

第十一讲 高散时间里叶变换 的性质

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对应书本章节



❖5.3、5.4、5.5

\$5.7

向客提要



- ◆离散时间傅里叶变换的性质
- ◆傅里叶分析中的对偶性

高散时间傅里叶级数变换对



$$x[n] = \sum_{k=< N>} a_k e^{jk\left(\frac{2n}{N}\right)^n}$$

综合公式
$$x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)n}$$
 分析公式 $a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)n}$

排周期信号傅里叶变换的导出



综合公式(反变换) $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega$

今析公式(正变換) $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$



$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$X(e^{j(\omega+2k\pi)}) = X(e^{j\omega})$$

线性性质



$$x_{1}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}(e^{j\omega})$$

$$ax_{1}[n] + bx_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} aX_{1}(e^{j\omega}) + bX_{2}(e^{j\omega})$$

时移性质



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$
$$x[n-n_0] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega n_0} X(e^{j\omega})$$

共轭对称性



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$
$$x^*[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(e^{-j\omega})$$

> 若x[n] 为实信号,则 $X(e^{-j\omega}) = X^*(e^{j\omega})$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{X(e^{j\omega})\right\} + j\operatorname{Im}\left\{X(e^{j\omega})\right\} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re}\left\{X(e^{j\omega})\right\} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{X(e^{-j\omega})\right\} \\ \operatorname{Im}\left\{X(e^{j\omega})\right\} = -\operatorname{Im}\left\{X(e^{-j\omega})\right\} \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = |X(e^{j\omega})| = |X(e^{j\omega})| \\ \angle X(e^{j\omega}) = -\angle X(e^{-j\omega}) \end{array}$$

共轭及共轭对称性



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x^*[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(e^{-j\omega})$$

- \rightarrow 若x[n] 为实偶信号,则 $X(e^{j\omega})$ 是实偶函数
- \rightarrow 若x[n]为实奇信号,则 $X(e^{j\omega})$ 是虚奇函数

共轭及共轭对称性



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x^*[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(e^{-j\omega})$$

若
$$x[n] = x_e[n] + x_o[n]$$
 為实信号,则
$$x_e[n] = Ev\{x[n]\} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \operatorname{Re}\{X(e^{j\omega})\}$$

$$x_o[n] = Odd\{x[n]\} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\operatorname{Im}\{X(e^{j\omega})\}$$

差分性质



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x[n] - x[n-1] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} (1 - e^{-j\omega}) X(e^{j\omega})$$





$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{n} x[m] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\omega}} X(e^{j\omega}) + \pi X(e^{j\omega}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

时间反转



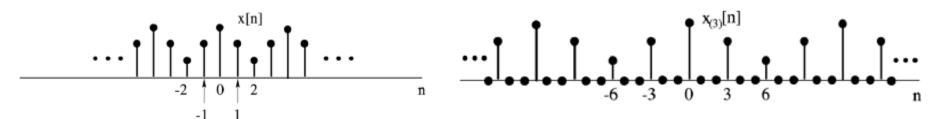
$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x[-n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{-j\omega})$$

时域扩展



$$x[n] \to x_{(k)}[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/k], & n = 0, \pm k, \pm 2k, \dots \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x_{(k)}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{jk\omega})$$

时域扩展

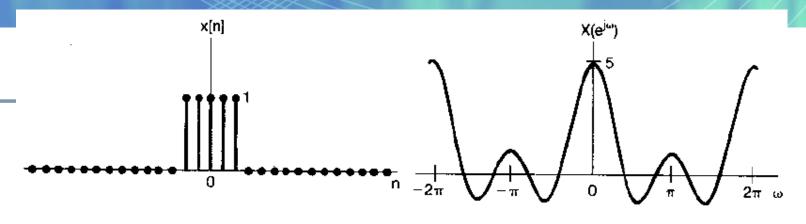


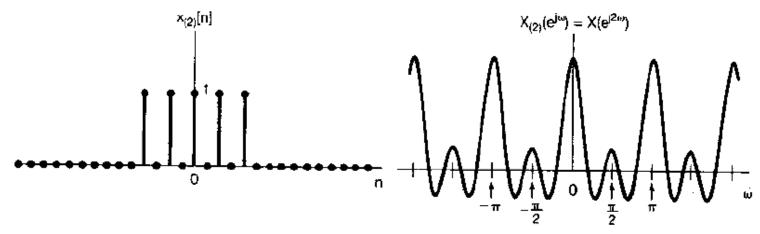
$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$
$$x_{(k)}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{jk\omega})$$

