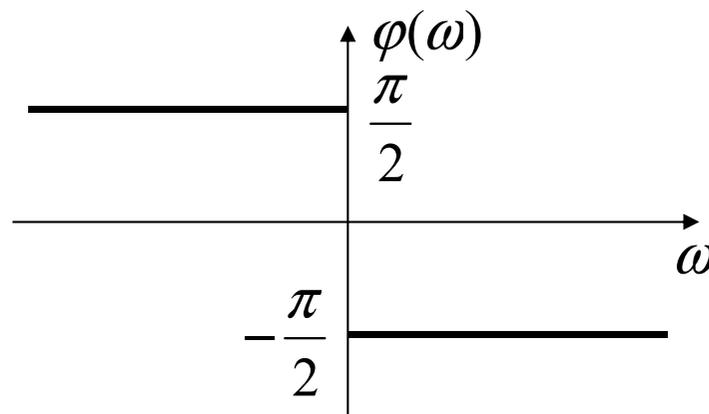
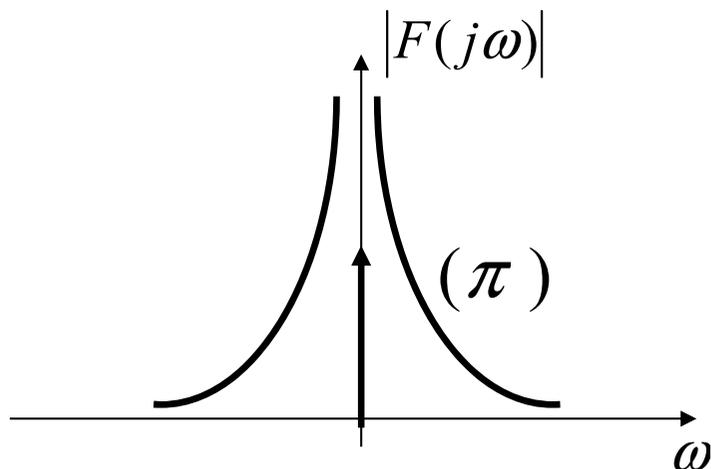
■ 典型非周期信号的频谱

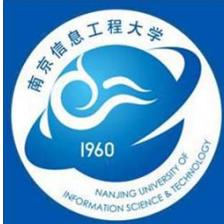
- 阶跃信号

$$\because u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] + \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t)\right]$$

$$= \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$





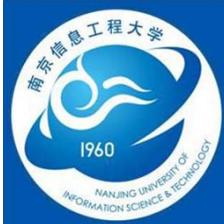
3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 线性

若 $f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega), f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$

则 $a \cdot f_1(t) + b \cdot f_2(t) \leftrightarrow a \cdot F_1(\omega) + b \cdot F_2(\omega)$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 时移特性

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

则 $f(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$

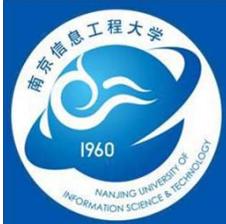
证明:

$$\because f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t-t_0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}] e^{j\omega t} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

同理: $f(t+t_0) \leftrightarrow F(\omega) e^{j\omega t_0}$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 时移特性

例：求右图所示的单边矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数。

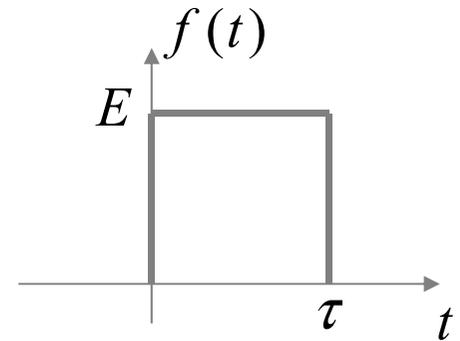
解：

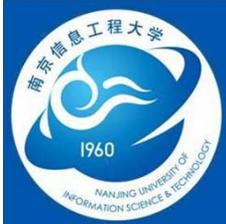
因为对称矩形脉冲信号 $Eg_{\tau}(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\mathcal{F}[Eg_{\tau}(t)] = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

根据傅里叶变换的时移特性

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{F}[Eg_{\tau}(t - \frac{\tau}{2})] = \mathcal{F}[Eg_{\tau}(t)]e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} \\ &= E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}\end{aligned}$$





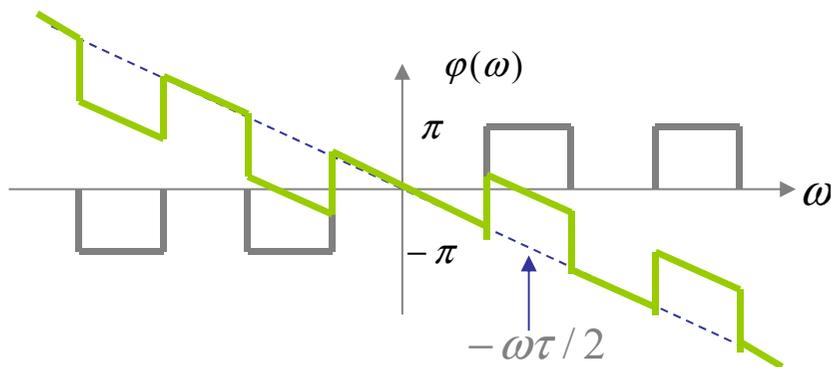
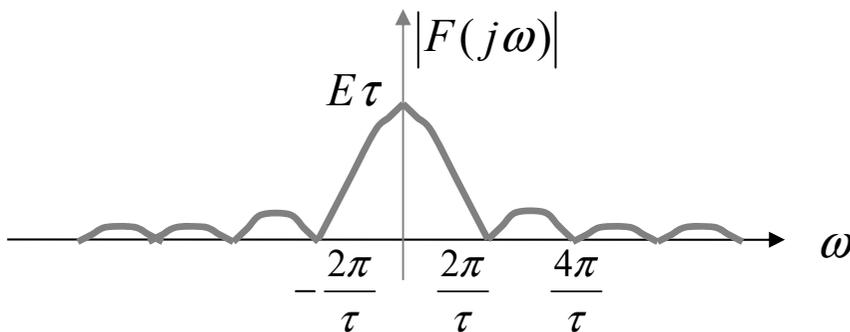
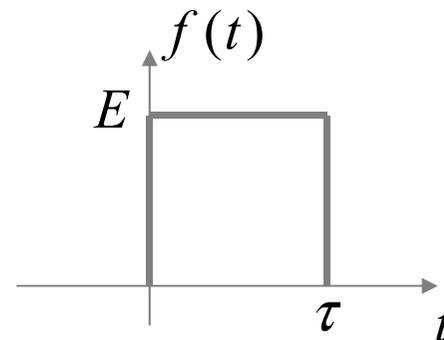
3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

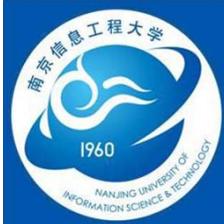
■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 时移特性

例：求右图所示的单边矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数。

解： $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}$





3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 频移特性(调制定理)

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

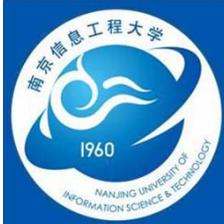
$$\text{则 } f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt \\ &= F(\omega - \omega_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\text{同理: } f(t)e^{-j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega + \omega_0)$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 频移特性(调制定理)

$$f(t) \cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[F(\omega + \omega_0) + F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$f(t) \sin \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2}[F(\omega + \omega_0) - F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

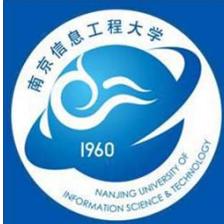
例: 求 $e^{j\omega_1 t}$, $\cos \omega_1 t$, $\sin \omega_1 t$ 的频谱。

解:

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_1 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_1)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_1 t] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{j\omega_1 t} + e^{-j\omega_1 t}}{2}\right] = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \delta(\omega + \omega_1)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_1 t] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{j\omega_1 t} - e^{-j\omega_1 t}}{2j}\right] = j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_1) - \delta(\omega - \omega_1)]$$

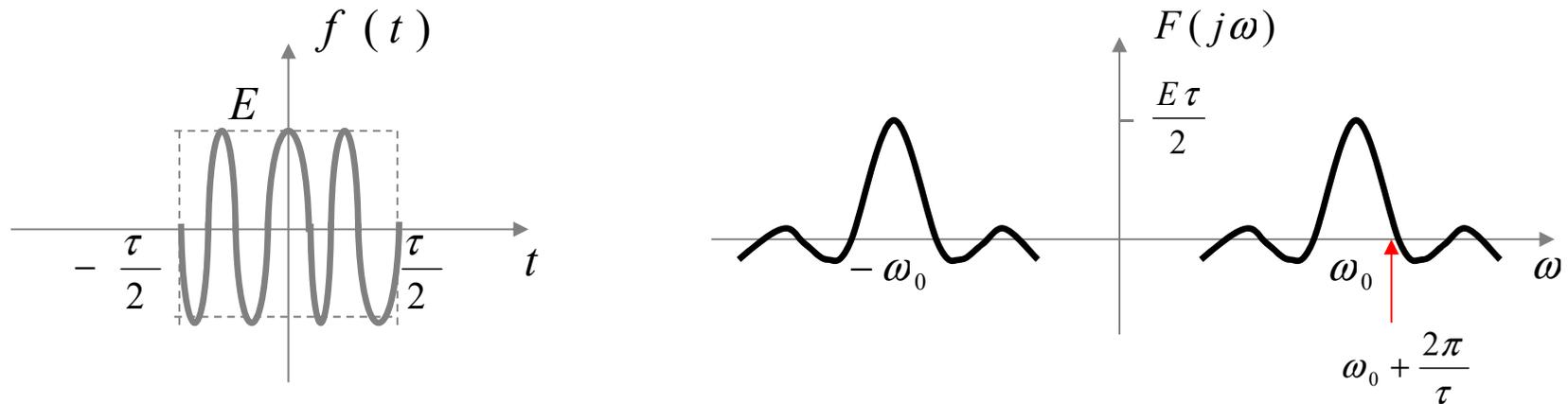


3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 频移特性(调制定理)

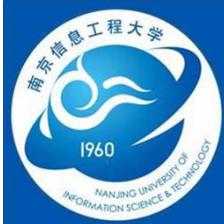
例：求矩形调幅信号 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数，已知 $f(t) = g(t) \cos \omega_0 t$ ，其中 $g(t)$ 为对称矩形脉冲，脉幅为 E ，脉宽为 τ 。



解： $\because g(t) \leftrightarrow G(\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$

$$\therefore f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}[G(\omega + \omega_0) + G(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$= \frac{E\tau}{2} \{ \text{Sa}[(\omega + \omega_0)\frac{\tau}{2}] + \text{Sa}[(\omega - \omega_0)\frac{\tau}{2}] \}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 尺度变换特性

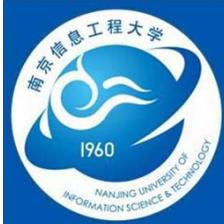
若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

则 $f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \because \mathcal{F}[f(at)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &\stackrel{\substack{at = \tau \\ a > 0}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega \frac{\tau}{a}} \frac{1}{a} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\substack{at = \tau \\ a < 0}}{=} \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega \frac{\tau}{a}} \frac{1}{a} d\tau \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}\tau} d\tau \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

综上: $f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$ $f(-t) \leftrightarrow F(-\omega)$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

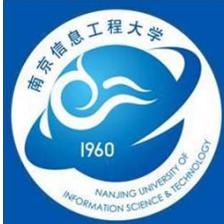
■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 尺度变换特性

综合时移特性和尺度变换特性，有以下两式成立：

$$f(at - t_0) = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega t_0}{a}}$$

$$f(t_0 - at) = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(-\frac{\omega}{a}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega t_0}{a}}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 奇偶虚实性

$$F(\omega) = R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}\right) \\ |F(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2(\omega) + X^2(\omega)} \end{cases}$$

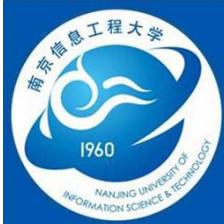
$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)[\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t] dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt - j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt \\ R(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt \\ X(\omega) &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt \end{aligned}$$

结论1：当 $f(t)$ 是实函数时， $R(\omega)$ 是偶函数， $X(\omega)$ 是奇函数。

特别的，

当 $f(t)$ 是实偶函数时，则 $X(\omega) = 0$

当 $f(t)$ 是实奇函数时，则 $R(\omega) = 0$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 奇偶虚实性

$$F(\omega) = R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}\right) \\ |F(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2(\omega) + X^2(\omega)} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = jg(t)$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} jg(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} jg(t)[\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t] dt$$

$$= j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \cos \omega t dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

$$R(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

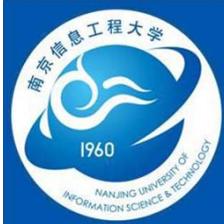
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

结论2：当 $f(t)$ 是虚函数时， $R(\omega)$ 是奇函数， $X(\omega)$ 是偶函数。

特别的，

当 $f(t)$ 是虚偶函数时，则 $R(\omega) = 0$

当 $f(t)$ 是虚奇函数时，则 $X(\omega) = 0$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 对称性

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

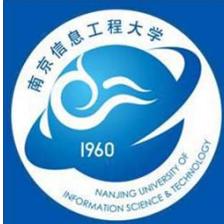
$$\text{则 } F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\text{证明: } \because f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\boxed{t \rightarrow -t} \quad \therefore f(-t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\boxed{t \leftrightarrow \omega} \quad \therefore 2\pi f(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

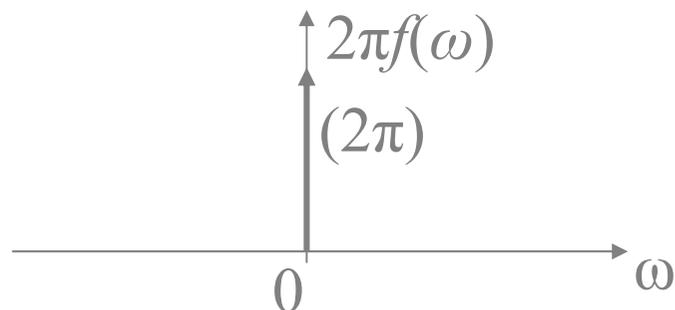
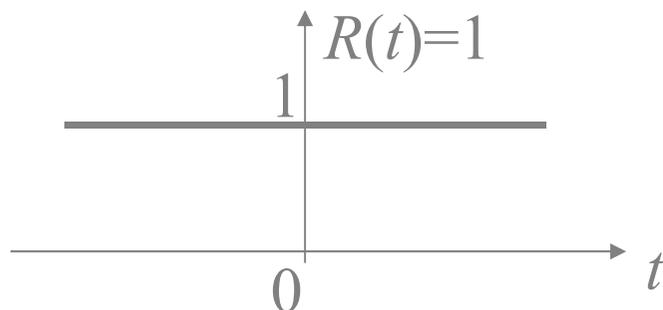
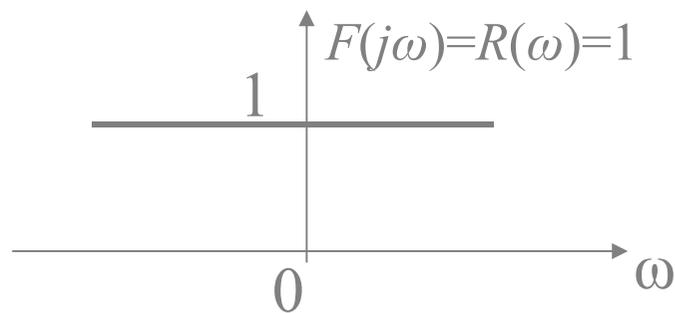
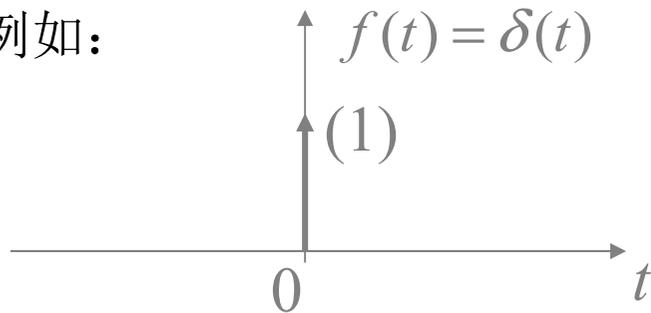
■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

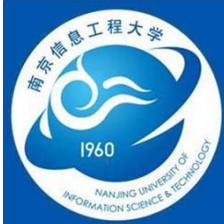
- 对称性

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ ，且 $f(t)$ 为实偶函数，

则 $F(\omega) = R(\omega) = R(-\omega)$ ， $R(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(\omega)$

