

信号与系统

第一章信号与系统基本概念

主讲教师: 袁洪芳

主要内容 CONTENTS



- 1 信号的定义、分类和典型信号
- 2 信号的基本运算
- 3 典型信号之奇异信号
- 4 信号的分解
- 5 系统的定义、分类和描述
- 6 应用matlab分析信号的基础





典型信号之奇异信号

- -- 单位斜变信号
- -- 阶跃信号和矩形脉冲信号
 - -- 单位冲激信号
 - -- 单位样值序列
- -- 阶跃序列和矩形脉冲序列
 - -- 单位斜变序列

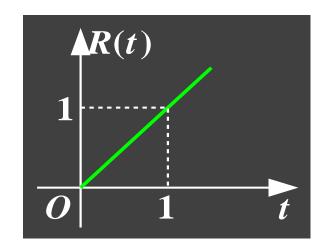






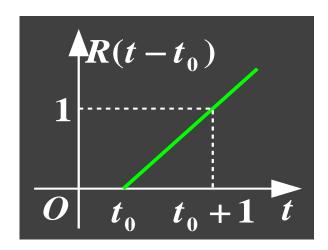
1、定义

$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$



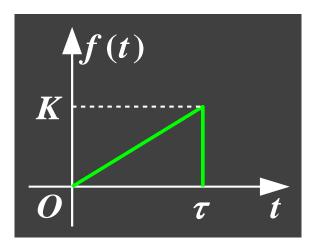
2、有延迟的单位斜变信号

$$R(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ t - t_0 & t \ge t_0 \end{cases}$$



3、三角脉冲

$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t & t \ge 0 \end{cases} \qquad R(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ t - t_0 & t \ge t_0 \end{cases} \qquad f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{K}{\tau} R(t) & 0 \le t \le \tau \\ 0 & \sharp \ \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

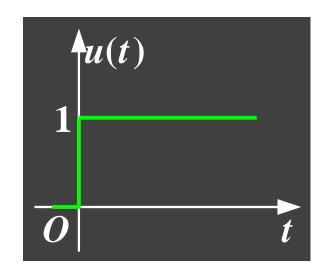






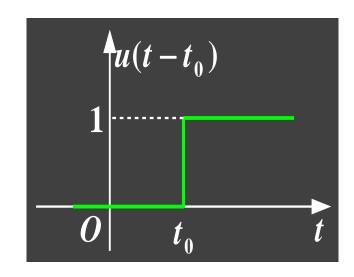
1、定义

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$
 0点无定义或1/2



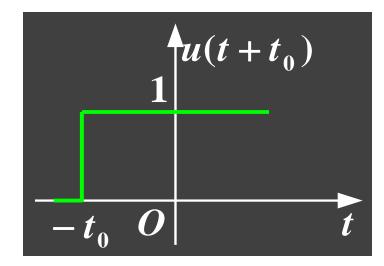
2、右移的阶跃信号

$$u(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}, t_0 > 0$$



3、左移的阶跃信号

$$u(t+t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -t_0 \\ 1 & t > -t_0 \end{cases}, t_0 > 0$$

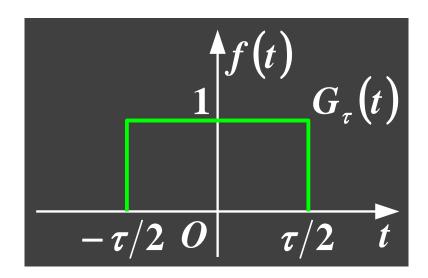






1、矩形脉冲

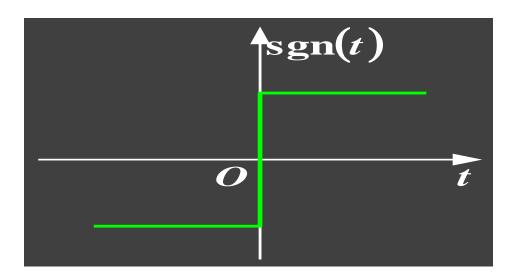
$$f(t) = u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$$



2、符号函数(Signum)