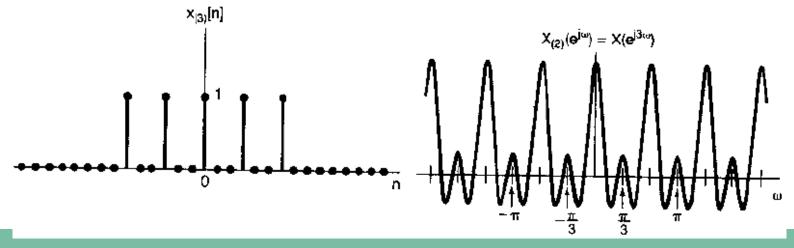
证明,

$$X_{(k)}\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{(k)}[n]e^{-j\omega n} \stackrel{n=mk}{=} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{(k)}[mk]e^{-j\omega mk}$$
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]e^{-j(k\omega)m} = X\left(e^{jk\omega}\right)$$











$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$$

$$nx[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\frac{dX\left(e^{j\omega}\right)}{d\omega}$$

帕斯瓦尔定理



$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$



$$x_{1}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x_{1}[n] * x_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(e^{j\omega}) X_{2}(e^{j\omega})$$

关于卷积性质的讨论



- > 卷积性质的物理解释
- > 卷积性质表明:信号通过LTI系统不会产生新的频率分量
- > LTI系统的频率响应:

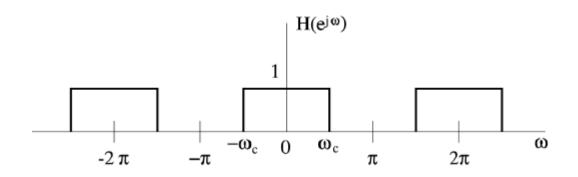
$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

完全表征了一个LTI系统

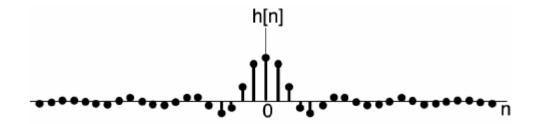
> LTI系统输出响应的频域求解

理想低通滤波器的频率响应





$$h[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n}$$



时域和频域之间的折衷与权衡

利用卷积性质求解系统响应



$$h[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$$

$$x[n] = \beta^n u[n]$$

$$|\alpha|, |\beta| < 1$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \beta e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] \longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \beta e^{-j\omega}}\right)$$

$$\beta \neq \alpha: Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{A}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{B}{1 - \beta e^{-j\omega}} \longrightarrow y[n] = A\alpha^n u[n] + B\beta^n u[n]$$

$$\beta = \alpha : Y(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}}\right)^2 \qquad y[n] = (n+1)\alpha^n u[n]$$

$$nx[n] \leftrightarrow j\frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

相乘性质(调制性质)



$$x_{1}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$$

$$x_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$$

$$x_{1}[n]x_{2}[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X_{1}(e^{j\theta}) X_{2}(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$

周期卷积的计算



$$y[n] = x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] \longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$

假设积分区间运为-π到π,则:

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$

引入记号:

$$\hat{X}_1(e^{j\theta}) = \begin{cases} X_1(e^{j\theta}), & |\theta| \le \pi \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

则有:

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{X}_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$

频移性质

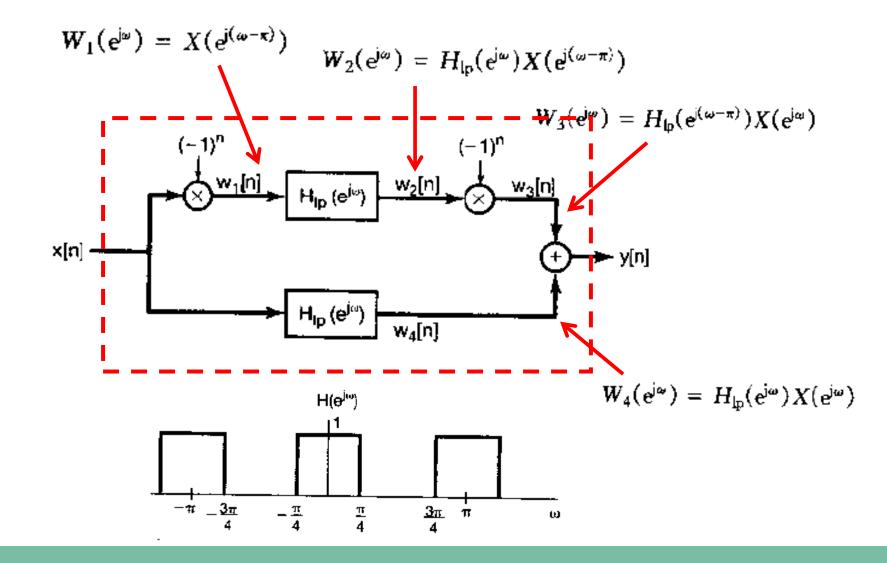


$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} x[n] \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_0)})$$