例如：





3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

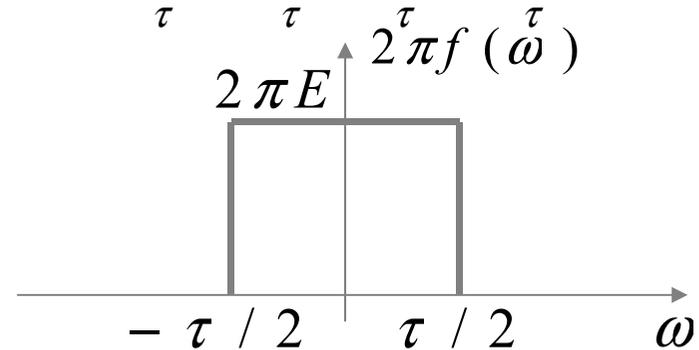
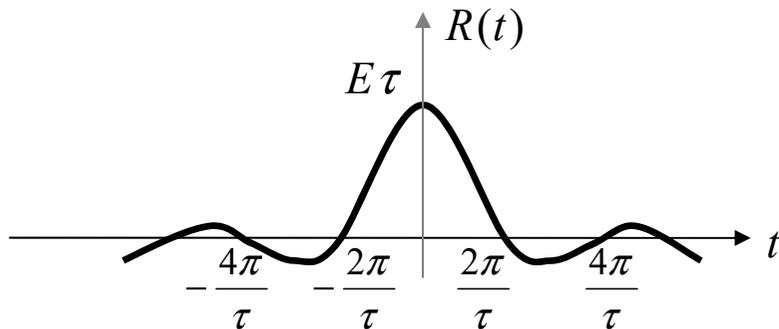
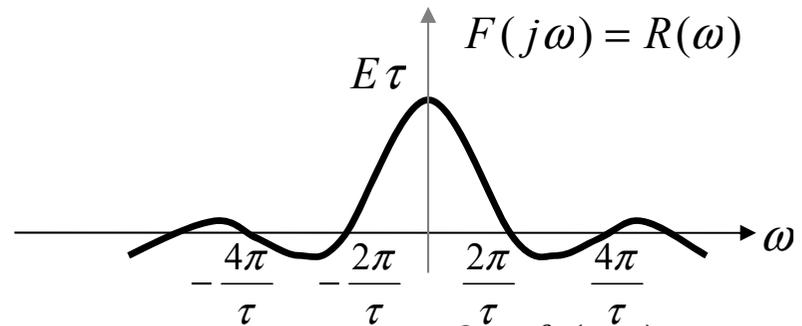
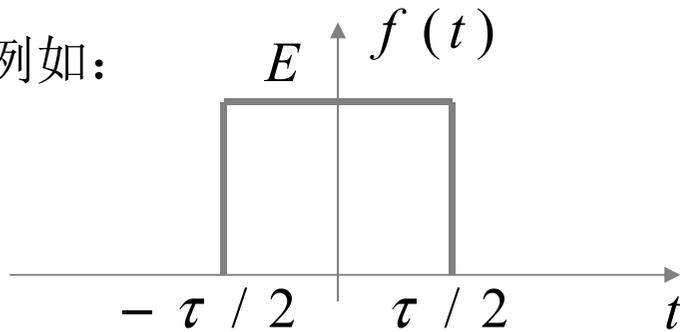
■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

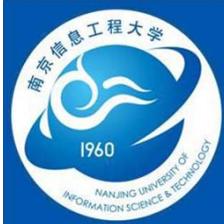
- 对称性

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ ，且 $f(t)$ 为实偶函数，

则 $F(\omega) = R(\omega) = R(-\omega)$ $R(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(\omega)$

例如：





3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 对称性

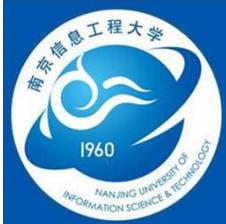
若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ ，且 $f(t)$ 为实奇函数，

则 $F(\omega) = jX(\omega) = -jX(-\omega)$ ， $X(t) \leftrightarrow -j2\pi f(-\omega) = j2\pi f(\omega)$

例如：

由 $\text{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega}$ ，可得

$$\frac{1}{t} \leftrightarrow j\pi \text{sgn}(-\omega) = -j\pi \text{sgn}(\omega)$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

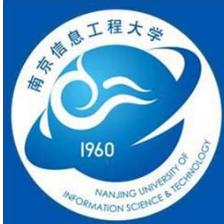
- 对称性

利用傅里叶变换的对称性，可以将求傅里叶逆变换的问题，转化为求傅里叶变换来进行。

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\text{即 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(t)] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 对称性

例：求 $j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$ 的逆变换。

解：

$$\because F(t) = j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}^{-1}[j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(t)] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$

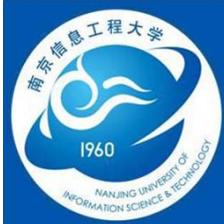
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2\pi}{\omega} \right] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

$$F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(t)] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 对称性

例：求 $F(\omega)$ 的逆变换。 $F(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2\pi A & |\omega| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |\omega| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$

解：

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 2\pi A & |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

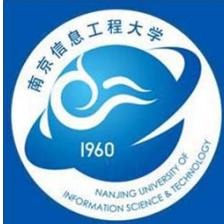
$$F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi A\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(t)] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(t)] \Big|_{\omega=-t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} [2\pi A\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)] \Big|_{\omega=-t}$$

$$= A\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{t\tau}{2}\right)$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 卷积特性

(1) 时域卷积定理

$$\text{若 } f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega), f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } f_1(t) * f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)$$

(2) 频域卷积定理

$$\text{若 } f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega), f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$$

例：利用频域卷积定理求余弦脉冲的频谱。

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E \cos \frac{\pi t}{\tau} & |t| \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

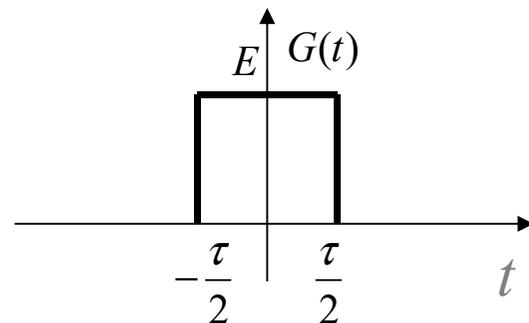
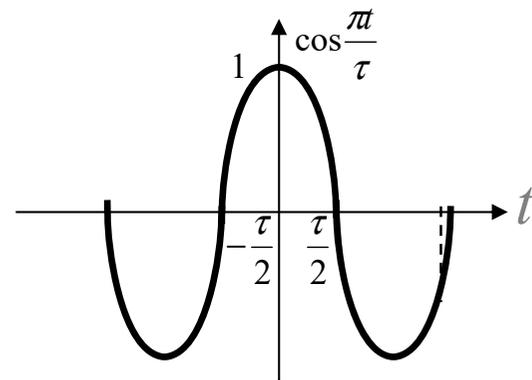
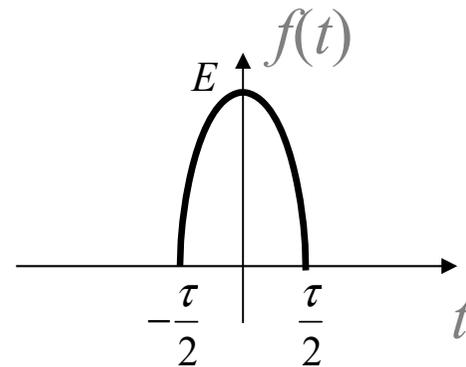
解：

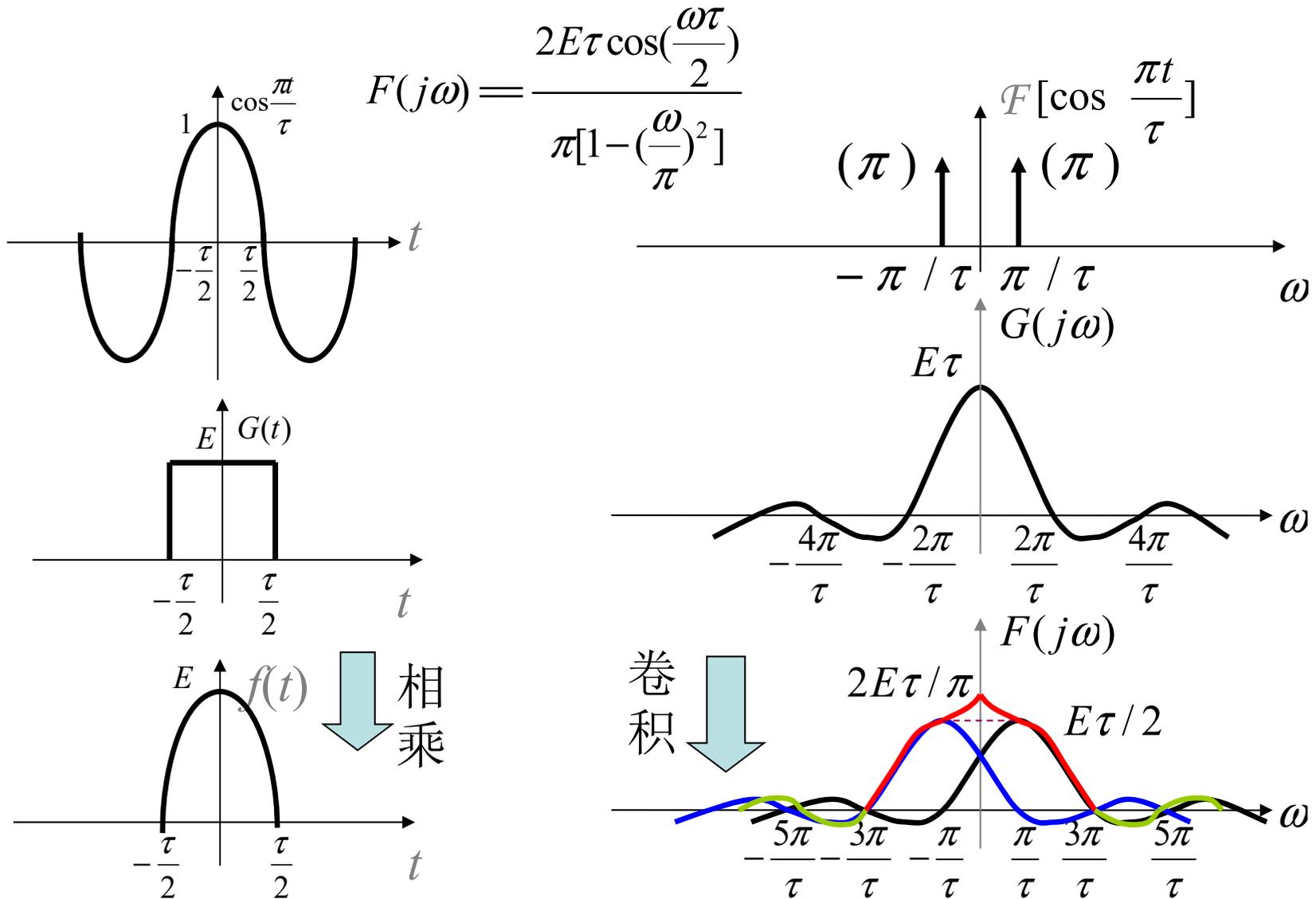
$f(t)$ 看作是矩形脉冲 $G(t)$ 与余弦函数的乘积。

$$G(j\omega) = E \tau \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2} \right)$$

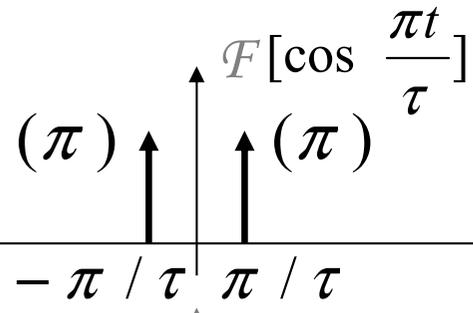
$$\mathcal{F} \left[\cos \frac{\pi t}{\tau} \right] = \pi \delta \left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right) + \pi \delta \left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} G(j\omega) * \pi \left[\delta \left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right) + \delta \left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{E\tau}{2} \left\{ \text{Sa} \left[\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right) \frac{\tau}{2} \right] + \text{Sa} \left[\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau} \right) \frac{\tau}{2} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

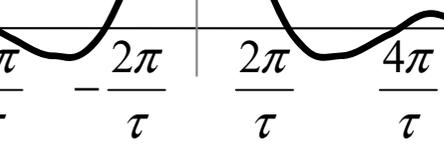




$$F(j\omega) = \frac{2E\tau \cos(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})}{\pi[1 - (\frac{\omega}{\pi})^2]}$$



$$G(j\omega)$$

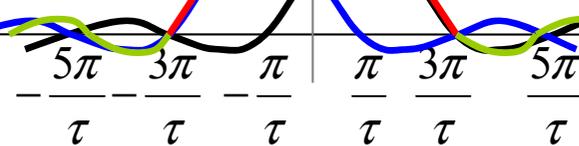


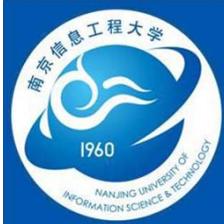
$$F(j\omega)$$

卷积

$$\frac{2E\tau}{\pi}$$

$$E\tau/2$$





3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域微分）

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

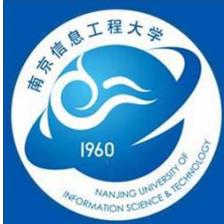
则 $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega F(\omega)$

证明： $\because f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

$$\therefore \frac{df(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\therefore \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega F(\omega)$$

同理： $f^{(n)}(t) \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(\omega)$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

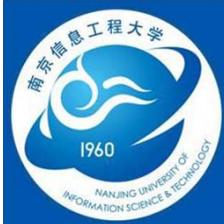
- 微分与积分（时域积分）

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

则 $\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau\right] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt\right] f(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right) e^{-j\omega\tau}\right] f(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \quad F(\omega)\end{aligned}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

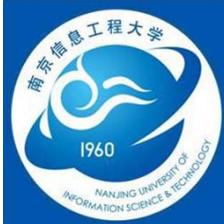
若 $\varphi'(t) = f(t), f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$,

则 $\Phi(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[\varphi(t)] = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi(\infty) + \varphi(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega)$

证明: $\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau)d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$

$$\varphi(t) - \varphi(-\infty) \leftrightarrow \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$$
$$\varphi(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \varphi(-\infty)2\pi\delta(\omega)$$
$$= \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi(\infty) + \varphi(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)dt = \varphi(\infty) - \varphi(-\infty)$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

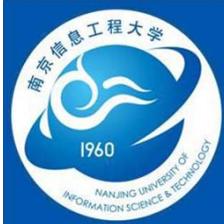
$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \varphi(-\infty)2\pi\delta(\omega) \\ &= \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi(\infty) + \varphi(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega)\end{aligned}$$

1. 当 $\varphi(-\infty) = 0, \varphi(\infty) \neq 0$ 时，有

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$$

2. 当 $\varphi(-\infty) = 0, \varphi(\infty) = 0$ 时，有

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi(\infty) + \varphi(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega)$$

例：利用积分特性分别求 $\varphi_1(t) = u(t)$, $\varphi_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(t)$ 的傅里叶变换。

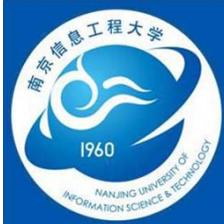
解： $f_1(t) = \varphi_1'(t) = \delta(t)$, $f_2(t) = \varphi_2'(t) = \delta(t)$

$$\therefore F_1(\omega) = F_2(\omega) = 1$$

$$\therefore \varphi_1(-\infty) = 0, \varphi_1(\infty) = 1, \varphi_2(-\infty) = -\frac{1}{2}, \varphi_2(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \Phi_1(\omega) = \frac{F_1(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi_1(\infty) + \varphi_1(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\Phi_2(\omega) = \frac{F_2(\omega)}{j\omega} + [\varphi_2(\infty) + \varphi_2(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

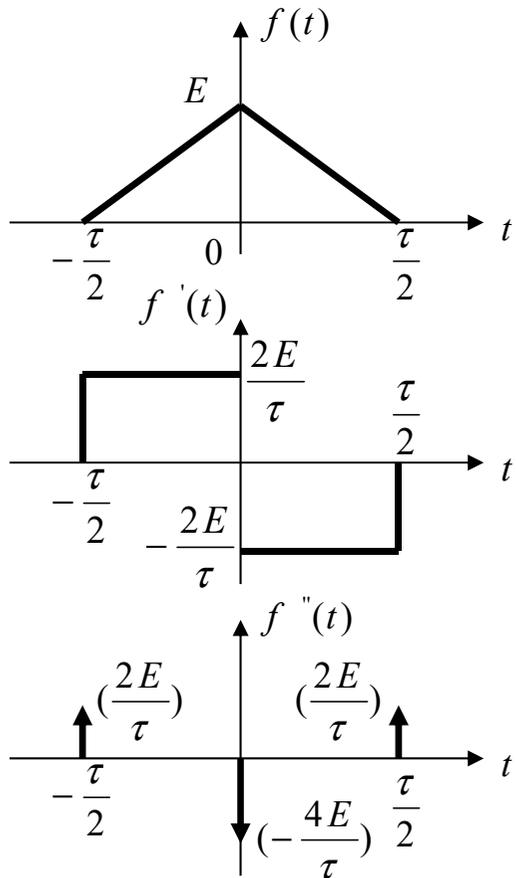


3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

例：求如图所示三角脉冲信号的傅里叶变换。

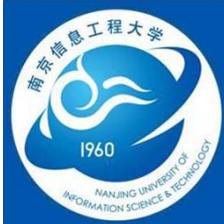


解：

$$f'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{\tau} & -\frac{\tau}{2} < t < 0 \\ -\frac{2E}{\tau} & 0 < t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f''(t) = \frac{2E}{\tau} \left[\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) + \delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - 2\delta(t) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} (j\omega)^2 F(\omega) &= \frac{2E}{\tau} \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - 2 \right) \\ &= -\frac{\omega^2 E \tau}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

