

信号与系统

连续信号的线性卷积

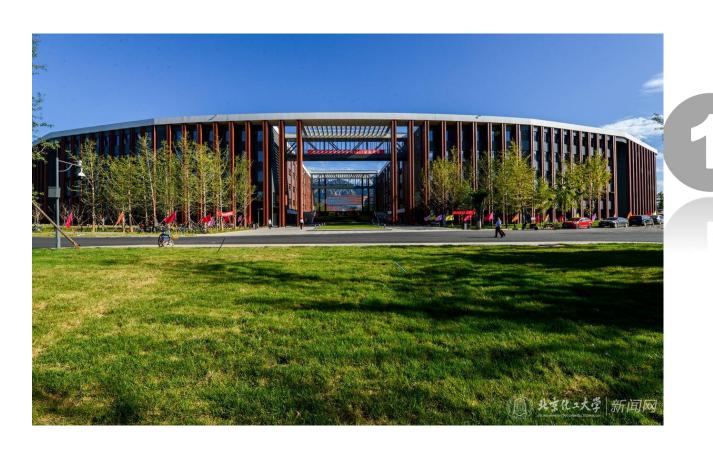
主讲教师:张凤元

主要内容。

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- 1 连续时间系统响应的时域分析
- 2 连续时间系统初始条件的确定
- 3 连续LTI系统的零输入和零状态响应
- 4 信号的线性卷积
- 5 离散时间LTI系统的时域分析法
- 6 信号的变换域分析简介



连续时间信号的线性卷积

--连续时间信号线性卷积的定义

--线性卷积的运算

--线性卷积的基本特性

-- 线性卷积运算示例





1.1 连续时间信号的卷积定义



设有两个函数 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$,积分

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

称为 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的卷积积分,简称卷积,记为:

$$f(t) = f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t) \qquad \vec{\mathfrak{D}} \qquad f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$



1.2 线性卷积的运算步骤



$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

- 1. $f_1(t) \to f_1(\tau)$, $f_2(t) \to f_2(\tau)$, 信号自变量记为 τ ;
- $2. f_2(\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{@le properties of the properties of th$
- 3.对应相乘: $f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau)$;
- 4.乘积的积分: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$.



1.3 连续时间信号卷积的代数性质



1. 交换律

$$f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t) = f_2(t) \otimes f_1(t)$$

2. 分配律

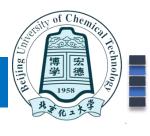
$$f_1(t) \otimes [f_2(t) + f_3(t)] = f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t) + f_1(t) \otimes f_3(t)$$

3. 结合律

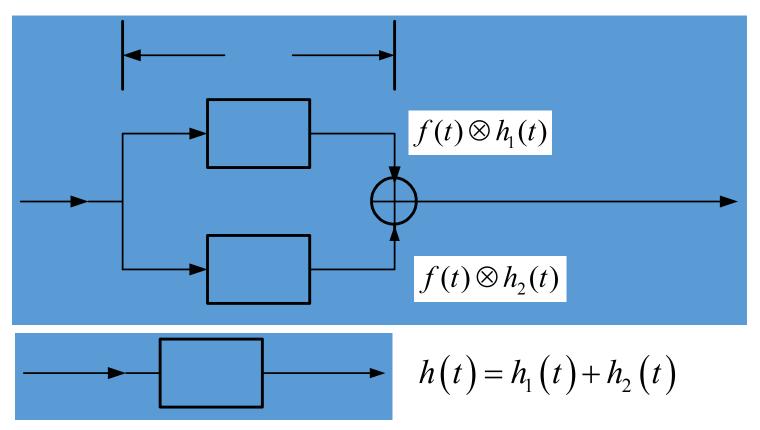
$$f(t) \otimes f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t) = f(t) \otimes [f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t)]$$



1.4 卷积特性的物理意义



分配律:



$$f(t) \otimes h_1(t) + f(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

$$= f(t) \otimes [h_1(t) + h_2(t)]$$

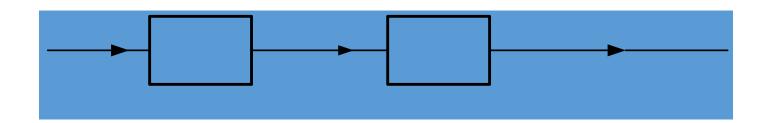
$$= f(t) \otimes h(t) = g(t)$$

结论: 子系统并联时, 总系统的冲激响应等于各子系统冲激响应的和。





结合律:



$$f(t) \otimes h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

$$= f(t) \otimes [h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)]$$

$$= f(t) \otimes h(t)$$



$$h(t) = h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

结论: 时域中, 子系统级联时, 总的冲激响应等于子系统冲激响应的卷积。



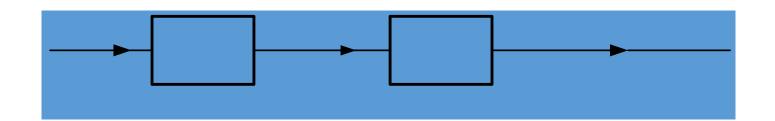
1.6 卷积特性的物理意义



交换律:

$$h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t) = h_2(t) \otimes h_1(t)$$

