

# 信号与系统

# 第三章信号的频域表达-傅里叶变换

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# 主要内容 CONTENTS



- 1 周期信号的傅里叶级数
- 2 典型周期信号的傅里叶级数
- 3 非周期信号的傅里叶变换
- 4 傅里叶变换的基本性质
- 5 傅里叶变换的卷积性质
- 6 周期信号的傅里叶变换
- 7 抽样信号的傅里叶变换
- 8 抽样定理及抽样信号的恢复



3.3

# 非周期信号的傅里叶变换

-- 傅里叶变换的定义

-- 傅里叶反变换

-- 傅里叶变换的物理意义

-- 典型连续非周期信号的傅里叶变换



# 3.3.1 连续非周期信号的傅里叶变换

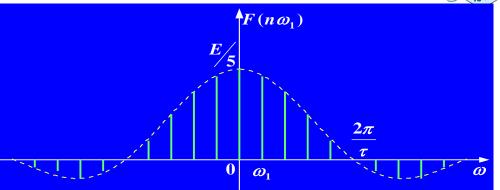
#### 根据周期矩形脉冲信号的傅里叶级数总结:

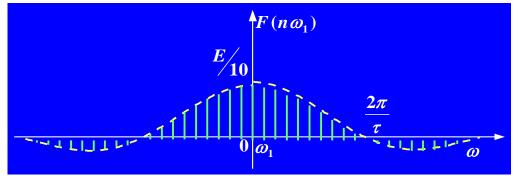
$$T_1 \uparrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} & \text{幅度} \downarrow \\ & \text{谱线间隔} \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \downarrow \end{cases}$$

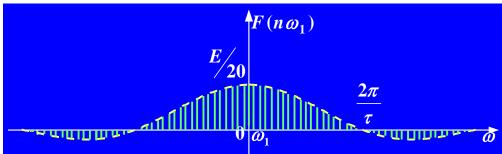
当 $T_1 \to \infty$ , 时,  $\omega_1 \to 0$ ,  $\frac{E\tau}{T_1}$ 为无限小, f(t)由周期信号  $\to$  非周期信号。

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# 3.3.1 连续非周期信号的傅里叶变换



## $T_1 \to \infty f(t)$ 由周期信号变成非周期信号

谱系数
$$F(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$$
 变成0

频谱由离散的变成连续的

再用 $F(n\omega_1)$ 表示频谱就不合适了,虽然各频谱幅度无限小,但相对大小仍有区别,引入频谱密度函数。



# 3.3.1 连续非周期信号的傅里叶变换





$$F(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} f(t)e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt \quad \underline{\text{mbhothereones}} \quad T_1 F(n\omega_1) = \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{1/T_1} = \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{f}$$

$$f=\frac{1}{T_1}\to 0,$$

$$F(n\omega_1) \to 0$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T_1} \to 0$$
,  $F(n\omega_1) \to 0$   $F(n\omega_1) \to f$  有界函数 单位频带上的频 谱值

## 频谱密度函数 简称频谱

$$\Delta(n\omega_1) = \omega_1 \to d\omega \quad (n\omega_1), \quad \to \omega$$
 连续

$$F(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \lim_{T_1 \to \infty} T_1 F(n\omega_1) = \lim_{T_1 \to \infty} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt \quad \xrightarrow{\underline{T_1} \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



# 15.1 连续非周期信号的傅里叶变换



由f(t)求 $F(\omega)$ 称为非周期信号的傅立叶变换

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

 $F(\omega)$ 一般为复信号,故可表示为 $F(\omega) = |F(\omega)|e^{j\phi(\omega)}$ 

 $|F(\omega)|\sim\omega$ : 幅度频谱  $\phi(\omega)\sim\omega$ : 相位频谱



## 由复指数形式的傅里叶级数

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

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

$$: F(\omega) = \lim_{T_1 \to \infty} T_1 F(n\omega_1)$$

$$\lim_{T_1 \to \infty} \frac{F(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} 2\pi$$