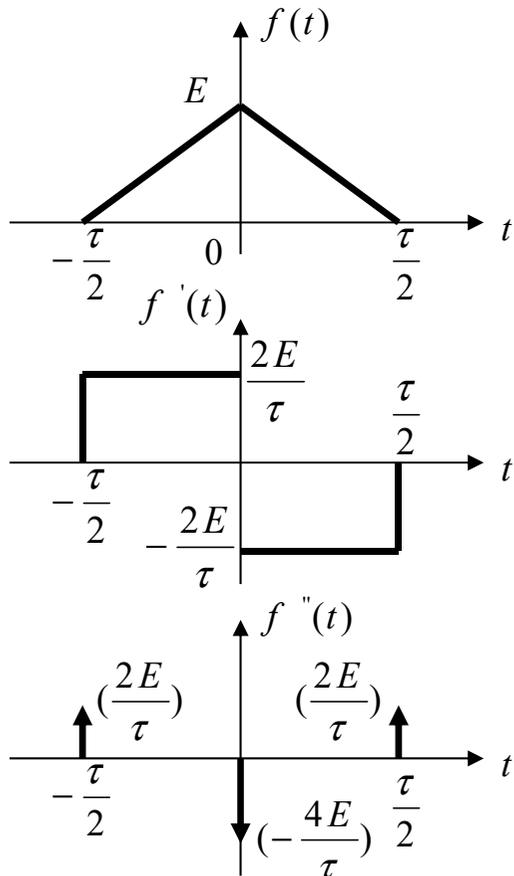


3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

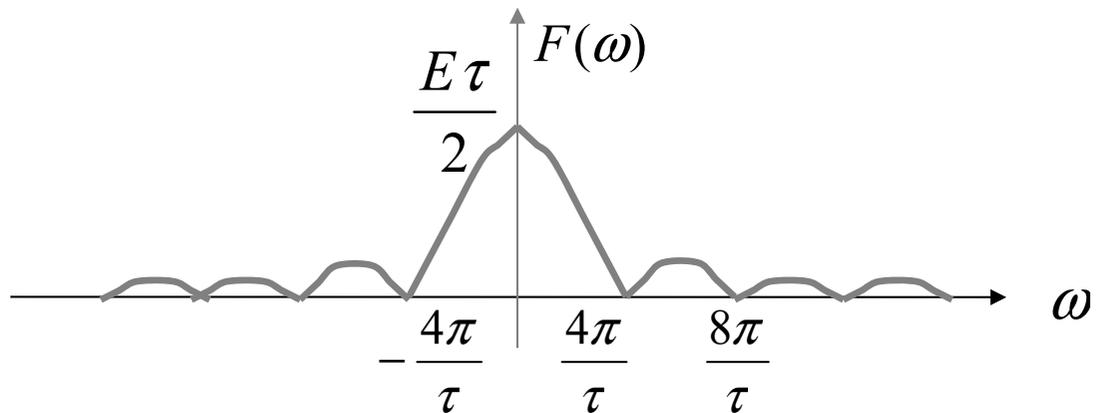
例：求如图所示三角脉冲信号的傅里叶变换。

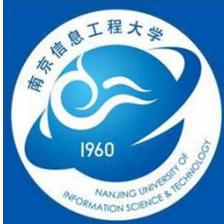


解：

$$(j\omega)^2 F(\omega) = -\frac{\omega^2 E\tau}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \frac{E\tau}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$



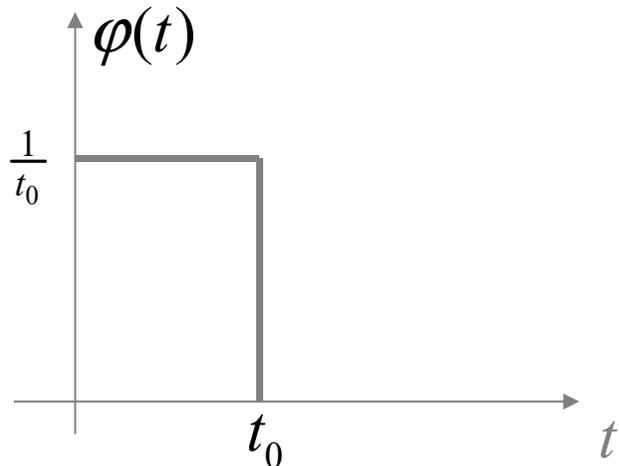
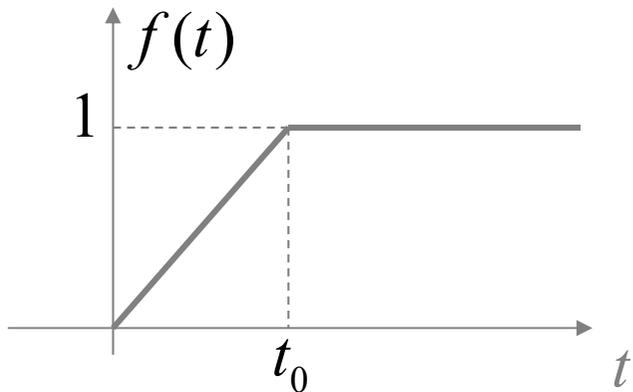


3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（时域积分）

例：求如图所示截平斜变信号的傅里叶变换。



解：

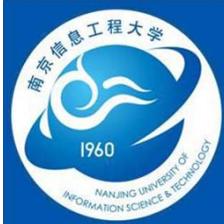
$$\varphi(t) = f'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t_0} & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(\omega) = \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega t_0}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{t_0}{2}}$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{\Phi(\omega)}{j\omega} + [f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega t_0}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{t_0}{2}} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{t}{t_0}, & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ 1, & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

- 微分与积分（频域微分）

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

则 $(-jt)f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega}$

证明: $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$\frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-jt)f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore (-jt)f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega} \quad \therefore t \cdot f(t) \leftrightarrow j \cdot \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$\text{同理: } (-jt)^n f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d^n F(\omega)}{d\omega^n} \quad t^n \cdot f(t) \leftrightarrow j^n \cdot \frac{d^n F(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$$



3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

■ 傅里叶变换的基本性质

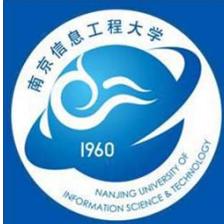
- 微分与积分（频域积分）

若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

则 $-\frac{f(t)}{jt} + \pi f(0)\delta(t) \leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\Omega)d\Omega$

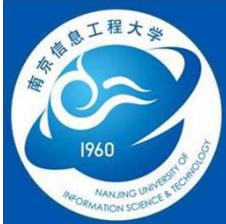
证明：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\Omega)d\Omega\right] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\Omega)d\Omega\right] e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\Omega)u(\omega-\Omega)d\Omega\right] e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\omega-\Omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega\right] F(\Omega)d\Omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\pi\delta(t) - \frac{1}{jt}\right] e^{j\Omega t} F(\Omega)d\Omega \\ &= \left[\pi\delta(t) - \frac{1}{jt}\right] f(t) = -\frac{f(t)}{jt} + \pi f(0)\delta(t)\end{aligned}$$

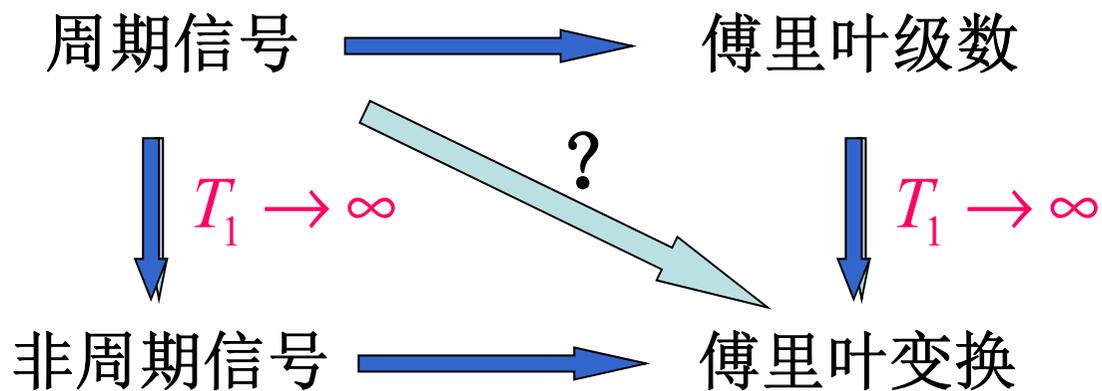


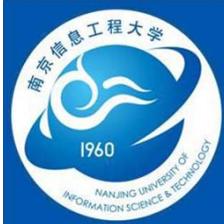
3.4 傅里叶变换的基本性质

性质名称	时域	频域
线性	$a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)$	$a_1 F_1(j\omega) + a_2 F_2(j\omega)$
时移	$f(t - t_0)$	$F(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$
频移	$f(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$F(j(\omega - \omega_0))$
调制	$f(t) \cos \omega_0 t$	$\frac{1}{2} [F(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + F(j(\omega + \omega_0))]$
	$f(t) \sin \omega_0 t$	$\frac{1}{2j} [F(j(\omega - \omega_0)) - F(j(\omega + \omega_0))]$
尺度变换	$f(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a } F\left(j \frac{\omega}{a}\right)$
对称性	$F(jt)$	$2\pi f(-\omega)$
卷积	$f_1(t) * f_2(t)$	$F_1(j\omega) \cdot F_2(j\omega)$
相乘	$f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)$
时域微分	$\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}$	$(j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$
时域积分	$\int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx$	$\pi F(0) \delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$
频域微分	$(-jt)^n f(t)$	$\frac{d^n F(j\omega)}{d\omega^n}$
频域积分	$\pi f(0) \delta(t) + \frac{f(t)}{-jt}$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\eta) d\eta$
帕塞瓦尔等式	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换





3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 正弦、余弦信号的傅里叶变换

$$f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

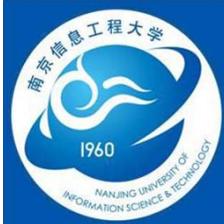
$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_1 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_1)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_1 t] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{j\omega_1 t} + e^{-j\omega_1 t}}{2}\right] = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \delta(\omega + \omega_1)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_1 t] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{j\omega_1 t} - e^{-j\omega_1 t}}{2j}\right] = j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_1) - \delta(\omega - \omega_1)]$$

$$f(t)\cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[F(\omega + \omega_0) + F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$f(t)\sin \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2}[F(\omega + \omega_0) - F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

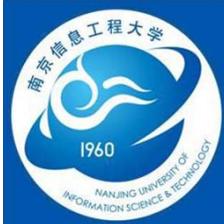
周期信号 $f(t)$ 周期 T_1 ，角频率 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$ ，则

复指数形式的傅里叶级数 $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$

两边取傅里叶变换可得

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \mathcal{F}\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \mathcal{F}[e^{jn\omega_1 t}] \\ &= 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_1) \end{aligned}$$

周期信号 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换是由一系列冲激函数所组成，这些冲激位于信号的谐频处 $(0, \pm\omega_1, \pm2\omega_1, \dots)$ ，每个冲激的强度等于 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶级数相应系数 F_n 的 2π 倍。



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

周期信号傅里叶级数系数与单脉冲（非周期）的傅里叶变换的关系？

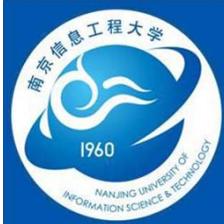
复指数形式的傅里叶级数 $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$

傅里叶系数 $F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$

从周期信号 $f(t)$ 中截取一个周期(假设为 $-\frac{T_1}{2} \sim \frac{T_1}{2}$), 得到单脉冲信号 $f_0(t)$, 其傅里叶变换

$$F_0(\omega) = \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

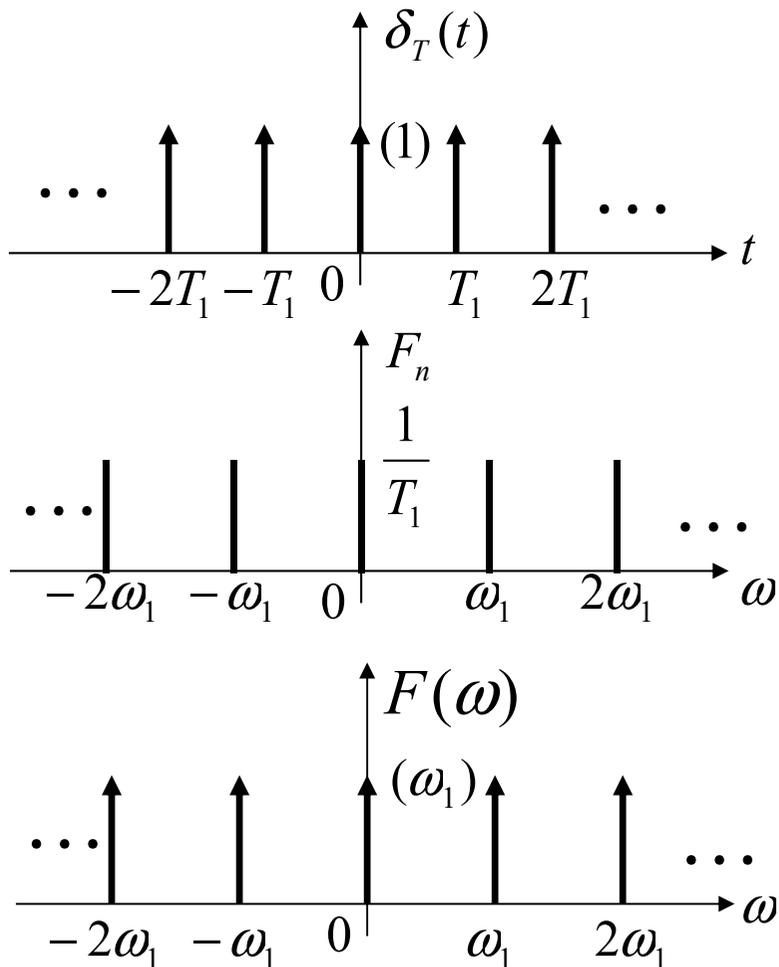
$$\therefore F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} F_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_1}$$



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

例：求周期单位冲激序列的傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换。



解：

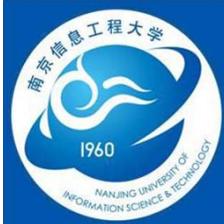
$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_1)$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} \delta(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_1}$$

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = \frac{1}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$F(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \cdot \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

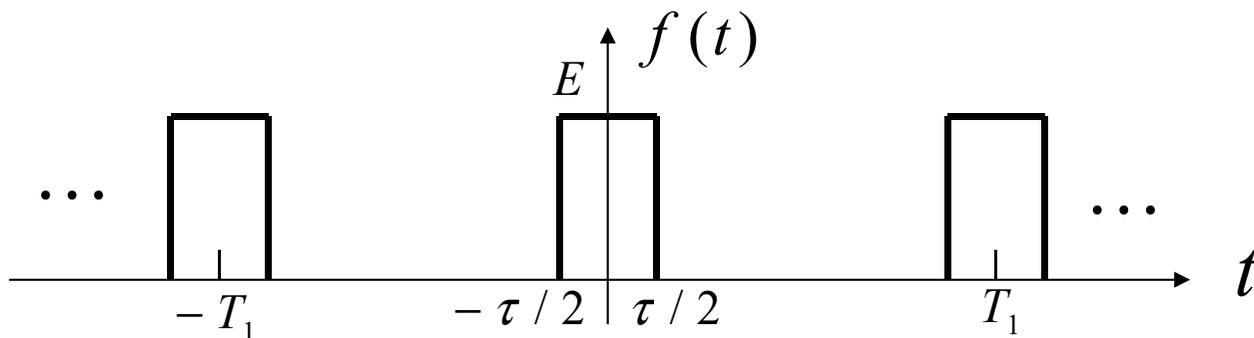
$$= \omega_1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

例：求周期矩形脉冲信号的傅里叶级数及傅里叶变换。

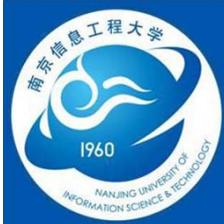


解：单矩形脉冲信号 $f_0(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$F_0(\omega) = E\tau \cdot \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \quad F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} F_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_1} = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