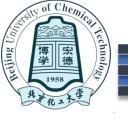
结论: 时域中, 子系统级联时级联次序可交换。





1.7 线性卷积运算示例

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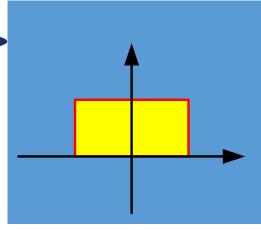


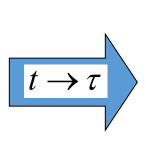
例1: 己知
$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$$
 , $f_2(t) = \frac{t}{2}$, $(0 \le t \le 3)$ 计算 $g(t) = f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t)$ 。

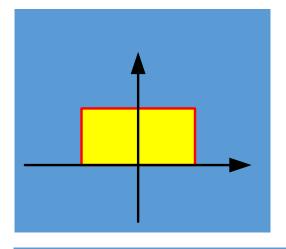
$$f_2(t) = \frac{t}{2},$$

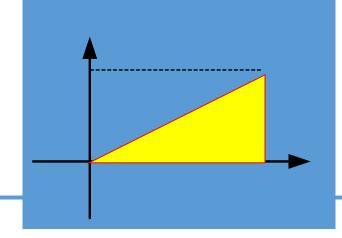
$$(0 \le t \le 3)$$
 计算 $g(t) = f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t)$ 。

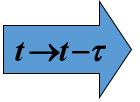


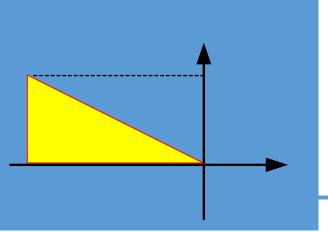


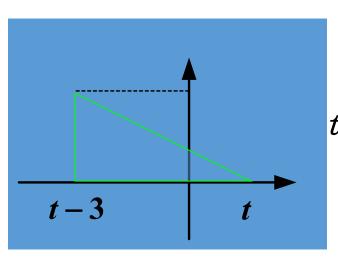




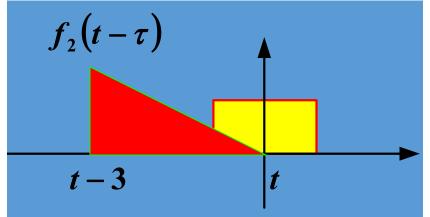


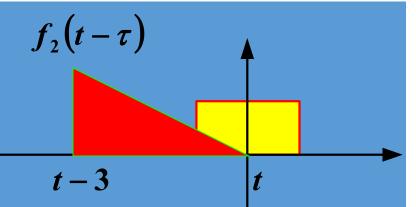


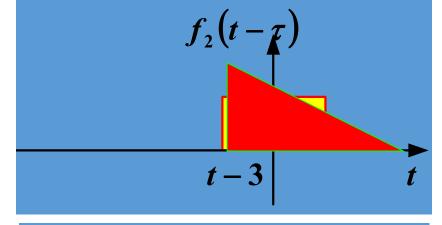




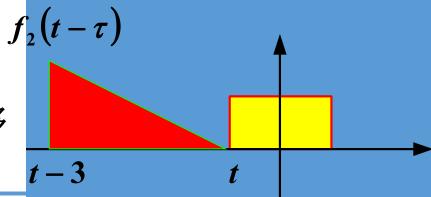
t: 移动的距离







t>0 f₂(t-τ) 右移



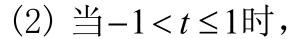




(1) 当
$$t \leq -1$$
时,

两波形没有公共处,二者乘积为0,即积分为0。

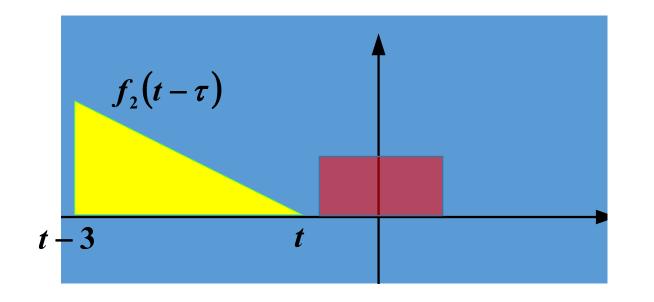
$$g(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$$