频移/相乘性质的应用,滤波器设计。





向客提要



- ◆离散时间傅里叶变换的性质
- ◆傅里叶分析中的对偶性

一些注释



- ▶ DFS (The Discrete-Time Fourier Series):
 离散时间傅里叶级数
- ➤ CTFT (The Continuous-Time Fourier Transform): 连续时间傅里叶变换
- DTFT (The Discrete-Time Fourier Transform):高数时间傅里叶变換

连续时间傅里叶变换的对偶性



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

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



$$x(t) \xleftarrow{CTFT} X(j\omega)$$

$$X(t) \xleftarrow{CTFT} 2\pi x(-j\omega)$$

离散时间傅里叶级数的对偶性



$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-N} a_k e^{jk(2\pi/N)n}$$



$$x[n] \stackrel{DFS}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$a[n] \stackrel{DFS}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{N} x[-k]$$

高散时间傅里叶级数的对偶性



例,求此下周期信号的傅里叶级数系数

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9} \frac{\sin(5\pi n/9)}{\sin(\pi n/9)}, & n \neq 9k \\ \frac{5}{9}, & n = 9k \end{cases}$$

解,考虑的下周期性方波信号及其傅里叶系数,

$$g[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \le 2 \\ 0, & 2 < |n| \le 4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{DFS} x_k$$

根据对偶性可得x[n]的傅里叶级数系数为:

$$a_k = \begin{cases} 1/9, & |k| \le 2 \\ 0, & 2 < |k| \le 4 \end{cases}$$

DTFT和CFS之间的对偶性



$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \qquad x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} \qquad a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$



$$x[n] \xleftarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j\omega})$$
$$X(t) \xleftarrow{CFS} x[-k]$$

DTFT和CFS之间的对偶性



例:已知

$$a^{|n|} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1-a^2}{1-2a\cos\omega+a^2}, |a| < 1$$

利用对偶性求下面周期T=1的连续时间信号的傅里叶级数系数。

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{5 - 4\cos 2\pi t}$$

解,由已知条件可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{3}{5 - 4\cos\omega}$$

DTFT和CFS之间的对偶性



$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{3}{5 - 4\cos\omega}$$

根据对偶性:

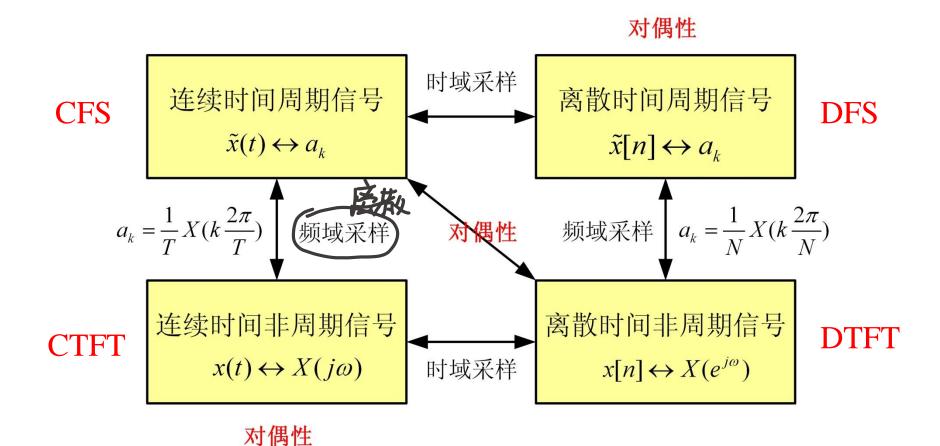
$$g(t) = \frac{1}{5 - 4\cos t} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|\kappa|}$$

所吗:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{5 - 4\cos 2\pi t} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|k|}$$

傅里叶分析中的对偶性小结







谢谢大家!