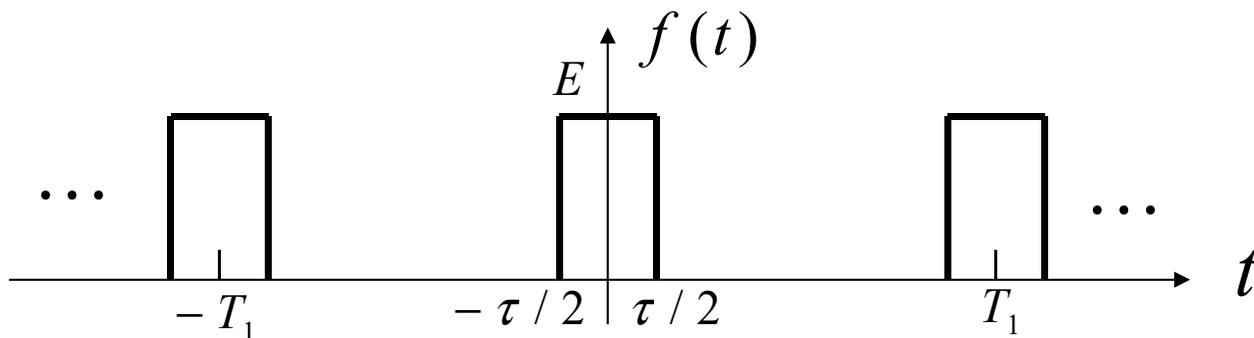
$$F(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \cdot \delta(\omega - n\omega_1) = E\tau\omega_1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$



3.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换

■ 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

例：求周期矩形脉冲信号的傅里叶级数及傅里叶变换。

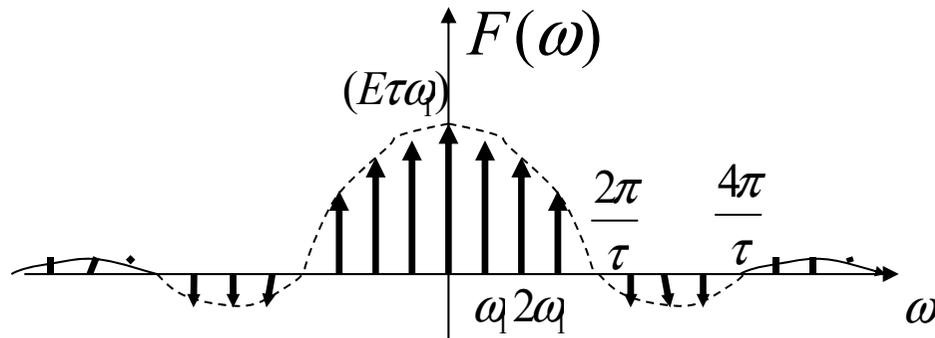
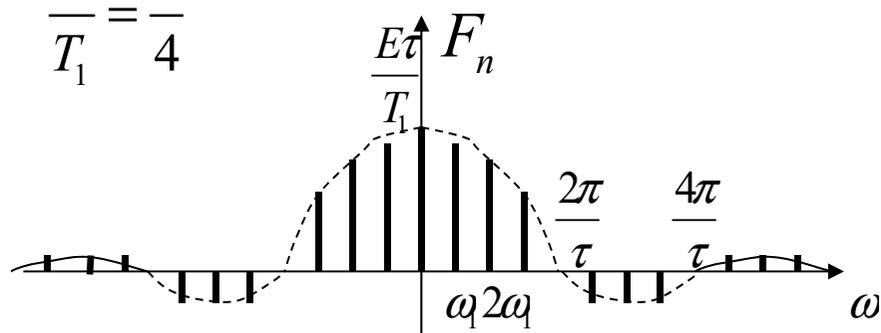


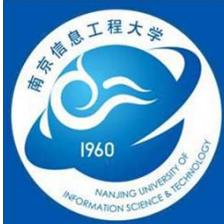
解：

$$F_n = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$F(\omega) = E\tau\omega_1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

$$\frac{\tau}{T_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$



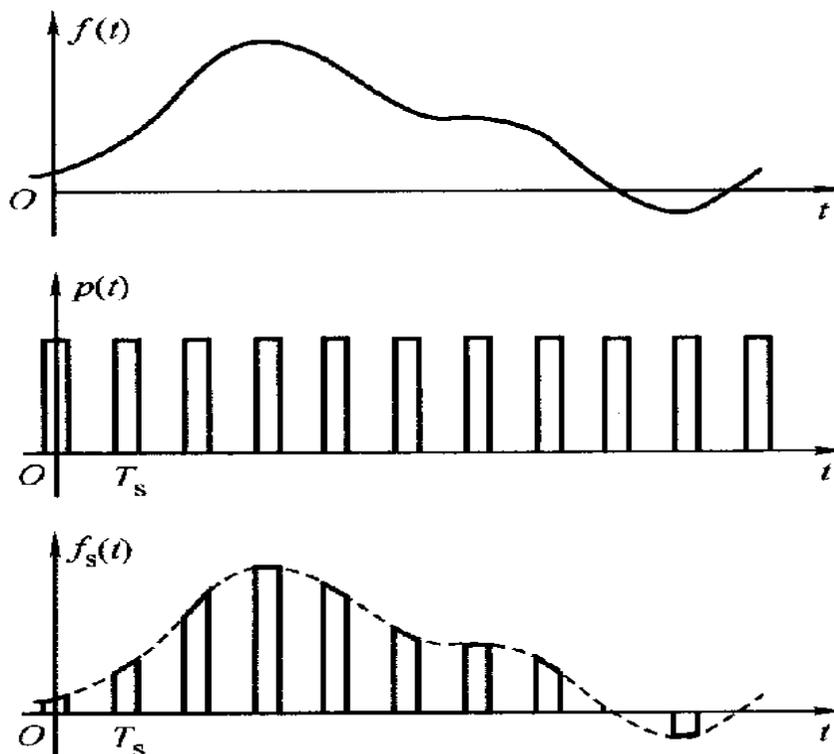


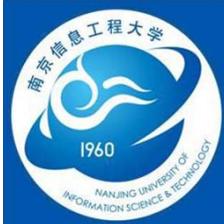
3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 信号的抽样

抽样：利用取样脉冲序列 $p(t)$ 从连续信号 $f(t)$ 中“抽样”一系列的离散样值，这种离散信号通常称为“抽样信号”。



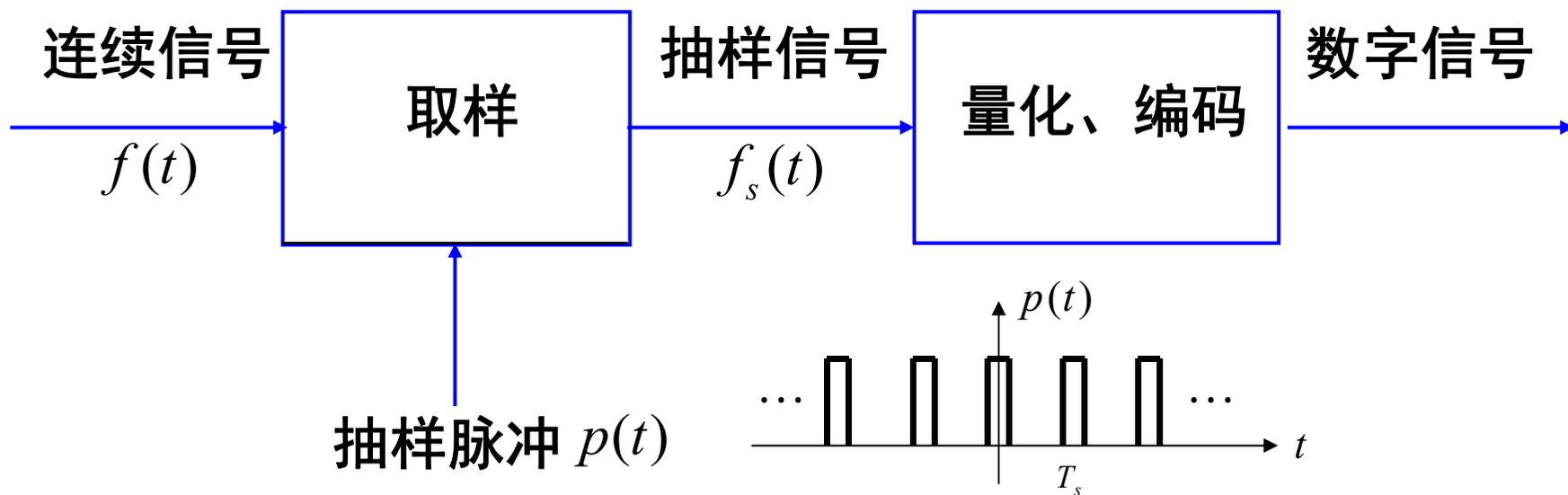


3.7 抽样定理

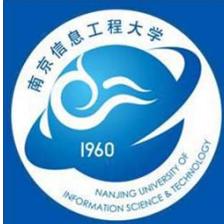
■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 信号的抽样

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$$f_s(t) = f(t)p(t)$$



3.7 抽样定理

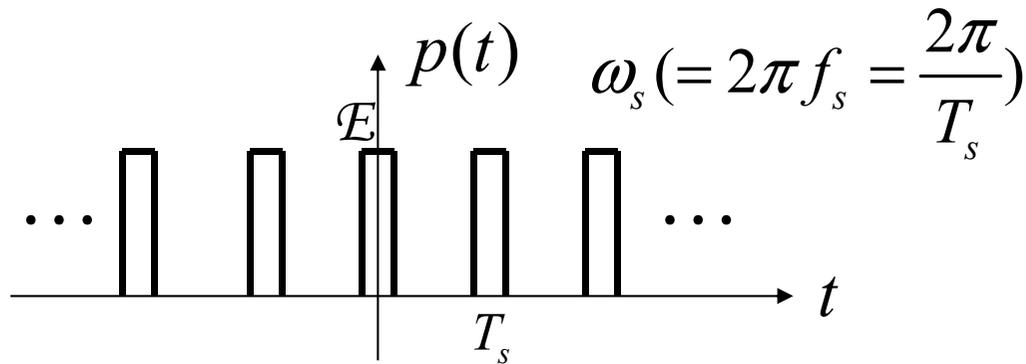
■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

连续信号 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

抽样脉冲 $p(t) \leftrightarrow P(\omega)$

抽样信号 $f_s(t) \leftrightarrow F_s(\omega)$

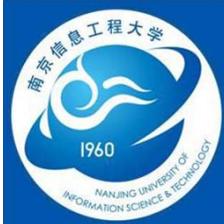


$$P(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s) \quad P_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} p(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt$$

$$\therefore f_s(t) = f(t)p(t)$$

$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * P(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \cdot F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

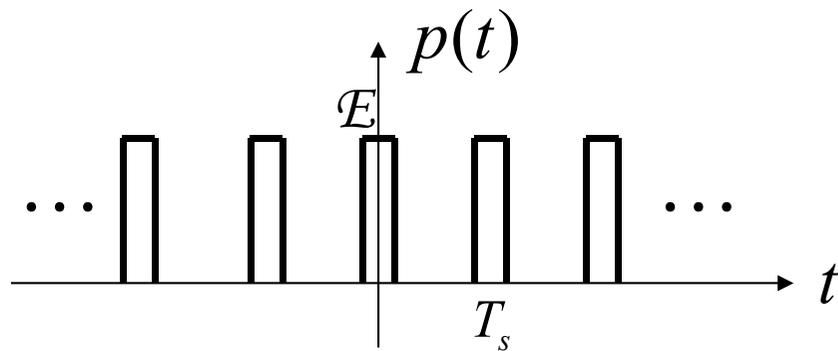


3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 矩形脉冲抽样（自然抽样）

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} p(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt \\ &= \frac{E\tau}{T_s} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_s \tau}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\omega_s (= 2\pi f_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s})$$

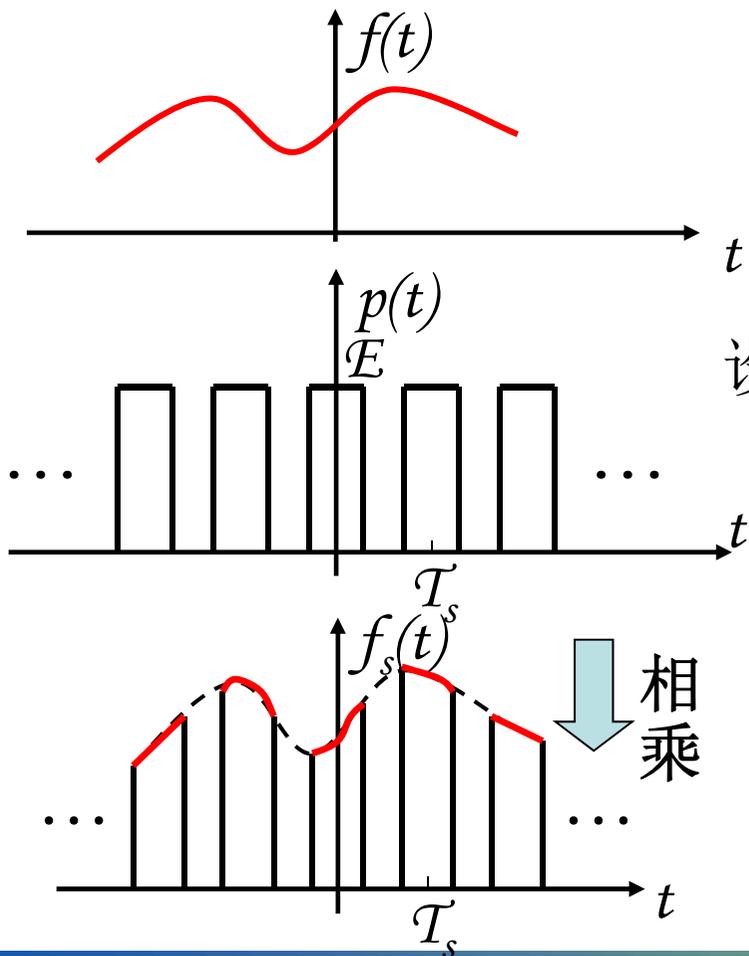
$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \cdot F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \frac{E\tau}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_s \tau}{2}\right) F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

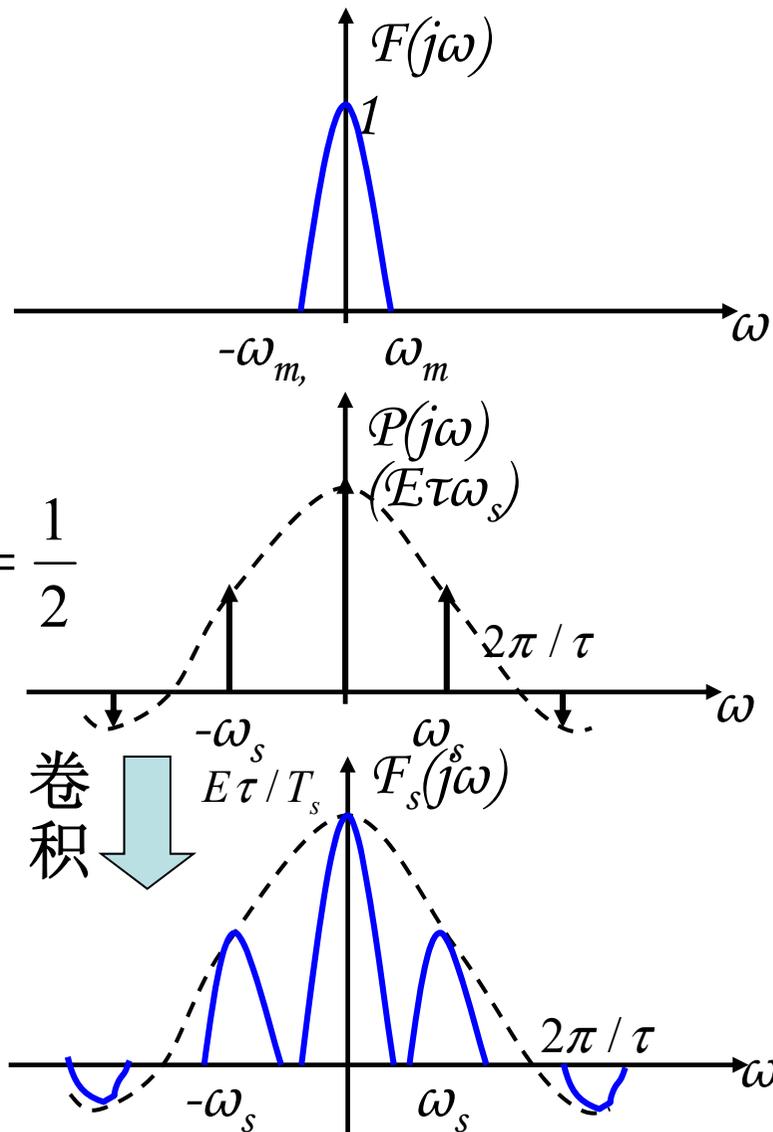
3.7 抽样定理

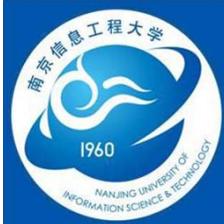
■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 矩形脉冲抽样（自然抽样）