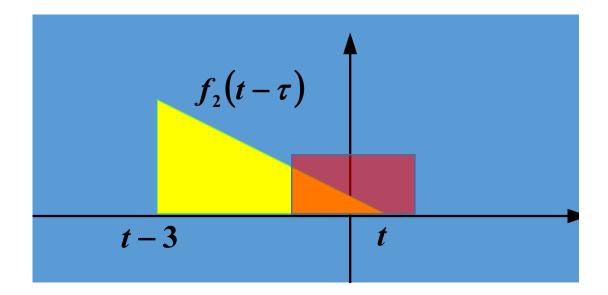


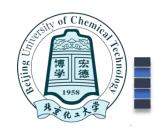
$$g(t) = \int_{-1}^{t} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{t} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \left(\frac{\tau}{2} - \frac{\tau^2}{4}\right) \Big|_{-1}^{t} = \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$





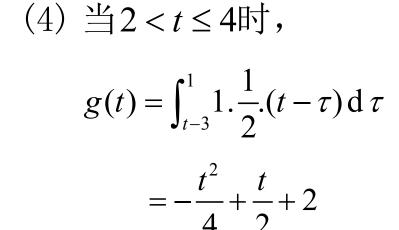


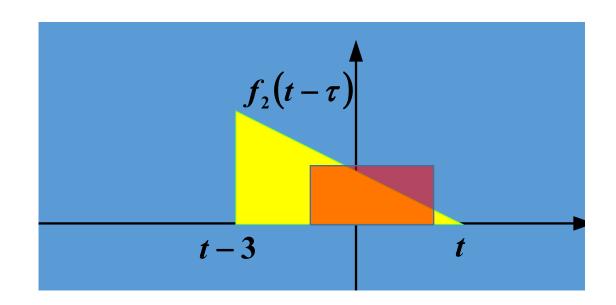


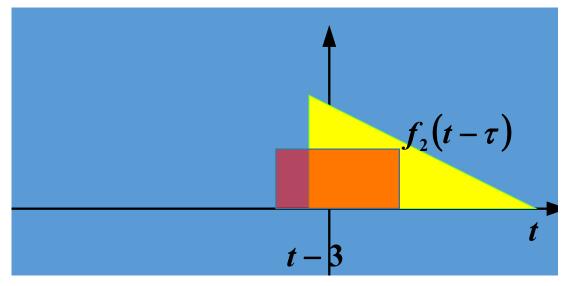


(3) 当
$$1 < t \le 2$$
时,

$$g(t) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (t - \tau) d\tau = t$$





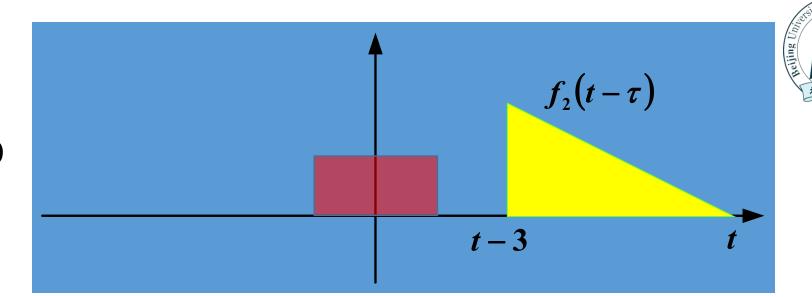






(5) 当 $4 \le t$ 时,

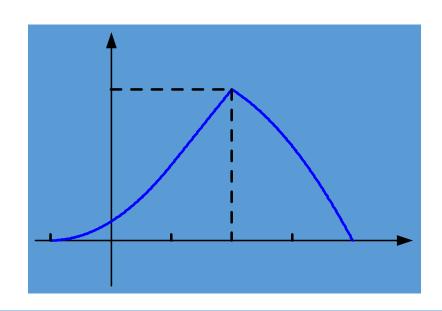
$$g(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$$



卷积结果:

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\ t \\ -\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + 2 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \le t \le 1$$
 $1 \le t \le 2$
 $2 \le t \le 4$
其它 t





卷积结果区间:



一般规律: $f_1(t)$

$$f_1(t)$$

[A, B]

$$f_2(t)$$

[C, D]

[A+C, B+D]

$$f_1(t) -1$$

+
$$f_2(t)$$
 0 3

$$g(t)$$
 -1 4

当 $f_1(t)$ 或 $f_2(t)$ 为非连续函数时,卷积需分段,积分限分段确定。



1.8 离散时间信号的卷积定义



序列x(n)和h(n)的线性卷积y(n)定义为:

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)h(n-m) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)x(n-m)$$

称为x(n)和h(n)的卷积和,简称卷积,记为:

$$y(n) = x(n) \otimes h(n)$$
 \vec{x} $y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \qquad \text{with} \quad y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n-m)$$

离散线性卷积的运算步骤



$$y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)h(n-m)$$

- $1. x(n) \rightarrow x(m)$, 自变量n改为m;
- $2.h(n) \rightarrow h(m) \xrightarrow{\text{[agg]}} h(-m) \xrightarrow{\text{[t]}} h(n-m);$
- 3.对应相乘: $x(m) \cdot h(n-m)$;
- 4.乘积的求和: $y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) \cdot h(n-m)$.





连续时间信号的线性卷积