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

$$sgn(t) = -u(-t) + u(t) = 2u(t) - 1$$







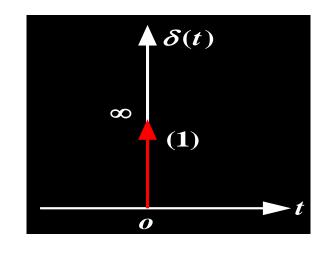
定义一: 狄拉克 (Dirac) 函数定义

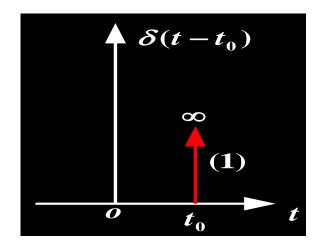
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\delta(t)=0$$
 , $t \neq 0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t)dt$$

- (1) 函数值只在t=0时不为零;
- (2) 积分面积为1
- (3) t=0时为无界函数







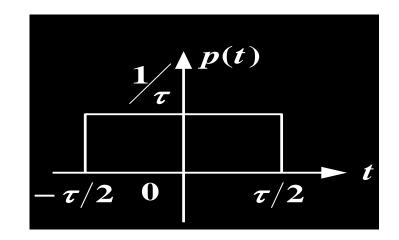


定义二:极限定义

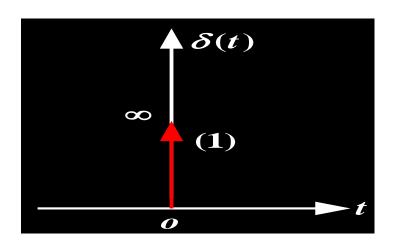
$$p(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} \left[u \left(t + \frac{\tau}{2} \right) - u \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2} \right) \right]$$

 $\tau \to 0$ 面积1; 脉宽↓**; 脉冲高度**↑

窄脉冲集中在 = 0处



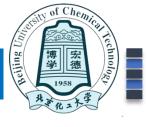
- (1) 积分面积为1;
- (2) 信号宽度为0;
- (3) t=0时幅度为无穷大, $t\neq0$ 幅度为0





3.3 单位冲激信号

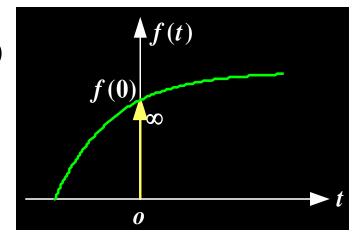
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为了信号分析的需要,人们构造了冲激函数,它是一个广义函数,可以作为时域 连续信号处理,它复合时域连续信号的某些规则,但也有一些特殊性质

性质**1**: 抽样性 $\delta(t)f(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = f(0)$$



$$\delta(t - t_0)f(t) = f(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) f(t) dt = f(t_0)$$

性质2: 冲激信号是偶函数 $\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$

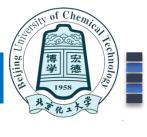
性质**4**: 与u(t)的关系 $\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$

性质**3**: 标度变换 $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$

性质5: 卷积性质 $f(t) \otimes \delta(t) = f(t)$

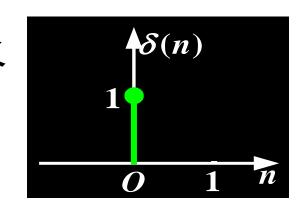


3.4 单位样值序列



1、单位样值序列的定义

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 0, n \neq 0 \\ 1, n = 0 \end{cases}$$



3、样值信号的比例性

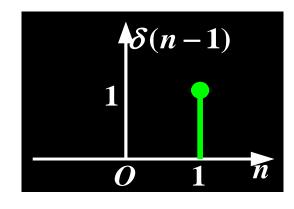
$$c\delta(n)$$
, $c\delta(n-j)$

4、样值信号的抽样性

$$f(n)\delta(n) = f(0)\delta(n)$$

2、单位样值信号的移位

$$\delta(n-j) = \begin{cases} 0, n \neq j \\ 1, n = j \end{cases}$$



注意事项:

 $\delta(t)$ 用面积(强度)表示 $(t \to 0)$,幅度为 ∞)。

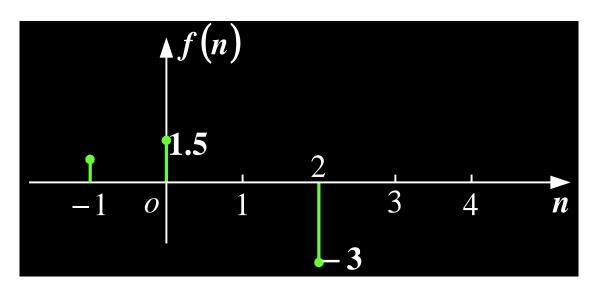
 $\delta(n)$ 的值就是n=0时的瞬时<mark>值</mark>(不是面积)