设: $\frac{\tau}{T_s} = \frac{1}{2}$





3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

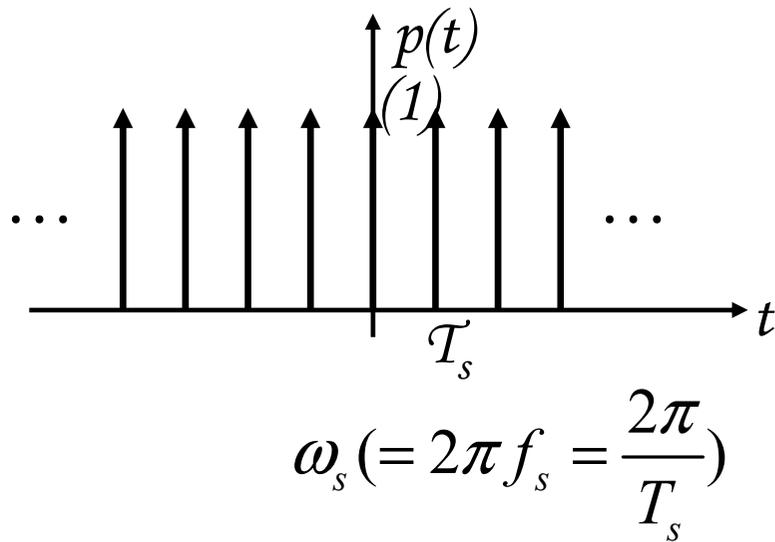
- 冲激抽样（理想抽样）

$$p(t) = \delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$$

$$P_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} \delta(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \cdot F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

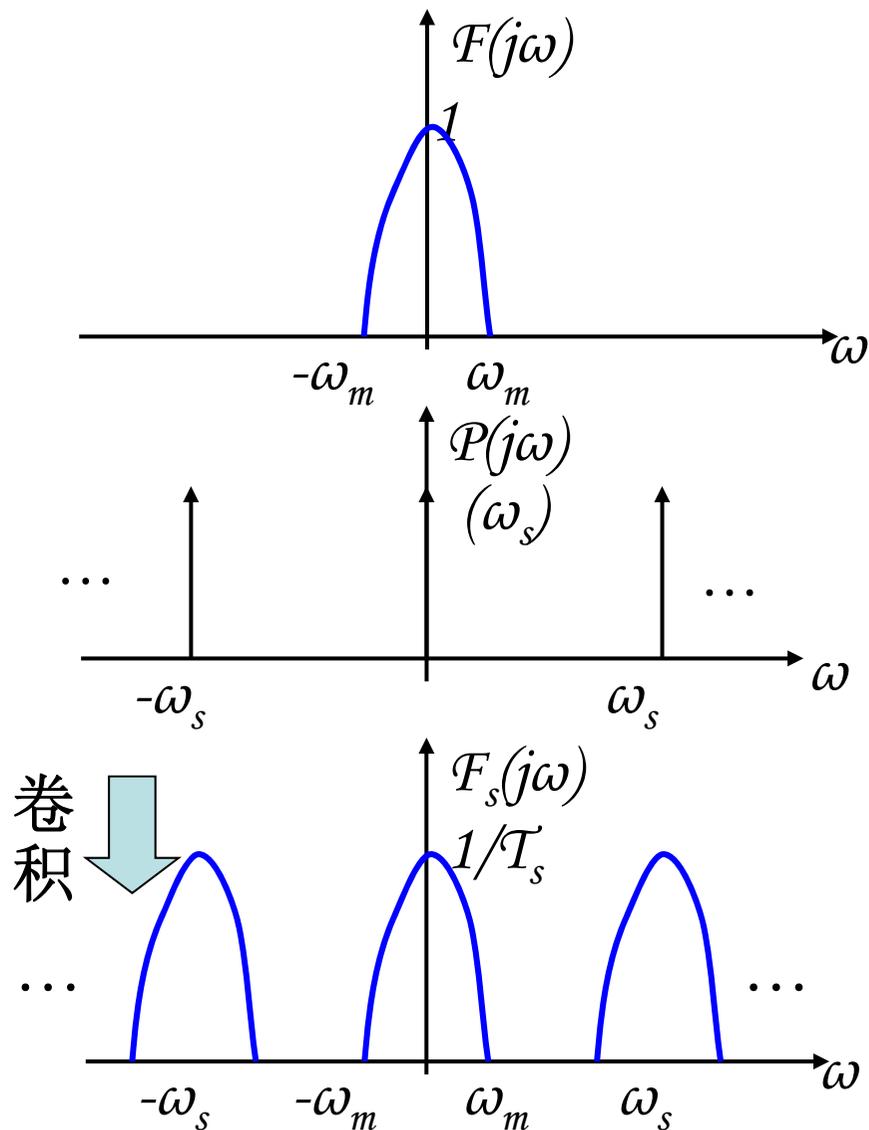
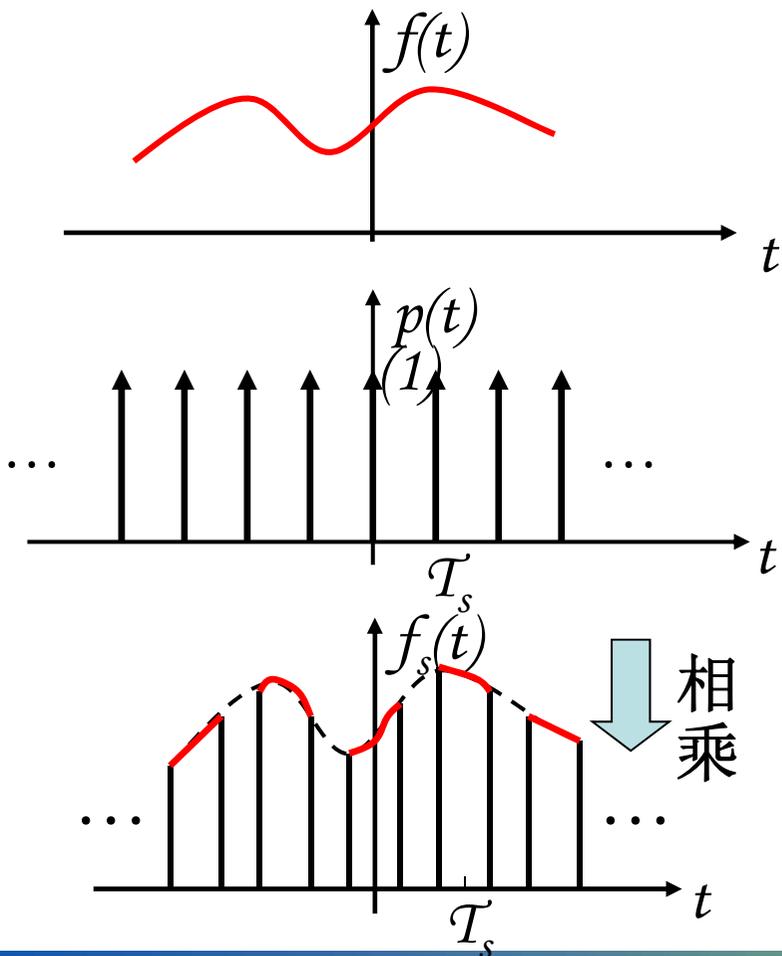
$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$



3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样信号的傅里叶变换

- 冲激抽样（理想抽样）

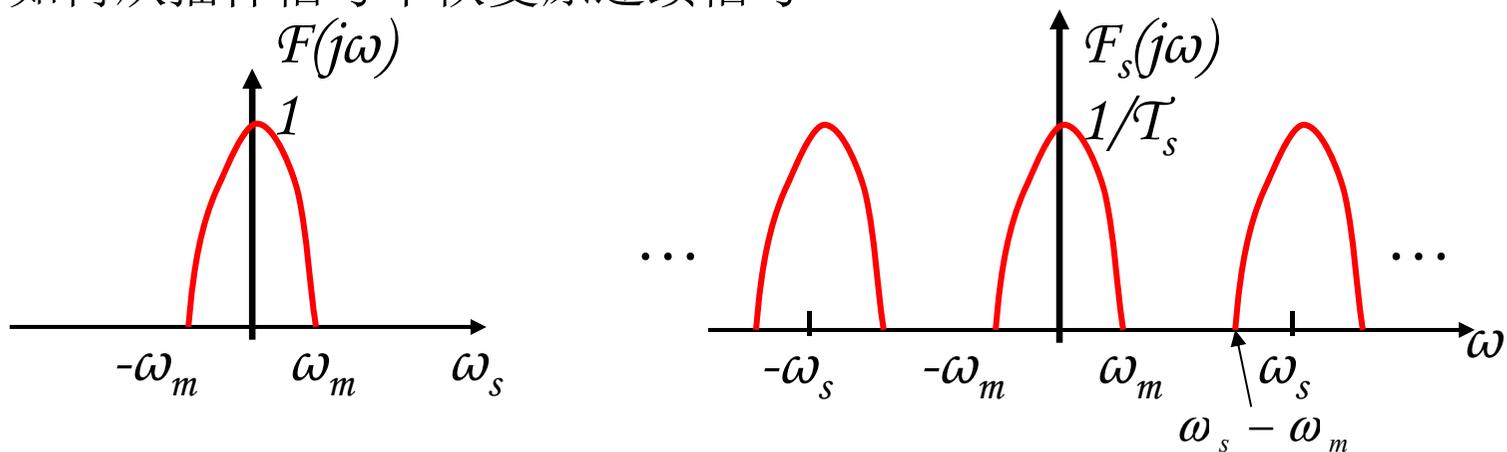


3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

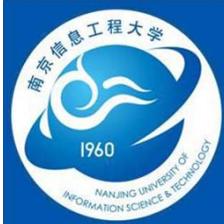
问题:

- 用抽样脉冲对连续信号进行抽样，抽样周期取多大合适呢？
- 如何从抽样信号中恢复原连续信号？



从上图可知：只有满足 $\omega_s \geq 2\omega_m$, $F_s(j\omega)$ 才不会产生频谱混叠，即 $f_s(t)$ 保留了原连续时间信号的全部信息。通常把**最低**允许的抽样率称为**奈奎斯特抽样率**，把最大允许的抽样间隔称为**奈奎斯特间隔**，即

$$\omega_{s \min} = 2\omega_m \quad f_{s \min} = 2f_m \quad T_{s \max} = \frac{1}{f_{s \min}} = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{T_m}{2}$$



3.7 抽样定理

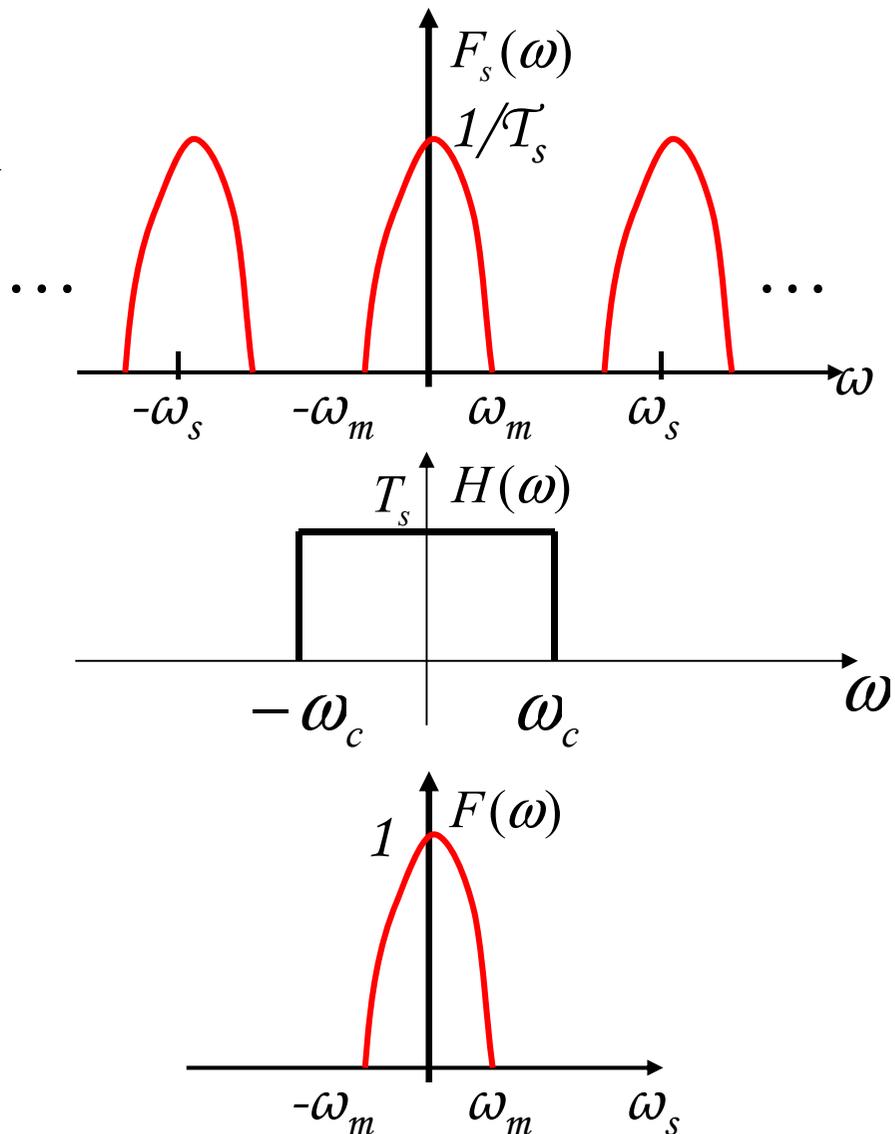
■ 抽样定理

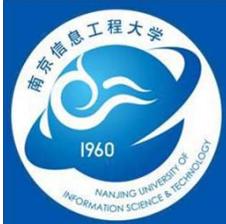
只要将 $f_s(t)$ 施加于具备如下频率特性的低通滤波器，就可恢复原信号 $f(t)$ 。

滤波器的频率特性为：

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} T_s & (|\omega| \leq \omega_c) \\ 0 & (|\omega| > \omega_c) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_m \leq \omega_c \leq \omega_s - \omega_m$$



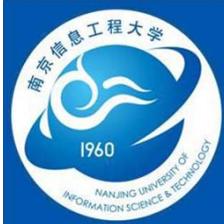


3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

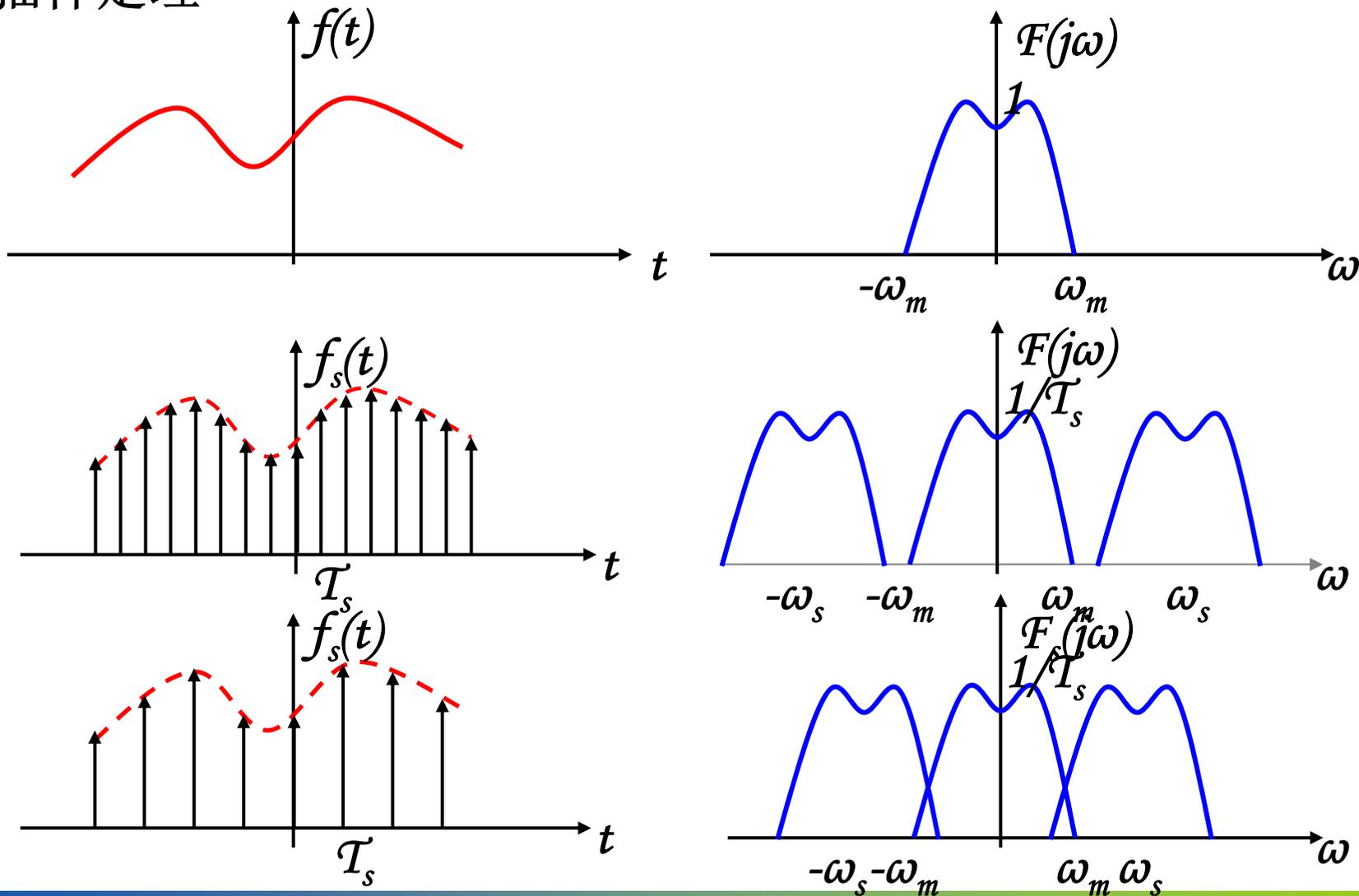
- 时域抽样定理

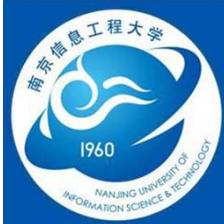
时域抽样定理： 一个频率受限的信号 $f(t)$ ，如果频谱只占据 $-\omega_m \sim \omega_m$ 的范围，则信号 $f(t)$ 可以用等间隔的抽样值来唯一地表示。而抽样间隔必须不大于 $\frac{1}{2f_m}$ (其中 $f_m = \frac{\omega_m}{2\pi}$)，或者说最低抽样频率为 $2f_m$ 。