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

$$\omega_1 \rightarrow d\omega$$

$$n\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$$

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



# 3.3.2 傅里叶变换对



傅里叶变换对可以简写成 时间信号f(t) ↔ 频谱密度函数 $F(\omega)$ 

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

**傅里叶**变换存在的条件:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt = 有限值 (充分条件)$ 

即信号满足绝对可积,所有能量信号都满足傅里叶变换的条件。

当引入 $\delta(\omega)$ 函数的概念后,允许作变换的函数类**型大大扩展了** 



# 3.3.2 傅里叶变换的特殊形式



$$F(\omega) = |F(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$
  
实部 虚部

$$f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t)$$
  
实信号 偶分量 奇分量

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \quad \mathbb{H} x \Delta X e^{-j\omega t} \mathbb{E}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f_e(t) + f_o(t)] \cdot [\cos \omega t - j\sin \omega t]dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} f_e(t)\cos \omega t dt - j2 \int_{0}^{\infty} f_o(t)\sin \omega t dt$$
京部



# 3.3.2 傅里叶变换的特殊形式



$$R(\omega) = 2 \int_0^\infty f_e(t) \cos \omega t dt$$
  
关于 $\omega$  的偶函数

$$X(\omega) = -2 \int_0^\infty f_o(t) \sin \omega t dt$$
  
关于 $\omega$  的奇函数

$$|F(\omega)| = \sqrt{[R(\omega)]^2 + [X(\omega)]^2}$$

 $\varphi(\omega) = tg^{-1} \frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$ 

关于 $\omega$  的偶函数

关于 $\omega$  的奇函数

f(t)偶函数 (奇分量为零)  $F(\omega)$ 为实函数,只有 $R(\omega)$ ,相位为 $\pm \pi$ 

f(t)奇函数 (偶分量为零)  $F(\omega)$ 为虚函数,只有 $X(\omega)$ ,相位为 $\pm \pi/2$ 

# 3.3.3 傅里叶变换的物理意义





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

用欧拉公式将 $e^{j\varphi(\omega)}e^{j\omega t}$ 展开

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)| \cos[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega + j \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)| \sin[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega$$

积分为0

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty |F(\omega)| \cos[\omega t + \varphi(\omega)] d\omega = \int_0^\infty \frac{|F(\omega)|}{\pi} d\omega \cdot \cos[\omega t + \theta(\omega)]$$



# 3.3.3 傅里叶变换的物理意义



$$f(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|F(\omega)|}{\pi} d\omega \cdot \cos[\omega t + \theta(\omega)]$$
  
求和 幅度 连续余弦信号

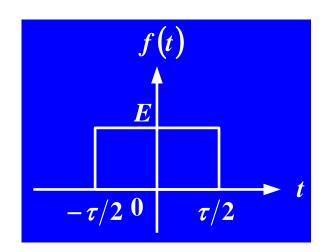
无穷多个振幅为无穷小  $\left(\frac{1}{\pi}|F(\omega)|d\omega\right)$  的连续余弦信号之和,频域范围:  $0\to\infty$ 

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

无穷多个幅度为无穷小 $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}|F(\omega)|d\omega\right)$ 的连续指数信号之和,占据整个频域  $\omega:-\infty\to\infty$ 







(1)矩形脉冲信号 
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} E e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{E}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2}$$

$$= \frac{E\tau}{\omega\tau/2} \cdot \frac{e^{j\omega^{\tau}/2} - e^{-j\omega^{\tau}/2}}{2j} = E\tau \frac{\sin(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

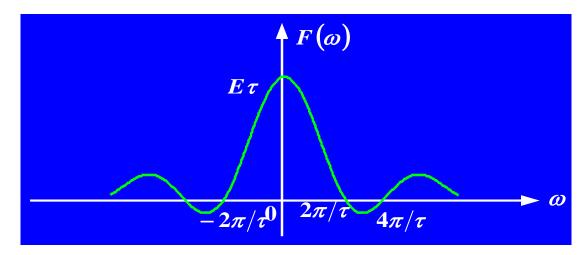
幅度频谱: 
$$|F(\omega)| = E\tau |Sa(\omega \tau/2)|$$

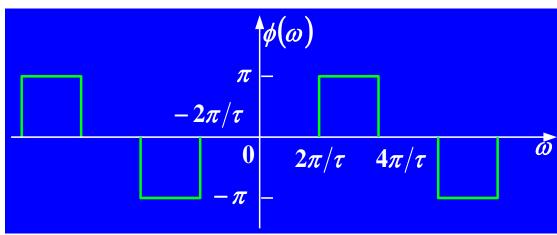
相位频谱: 
$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{4n\pi}{\tau} < |\omega| < \frac{2(2n+1)\pi}{\tau} \\ \pm \pi & \frac{2(2n+1)\pi}{\tau} < |\omega| < \frac{2(2n+2)\pi}{\tau} \end{cases} \quad n = 0,1,2,\cdots$$