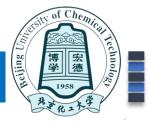
利用单位样值信号表示任意序列

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



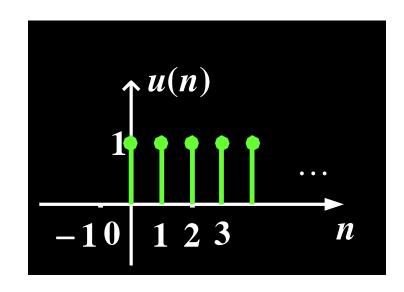
$$f(n) = \left\{ 1, 1, 5, 0, -3, 0, 0, \atop n=0 \right\} = \delta(n+1) + 1.5\delta(n) - 3\delta(n-2)$$





1、阶跃序列的定义

$$u(n) = egin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



u(n)可以看作是无数个单位样值信号的和

$$u(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3) + \cdots$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(n-k)$$

 $\delta(n)$ 与u(n)是差和关系,不再是微分关系。

$$\delta(n) = u(n) - u(n-1)$$

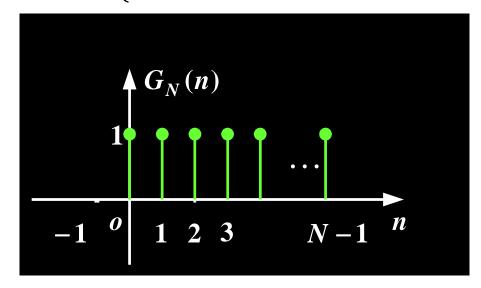


3.6 单位阶跃序列-矩形脉冲和斜变序列



1、矩形脉冲

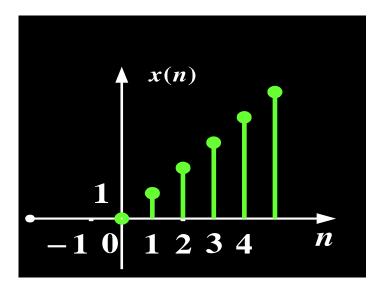
$$G_N(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le n \le N - 1 \\ 0 & n < 0, n \ge N \end{cases}$$



u(n)的关系: $G_N(n) = u(n) - u(n-N)$

2、单位斜变序列

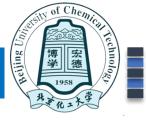
$$x(n) = nu(n)$$



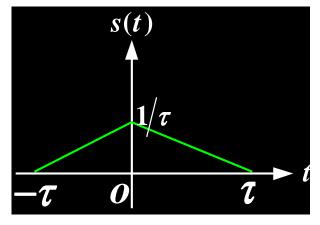


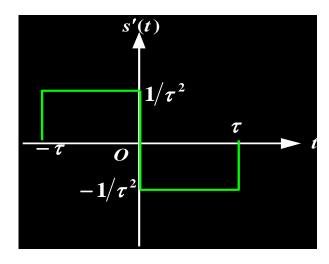
3.7 冲激偶信号

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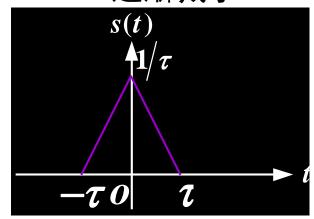


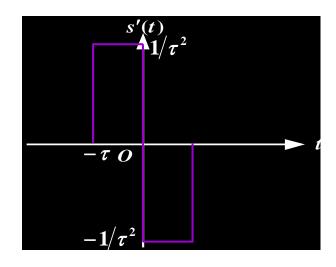
 τ 为**有限值**



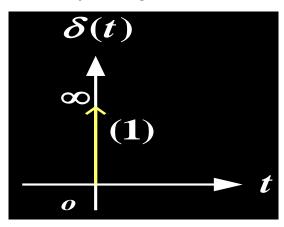


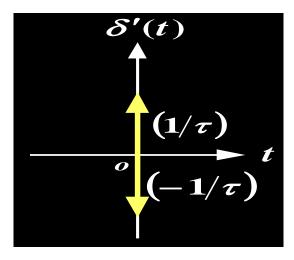
τ逐渐减小





$\tau \to 0$







从

往

上差