3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理





3.7 抽样定理

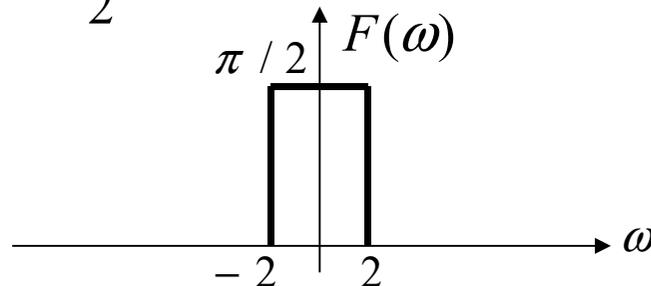
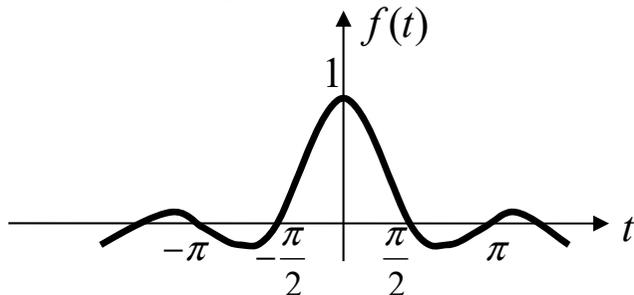
■ 抽样定理

- 时域抽样定理

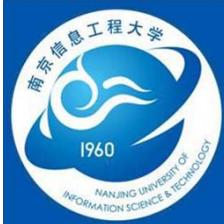
例： 已知信号 $f(t) = \text{Sa}(2t)$ ，用 $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$ 对其进行取样，

- (1) 确定奈奎斯特取样率；
- (2) 若取 $\omega_s = 6\omega_m$ ，求取样信号 $f_s(t) = f(t)\delta_T(t)$ ，并画出波形图；
- (3) 求 $F_s(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_s(t)]$ ，并画出频谱图；
- (4) 确定低通滤波器的截止频率 ω_c 。

解： (1) $\because f(t) = \text{Sa}(2t) \quad \therefore F(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega + 2) - u(\omega - 2)]$



奈奎斯特取样率为： $\omega_{s\min} = 2\omega_m = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$



3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

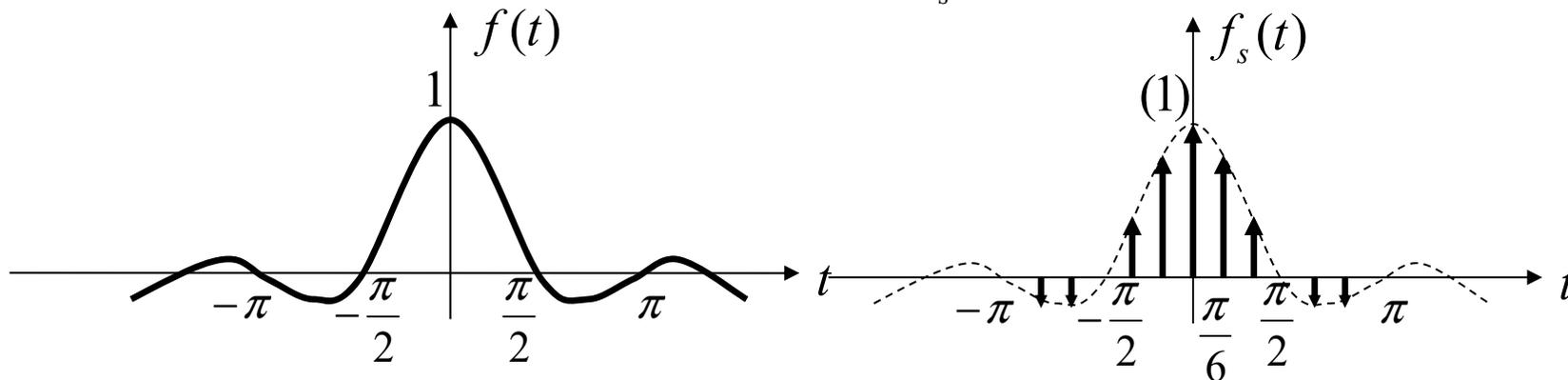
- 时域抽样定理

例: 已知信号 $f(t) = \text{Sa}(2t)$, 用 $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$ 对其进行取样,

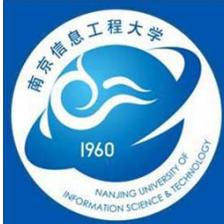
(2) 若取 $\omega_s = 6\omega_m$, 求取样信号 $f_s(t) = f(t)\delta_T(t)$, 并画出波形图;

解: (1) 奈奎斯特取样率为: $\omega_{s\min} = 2\omega_m = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$

(2) $\because \omega_s = 6\omega_m = 12 \text{ rad/s} \quad \therefore T_s = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} = \frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ s}$



$$f_s(t) = f(t)\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}(2t)\delta(t - nT_s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}(2nT_s)\delta(t - nT_s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\delta(t - nT_s)$$



3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

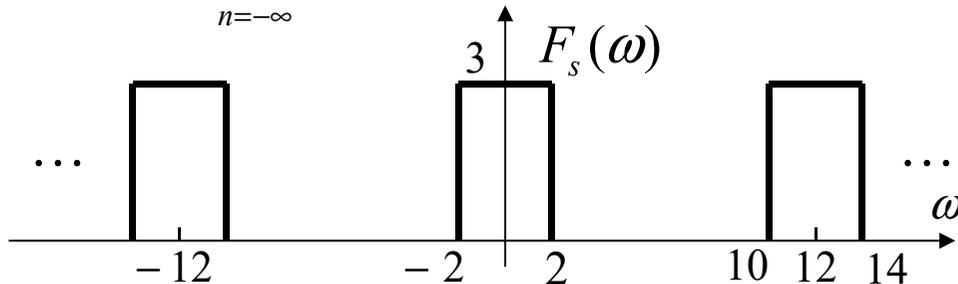
- 时域抽样定理

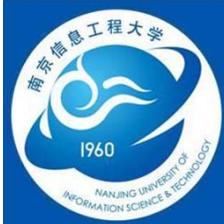
例：已知信号 $f(t) = \text{Sa}(2t)$ ，用 $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$ 对其进行取样，
(3) 求 $F_s(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_s(t)]$ ，并画出频谱图；

解：(1) 奈奎斯特取样率为： $\omega_{s\min} = 2\omega_m = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$

$$(2) f_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) \delta(t - nT_s)$$

$$(3) F_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_s) = \frac{6}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - 12n)$$
$$= 3 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [u(\omega + 2 - 12n) - u(\omega - 2 - 12n)]$$





3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

- 时域抽样定理

例： 已知信号 $f(t) = \text{Sa}(2t)$ ，用 $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$ 对其进行取样，

(4) 确定低通滤波器的截止频率 ω_c 。

解： (1) 奈奎斯特取样率为： $\omega_{s\min} = 2\omega_m = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$

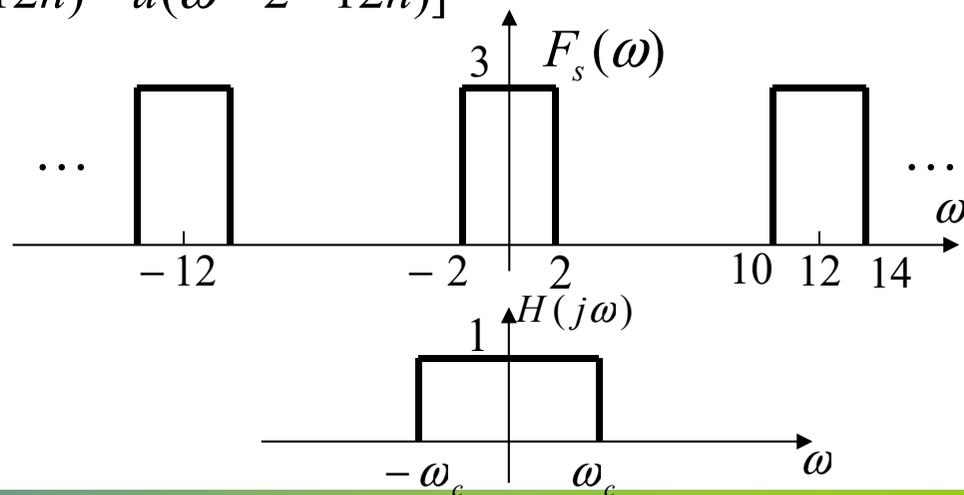
(2) $f_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) \delta(t - nT_s)$

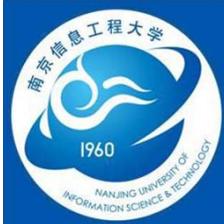
(3) $F_s(\omega) = 3 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [u(\omega + 2 - 12n) - u(\omega - 2 - 12n)]$

(4) 低通滤波器的截止频率 ω_c 应满足：

$$\omega_m \leq \omega_c \leq \omega_s - \omega_m$$

即： $2 \leq \omega_c \leq 10$





3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

- 时域抽样定理

例： 设 $f(t)$ 为带限信号，带宽 $\omega_m = 8$ ，频谱如图所示，试分别求 $f(2t), f(\frac{t}{2})$ 的带宽和奈奎斯特取样率 ω_s 。

解： $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

(1) $f(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(\frac{\omega}{2})$

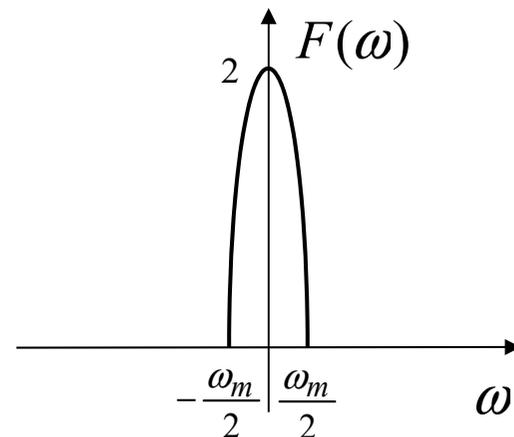
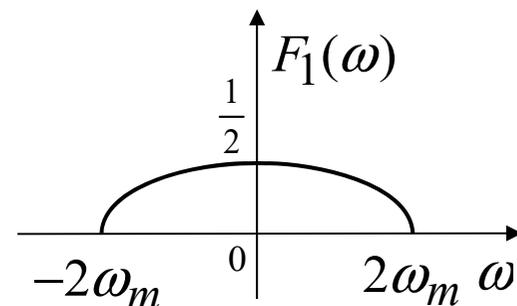
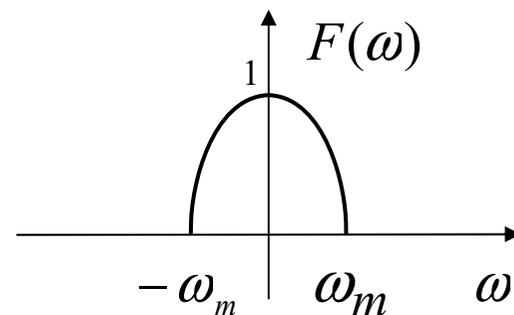
频带宽度为 $2\omega_m = 16rad / s$

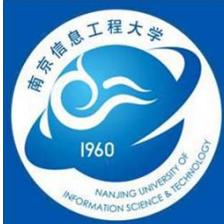
奈奎斯特采样率 $\omega_s = 2 \cdot 2\omega_m = 32rad / s$

(2) $f(\frac{t}{2}) \leftrightarrow 2F(2\omega)$

频带宽度为 $\frac{1}{2}\omega_m = 4rad / s$

奈奎斯特采样率 $\omega_s = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\omega_m = 8rad / s$



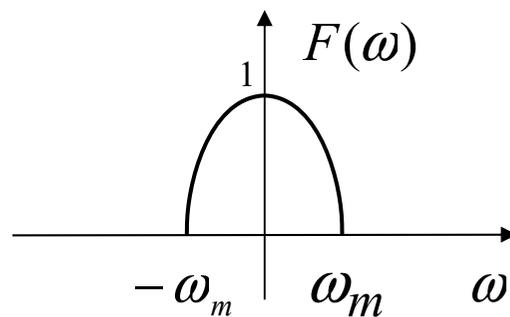


3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

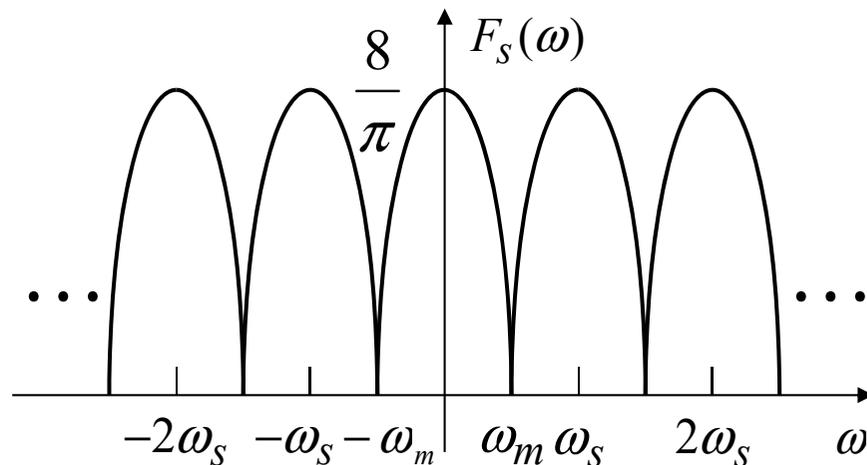
- 时域抽样定理

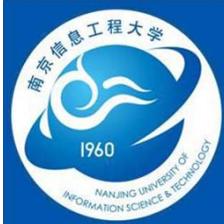
例： 设 $f(t)$ 为带限信号，带宽 $\omega_m = 8$ ，频谱如图所示，若用取样序列 $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(t - n\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ 对 $f(t)$ 进行取样得到 $f_s(t)$ ，试求 $f_s(t)$ 的频谱，并画出频谱图。



解： $T_s = \frac{\pi}{8}$, $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} = 16 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_s(\omega) &= \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_s) \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - 16n) \end{aligned}$$





3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

- 时域抽样定理

例：求下列信号的奈奎斯特取样率。

(1) $\text{Sa}(100t)$ (2) $\text{Sa}^2(100t)$ (3) $\text{Sa}(100t) + \text{Sa}^{10}(50t)$

解： (1) $\because g_\tau(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}) \quad \therefore \tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\tau t}{2}) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_\tau(\omega)$

$$\frac{\tau}{2} = 100, \omega_m = 100 \text{rad} / s$$

$$\therefore \omega_s = 2\omega_m = 200 \text{rad} / s$$

(2) 时域两个信号相乘，所得信号的带宽为两个信号带宽之和。

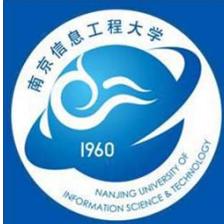
$$\omega_{m2} = 200 \text{rad} / s, \omega_{s2} = 2\omega_{m2} = 400 \text{rad} / s$$

(3) 时域两个信号相加，所得信号的带宽为两个信号带宽较大者。

$$\omega_{m3} = \max(100, 50 \times 10) = 500 \text{rad} / s \quad \omega_{s3} = 2\omega_{m3} = 1000 \text{rad} / s$$

思考：

如果时域两个信号卷积呢？



3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

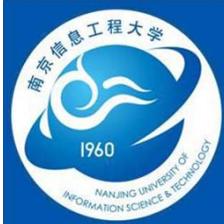
- 频域抽样定理

若原始信号 $f(t)$ 的频谱为 $F(\omega)$, $F(\omega)$ 在频域被间隔为 ω_1 的周期序列 $\delta_{\omega_1}(\omega)$ 抽样, 得到:

$$F_1(\omega) = F(\omega) \cdot \delta_{\omega_1}(\omega) \quad \delta_{\omega_1}(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