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## 频宽:

$$B_{\omega} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \vec{\boxtimes} B_f \approx \frac{1}{\tau}$$

## 幅度频谱

$$|F(\omega)| = E\tau |Sa(\omega\tau/2)|$$

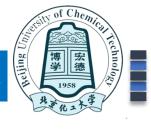
## 相位频谱

$$\varphi(\omega) =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \frac{4n\pi}{\tau} < |\omega| < \frac{2(2n+1)\pi}{\tau} \\ \pm \pi & \frac{2(2n+1)\pi}{\tau} < |\omega| < \frac{2(2n+2)\pi}{\tau} \end{cases}$$
 n是整数

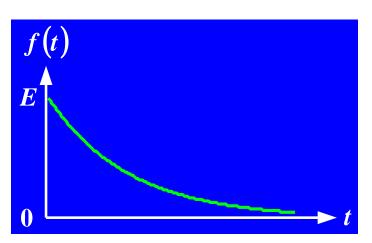






(2)单边指数信号 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} Ee^{-\alpha t} & t > 0 & \alpha > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(\omega) = F[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ee^{-\alpha t} u(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



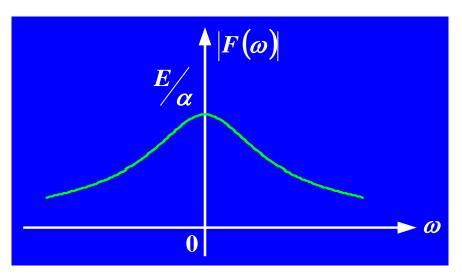
$$= \int_0^\infty E e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t} dt = \frac{E}{\alpha + j\omega}$$



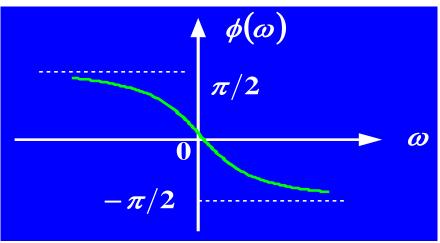
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$$|F(\omega)| = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$

幅度频谱: 
$$\begin{cases} \omega = 0, & |F(\omega)| = \frac{E}{\alpha} \\ \omega \to \pm \infty, & |F(\omega)| \to 0 \end{cases}$$



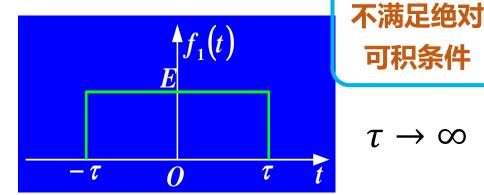
相位频谱: 
$$\begin{cases} \omega \to 0, & \varphi(\omega) = 0 \\ \omega \to +\infty, & \varphi(\omega) \to -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \omega \to -\infty, & \varphi(\omega) \to \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



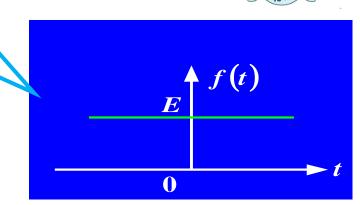




### (3)直流信号 $f(t) = E, -\infty < t < +\infty$



可积条件

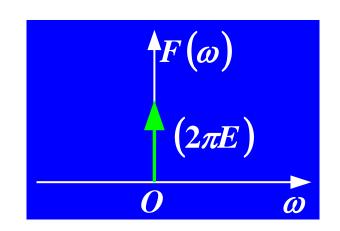


# $F(\omega) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} E \, e^{-j\omega \, t} dt$

## 时域无限宽,频带无限窄

$$= E \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{e^{j\omega\tau} - e^{-j\omega\tau}}{j\omega} = 2\pi E \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{\tau \sin \omega\tau}{\pi \omega\tau} = 2\pi E \delta(\omega)$$

$$\lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{\tau}{\pi} Sa(\omega\tau) = \delta(\omega)$$