由时域卷积定理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F_1(\omega)] &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\delta_{\omega_1}(\omega)] \\ \therefore f_1(t) &= f(t) * \frac{1}{\omega_1} \delta_{T_1}(t) = f(t) * \frac{1}{\omega_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_1) \\ \therefore f_1(t) &= \frac{1}{\omega_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - nT_1) \end{aligned}$$



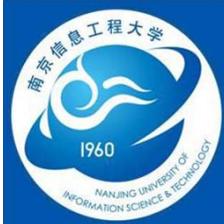
3.7 抽样定理

■ 抽样定理

- 频域抽样定理

$$f_1(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - nT_1)$$

频域抽样定理：一个时间受限的信号 $f(t)$ ，如果集中在 $-t_m \sim t_m$ 的时间范围，若在频域中以不大于 $\frac{1}{2t_m}$ 的频率间隔对 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数 $F(\omega)$ 进行抽样，则抽样后的频谱 $F_1(\omega)$ 可以唯一地表示原信号。



3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

- 定义

系统零状态响应: $r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$

两边取傅里叶变换: $R(\omega) = E(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$

系统函数: $H(\omega) \triangleq \mathcal{F}[h(t)]$

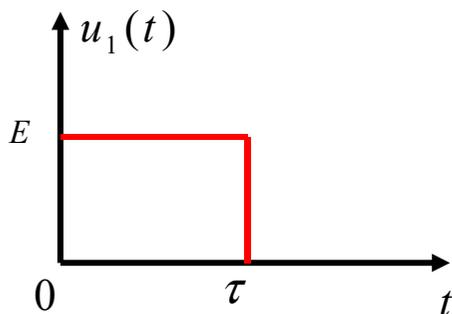
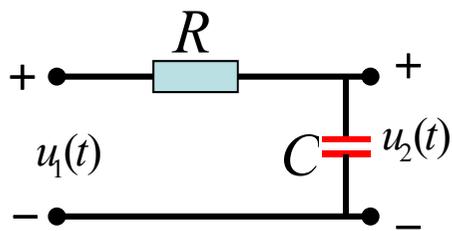
$$H(\omega) = \frac{R(\omega)}{E(\omega)}$$

3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

- 定义

例：如图所示的RC低通网络，输入 $u_1(t)$ 为如图所示矩形脉冲，求输出 $u_2(t)$ 。



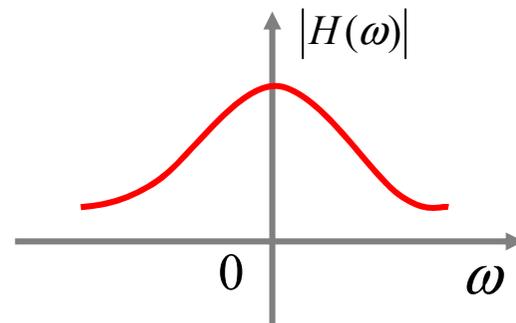
解： $RC \frac{du_2(t)}{dt} + u_2(t) = u_1(t)$

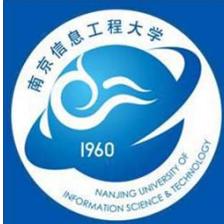
$$RC(j\omega)V_2(\omega) + V_2(\omega) = V_1(\omega)$$

$$V_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \frac{1}{RC}} V_1(\omega)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_2(\omega)}{V_1(\omega)} = \frac{\alpha}{j\omega + \alpha}$$

$$(\alpha = \frac{1}{RC})$$





3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

- 定义

例：如图所示的RC低通网络，输入 $u_1(t)$ 为如图所示矩形脉冲，求输出 $u_2(t)$ 。

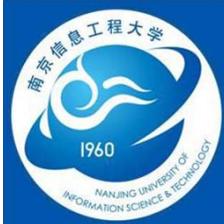
解：

$$\because u_1(t) = E[u(t) - u(t - \tau)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore V_1(\omega) &= E\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{E}{j\omega} - E\pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega\tau} - \frac{E}{j\omega}e^{-j\omega\tau} \\ &= E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\because V_2(\omega) = H(\omega) \cdot V_1(\omega)$$

$$\therefore V_2(\omega) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + j\omega} \left[E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \right] e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} = |V_2(\omega)| e^{j\phi_2(\omega)}$$



3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

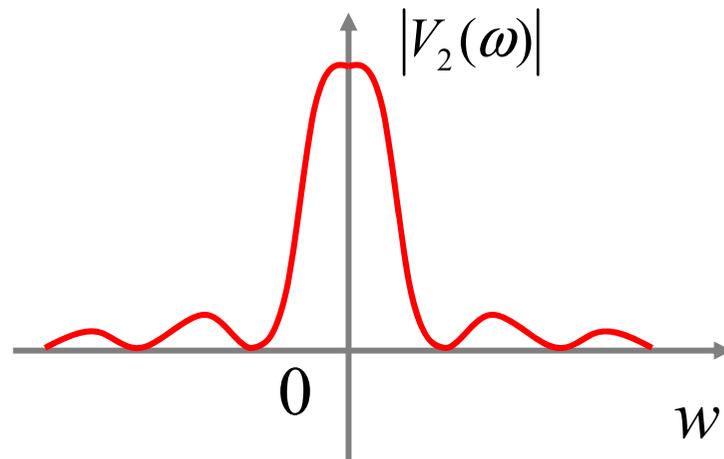
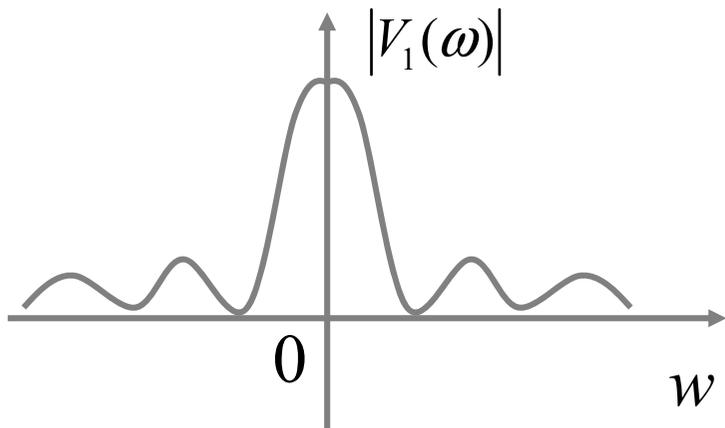
- 定义

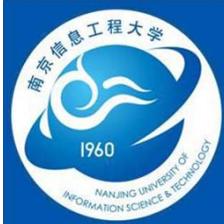
例：如图所示的RC低通网络，输入 $u_1(t)$ 为如图所示矩形脉冲，求输出 $u_2(t)$ 。

解：

$$|V_1(\omega)| = \left| E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \right| = \left| \frac{2E \sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2}}{\omega} \right|$$

$$|V_2(\omega)| = \left| \frac{2E \sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2}}{\omega} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + R^2 C^2 \omega^2}}$$





3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

- 定义

例：如图所示的RC低通网络，输入 $u_1(t)$ 为如图所示矩形脉冲，求输出 $u_2(t)$ 。

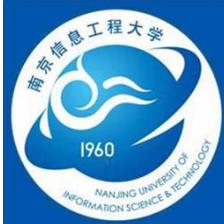
解：

$$V_2(\omega) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + j\omega} \cdot \frac{E}{j\omega} (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau}) = E \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \right) (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau})$$

$$= E \frac{1}{j\omega} (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau}) - \frac{E}{\alpha + j\omega} (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau})$$

$$\therefore u_2(t) = E [u(t) - u(t - \tau)] - E [e^{-\alpha t} u(t) - e^{-\alpha(t - \tau)} u(t - \tau)]$$

$$= E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \right) u(t) - E \left[1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t - \tau)} \right] u(t - \tau)$$



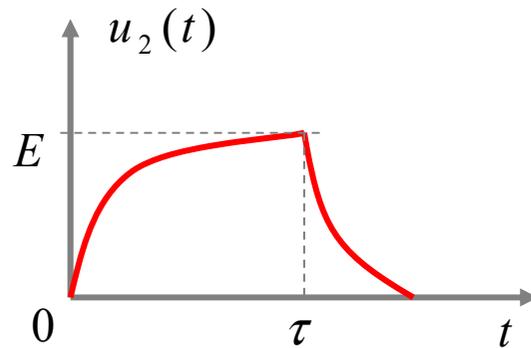
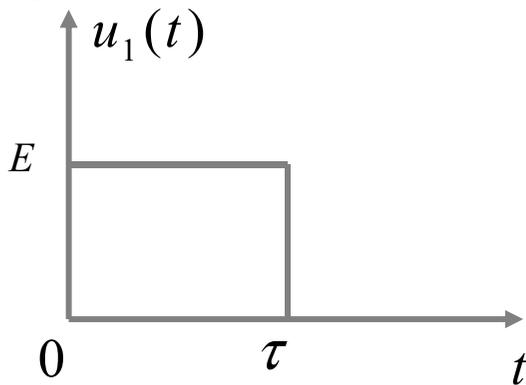
3.8 无失真传输

■ 傅里叶变换形式的系统函数

- 定义

例：如图所示的RC低通网络，输入 $u_1(t)$ 为如图所示矩形脉冲，求输出 $u_2(t)$ 。

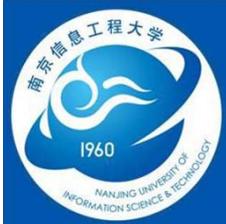
解：



输出信号的波形与输入信号相比产生了失真。

- (1) 输入信号在 $t=0$ 时刻急剧上升，
- (2) 在 $t=\tau$ 时刻急剧下降。急剧变化意味着有很高的频率分量。

系统的 $H(j\omega)$ 为低通滤波器，不允许高频分量通过，输出电压不能迅速变化，于是不再表现为矩形脉冲，而是以**指数规律逐渐上升和下降**。



3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

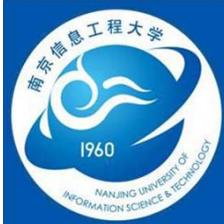
- 信号失真

(1) 幅度失真

系统对信号中各频率分量**幅度产生不同程度的衰减**，使响应中各频率分量的相对幅度产生变化，即引入幅度失真。

(2) 相位失真

系统对信号中各频率分量产生**相移不与频率成正比**，使响应中各频率分量在时间轴上的相对位置产生变化，即引入相位失真。



3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 信号失真

线性系统：幅度失真与相位失真都**不产生**新的频率分量。

非线性系统：由于非线性特性对所传输信号产生非线性失真。非线性失真**可能产生**新的频率分量。

信号的失真有正反两方面：

(1) 如果有意识地利用系统进行波形变换，则要求信号经系统必然产生失真。

(2) 如果要进行原信号的传输，则要求传输过程中信号失真最小，即要研究无失真传输的条件。

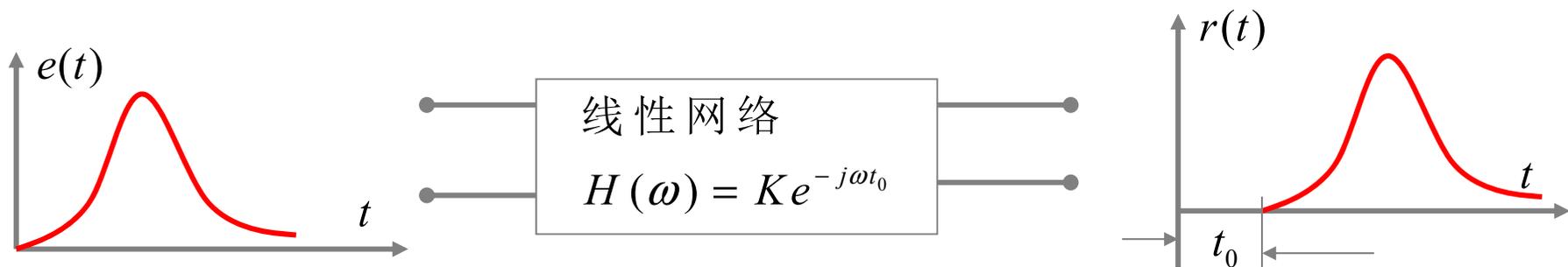
3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 无失真传输概念（时域波形不变）

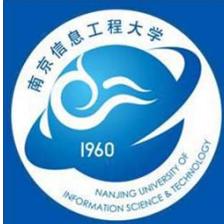
响应信号 $\xrightarrow[\text{大小和出现时间不同}]{\text{而波形不变}}$ 激励信号

即 $r(t) = Ke(t - t_0)$



K 是一常数， t_0 为滞后时间。

满足无失真条件时， $r(t)$ 波形是 $e(t)$ 波形经 t_0 时间的滞后。



3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 无失真传输条件

(1) 无失真传输条件（频域）

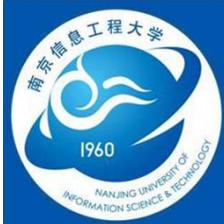
$$r(t) = Ke(t - t_0)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{R(\omega)}{E(\omega)} = Ke^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\begin{cases} |H(\omega)| = K \\ \varphi(\omega) = -\omega t_0 \end{cases}$$

无失真传输的条件：

- (1) 系统的频率响应特性是常数K；
- (2) 相位特性是通过原点的直线，即群延时 $\tau = -\frac{d\varphi(\omega)}{d\omega}$ 为常数。



3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 无失真传输条件

(2) 无失真传输条件（时域）

$$r(t) = Ke(t - t_0)$$

$$h(t) = K\delta(t - t_0)$$

无失真传输的条件：

系统的冲激响应，仍为冲激函数。

3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 无失真传输条件

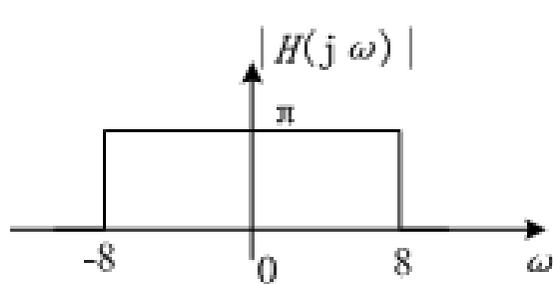
系统的幅频特性 $|H(j\omega)|$ 和相频特性如图 (a), (b) 所示, 则下列信号通过该系统时, 不产生失真的是 () +

A. $f(t) = \cos(t) + \cos(8t)$

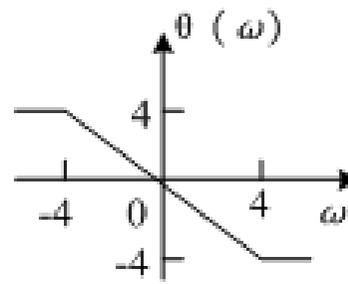
B. $f(t) = \sin(t) + \sin(3t)$ +

C. $f(t) = \sin(2t) \sin(3t)$

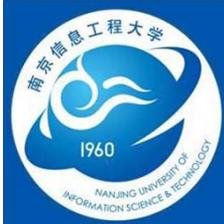
D. $f(t) = \cos^2(3t)$ +



(a)



(b)



3.8 无失真传输

■ 无失真传输

- 无失真传输条件

理想不失真传输系统的传输函数 $H(j\omega)$ 是

A. $Ke^{-j\omega_0 t}$; B. $Ke^{-j\omega t_0}$; C. $Ke^{-j\omega t_0} [u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c)]$; D. $Ke^{-j\omega_0 t_0}$

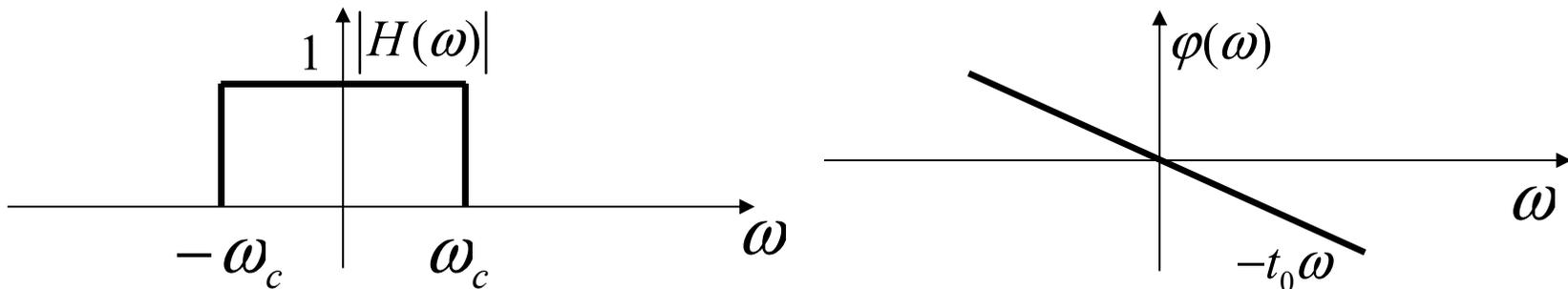
(K 、 ω_0 、 t_0 为常数) ↗

3.9 理想低通滤波器

■ 理想低通滤波器频域特性

- 理想低通滤波器

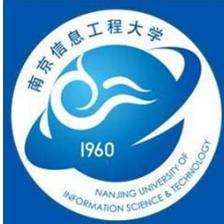
具备**矩形幅度**特性和**线性相移**特性。



频域特性：低于 ω_c 的所有信号——无失真传送；
高于 ω_c 的所有信号——完全衰减；
相移特性也满足无任何失真传输的要求。

$$\text{即 } |H(j\omega)| = u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c),$$

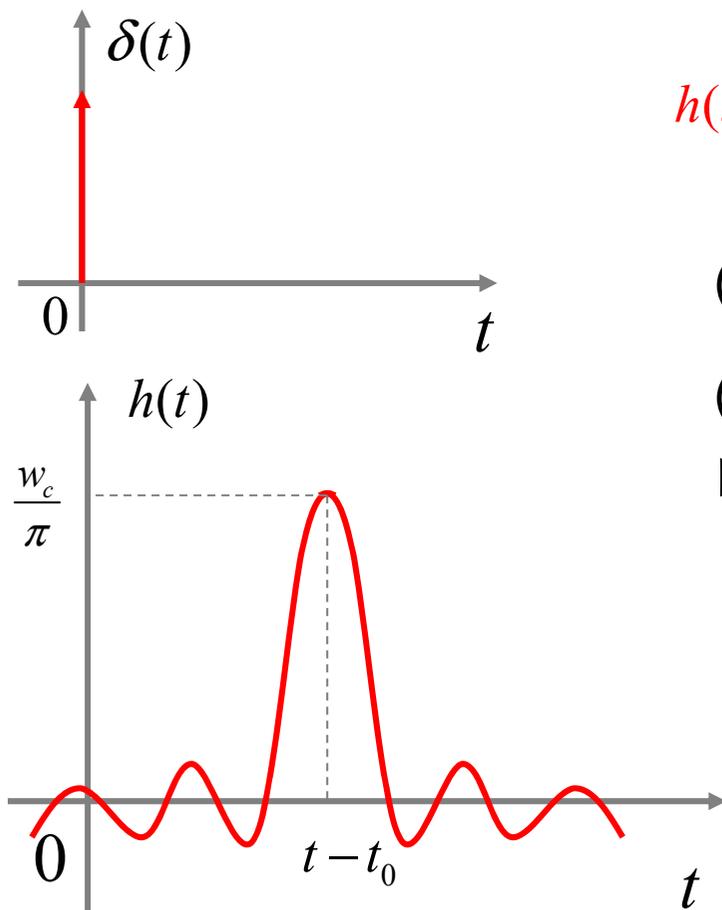
$$\varphi(\omega) = -t_0\omega \quad (\omega_c \text{ 称截止频率})$$



3.9 理想低通滤波器

理想低通滤波器频域特性

- 理想低通滤波器的冲激响应



$$h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[H(\omega)] = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{Sa}[\omega_c(t-t_0)]$$

- (1) 对比输入信号和响应，失真严重。
- (2) 理想低通滤波器是物理上不可实现的非因果系统。

3.9 理想低通滤波器

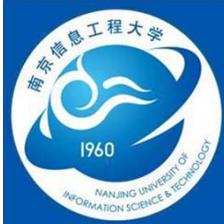
■ 理想低通滤波器频域特性

- 理想低通滤波器的阶跃响应



如果具有跃变不连续点的信号通过低通滤波器传输，
则不连续点在输出将被圆滑，产生渐变。

因为信号随时间信号的急剧改变，意味着包含许多高频分量，
而较平坦的信号则主要包含低频分量，
低通滤波器滤除了一些高频分量。



3.9 理想低通滤波器

理想低通滤波器频域特性

- 理想低通滤波器的阶跃响应

理想低通滤波器的频率特性:

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\omega t_0} & -\omega_c < \omega < \omega_c \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

阶跃信号的傅里叶变换:

$$E(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$\therefore R(\omega) = H(\omega)E(\omega) = [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}]e^{-j\omega t_0} \quad (-\omega_c < \omega < \omega_c)$$

$$\therefore r(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[R(\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] e^{-j\omega t_0} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \frac{e^{j\omega(t-t_0)}}{j\omega} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \frac{\cos \omega(t-t_0)}{j\omega} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \frac{\sin \omega(t-t_0)}{\omega} d\omega$$

$$x = \omega(t-t_0)$$

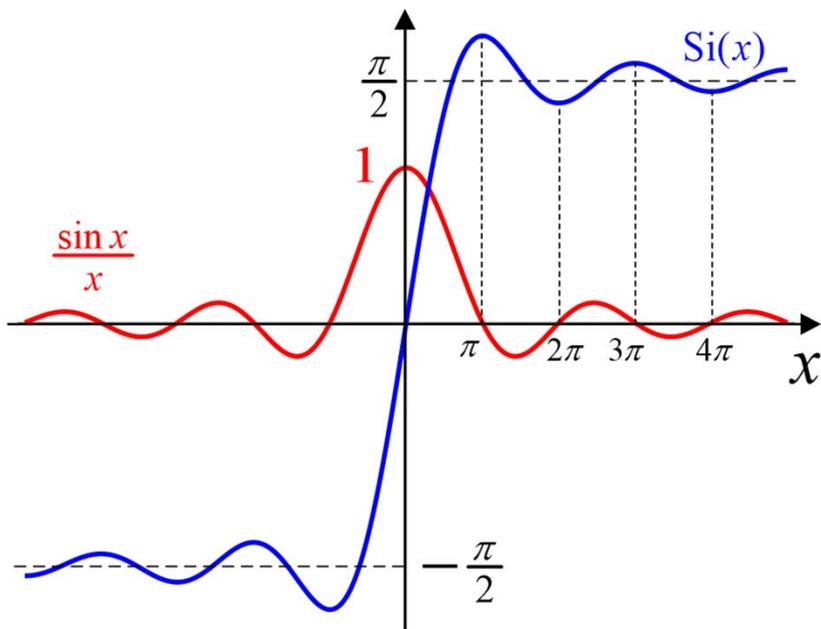
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\omega_c(t-t_0)} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Si}[\omega_c(t-t_0)]$$

$$\text{Si}(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

3.9 理想低通滤波器

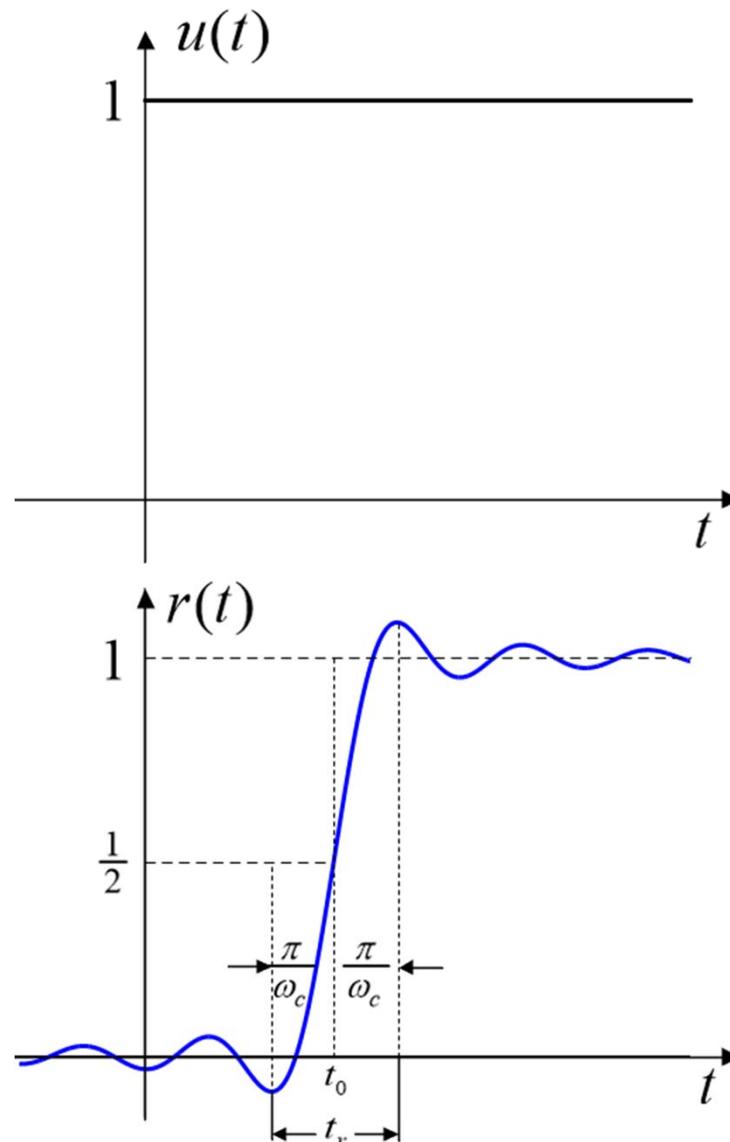
理想低通滤波器频域特性

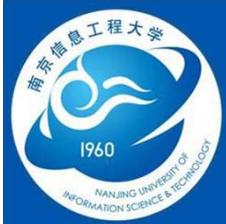
- 理想低通滤波器的阶跃响应



$$\text{Si}(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Si}[\omega_c(t - t_0)]$$





3.9 理想低通滤波器

理想低通滤波器频域特性

- 理想低通滤波器的阶跃响应

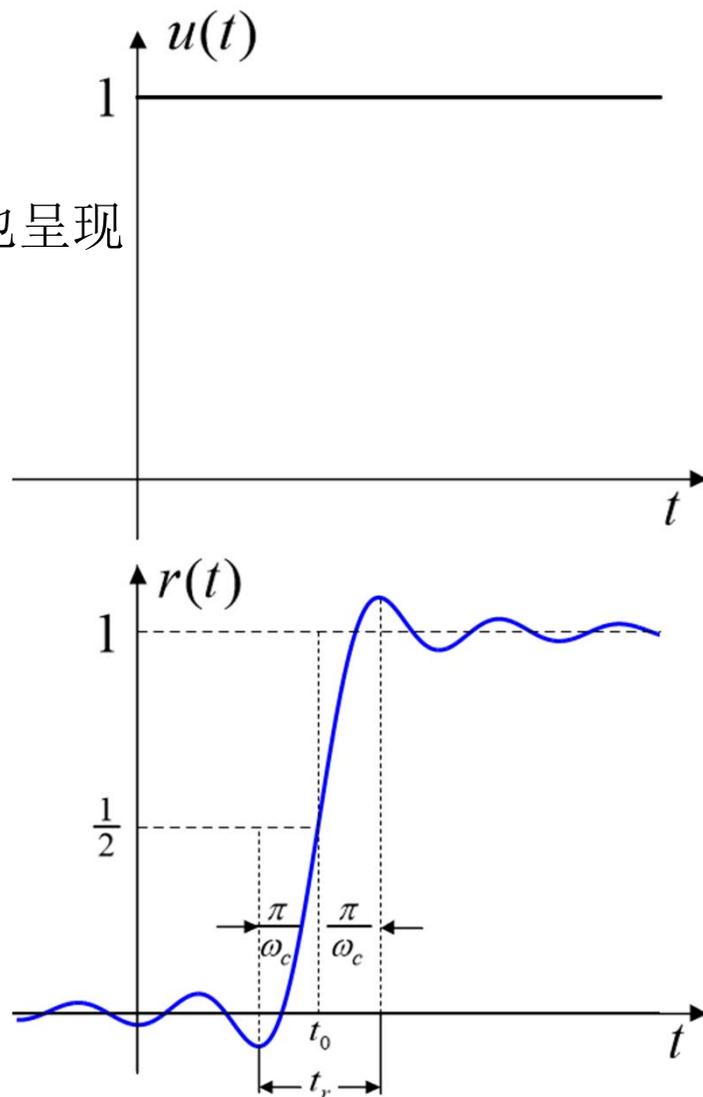
阶跃信号 $u(t)$: 作用于理想低通滤波器时, 在输出端也呈现逐渐上升的波形, 不再像输入信号那样急剧上升.

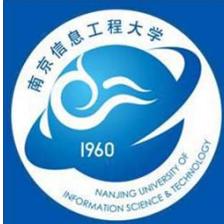
通过求阶跃响应, 可以发现:

响应由最小值升至最大值所需时间 $t_r = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} = \frac{1}{B}$

上升时间和滤波器截止频率或带宽成反比.

截止频率越低, 在输出端信号上升越缓慢.

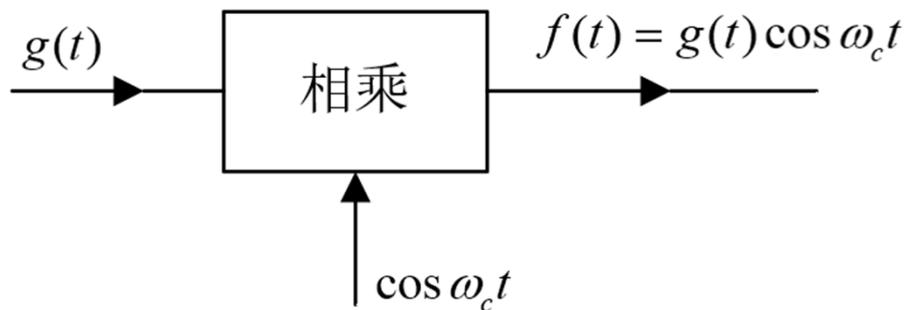




3.10 调制和解调

■ 调制

将信号频谱搬移到所需的较高频率范围。

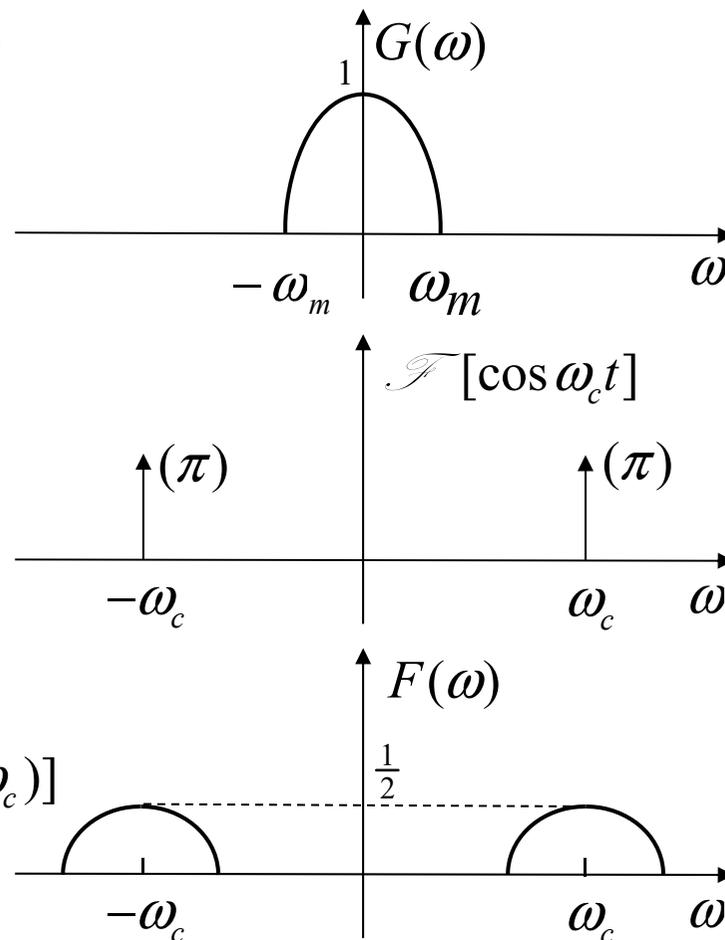


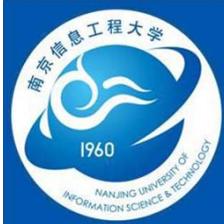
$$g(t) \leftrightarrow G(\omega)$$

$$\cos \omega_c t \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_c) + \delta(\omega - \omega_c)]$$

$$\therefore f(t) = g(t) \cos \omega_c t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} G(\omega) * [\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_c) + \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_c)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [G(\omega + \omega_c) + G(\omega - \omega_c)] \end{aligned}$$

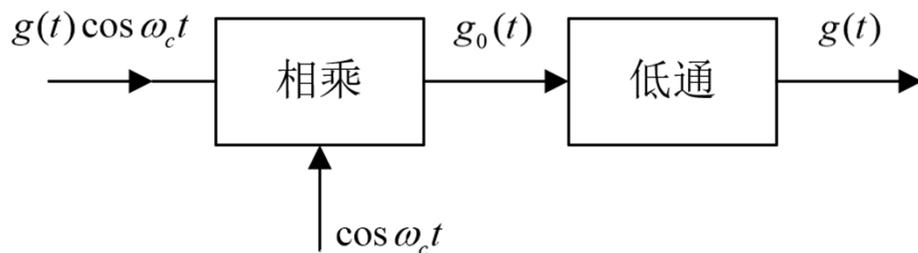




3.10 调制和解调

■ 解调

由已调信号 $f(t)$ 恢复基带信号 $g(t)$ 。



$$\begin{aligned} \because g_0(t) &= [g(t) \cos \omega_c t] \cos \omega_c t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} g(t) + \frac{1}{2} g(t) \cos(2\omega_c t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore G_0(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} G(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} [G(\omega + 2\omega_c) + G(\omega - 2\omega_c)]$$