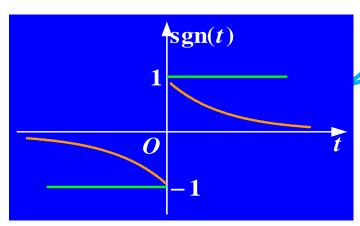






#### (4) 符号函数

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



### 不满足绝对 可积条件

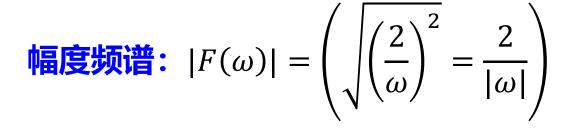
$$f_1(t) = \operatorname{sgn}(t)e^{-\alpha|t|}$$
,求 $F_1(\omega)$ ,求极限得到 $F(\omega)$ 

$$F_1(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} -e^{\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{-1}{\alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} = \frac{-j2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$F(\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_1(\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{-j2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

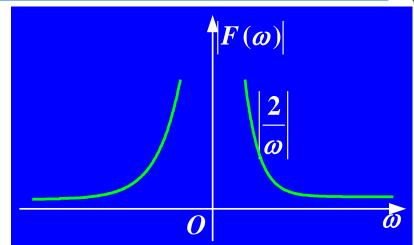


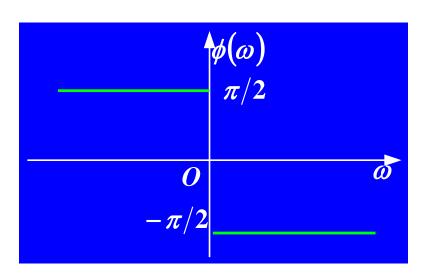




$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega} = -j\frac{2}{\omega} = \frac{2}{|\omega|}e^{\mp j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

相位频谱: 
$$tg^{-1}\frac{-2/\omega}{0} = \begin{cases} -\pi/2, & \omega > 0 \\ \pi/2, & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$







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### (5) 单位冲激信号

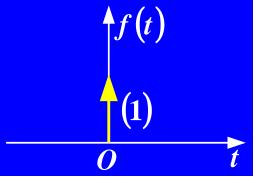
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = 1$$

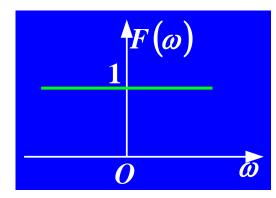
$$\delta(t)$$
看作 $\tau \times \frac{1}{\tau}$ 的矩形脉冲  $\tau \to 0$ 时,  $B_{\omega} \to \infty$ 



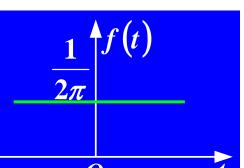


$$F(\omega) = 1$$

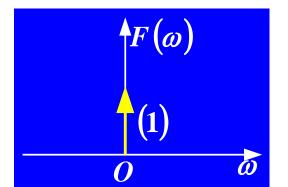




$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

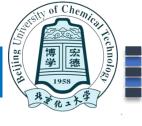


$$\leftrightarrow$$
  $\delta(\omega)$ 

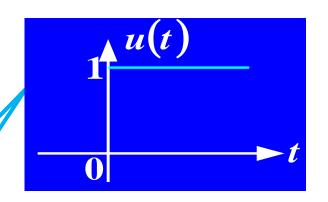


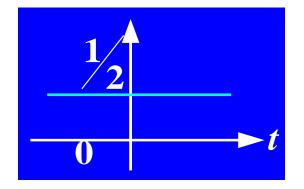


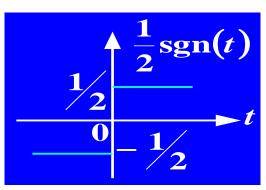




(6) 阶跃信号

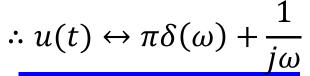


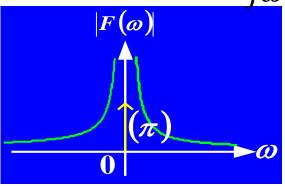




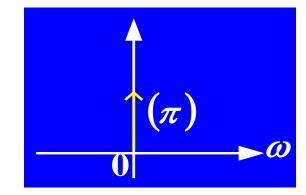
不满足绝对 可积条件

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





$$\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \pi \delta(\omega) \vee$$



$$\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} \vee$$

