

第八讲 连续时间傅里叶变换的性质

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傅里叶变换回顾



☆傅里叶变换的数学定义:



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

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

傅里叶变换的物理含义



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

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_1) e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_2) e^{j\omega_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_N) e^{j\omega_N t} \\ + \vdots \\ \vdots \\ + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_N) e^{j\omega_N t} \end{cases}$$

 $N \to \infty$

 $\omega_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$

傅里叶变换的物理含义



$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d\omega}{2\pi}X(j\omega_{1})e^{j\omega_{1}t} \\
+ \\
\frac{d\omega}{2\pi}X(j\omega_{2})e^{j\omega_{2}t}
\end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases}
+ \\
\vdots \\
+ \\
\frac{d\omega}{2\pi}X(j\omega_{N})e^{j\omega_{N}t}
\end{cases}$$

$$N \to \infty, \qquad \vdots \\
\omega_{i} \in (-\infty,\infty)$$

复正程信号 $e^{j\omega_i t}$. 代表一个频率 $\cos \omega_1 t + j \sin \omega_1 t$ 对应复正程 信号的系数! $\cos \omega_2 t + j \sin \omega_2 t$ $\frac{d\omega}{2\pi}X(j\omega_i)e^{j\omega_i t}$ 可能为复数: 1. 幅度/程度 2. 相位: 正程 被一个周期向 $\cos \omega_N t + j \sin \omega_N t$ 的时间位置

向客提要



- ❖连续时间傅里叶变换的性质
- ☆应用举例

线性性质



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$y(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} Y(j\omega)$$

$$ax(t) + by(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$$

线性性质



复正程信号之和! 复正程信号ojait : 代表一个频率

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_1) e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_2) e^{i\omega_2 t} \\ + \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_N) e^{j\omega_N t} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} Y(j\omega_1) e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} Y(j\omega_2) e^{j\omega_2 t} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_1) + Y(j\omega_1)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_2) + Y(j\omega_2)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_1) + Y(j\omega_2)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \end{cases}$$
$$+ \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_1) + Y(j\omega_1)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \\ + \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_1) + Y(j\omega_1)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \end{cases}$$
$$+ \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} [X(j\omega_1) + Y(j\omega_1)] e^{j\omega_1 t} \end{cases}$$
$$+ \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \vdots \\ N \to \infty, \quad \omega_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$N \to \infty$$
, $\omega_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$

时移性质



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
$$x(t-t_0) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

时移性质



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
$$x(t-t_0) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t - t_0) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(u) e^{-j\omega(u + t_0)} du$$
$$= e^{-j\omega t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(u) e^{-j\omega u} du = e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

时移性质



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
$$x(t-t_0) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

◇时移对信号的影响:

- ■延迟不改变任何频率的幅度
- ■延迟仅改变频谱的相位特性 因此,可以由相位特性来表征某给定频率的延迟
- 所有复正程信号所经历延迟均相同



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$$

证明:

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



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
$$x^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$$

 \rightarrow 若X(t) 为实信号,则 $X(-j\omega)=X^*(j\omega)$

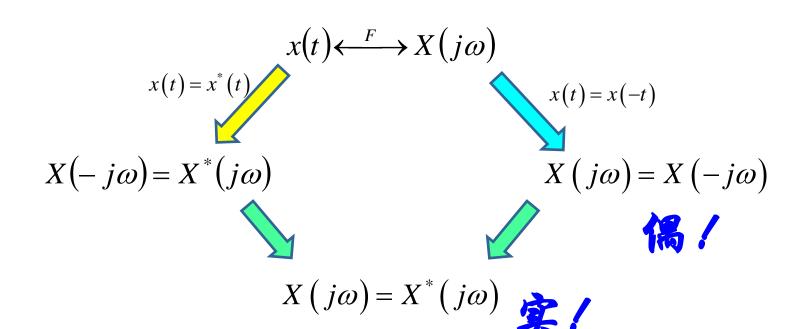
$$X(j\omega) = \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} + j\operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\} \Longrightarrow \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\}}{\operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{X(-j\omega)\}}$$

$$X(j\omega) = |X(j\omega)| e^{j\angle X(j\omega)} \qquad \qquad |X(j\omega)| = |X(-j\omega)|$$

$$\angle X(j\omega) = -\angle X(-j\omega)$$



若x(t)为实偶函数,则其傅里叶变换一定是实偶函数





$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$$

- > 若x(t) 为实偶信号,则 $X(j\omega)$ 是实偶函数
- > 若x(t) 为实奇信号,则 $X(j\omega)$ 是虚奇函数



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
$$x^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$$

若
$$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$$
 為 实信号,则
$$x_e(t) = Ev\{x(t)\} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$x_o(t) = Odd\{x(t)\} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$





$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega X(j\omega)$$

证明:

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[X(j\omega) j\omega \right] e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$





$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega X(j\omega)$$

$$x(t)$$
 微分系统 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$

微分在图像处理中的应用



$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega X(j\omega)$$





原始图

微分后

积分性质



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$$

积分性质的证明



$$F\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau e^{-j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-\tau)e^{-j\omega t}dt\right]d\tau$$

$$u(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \qquad \qquad u(t-\tau) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-\tau)e^{-j\omega t}dt\right]d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)\pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi\delta(\omega)X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

尺度变换

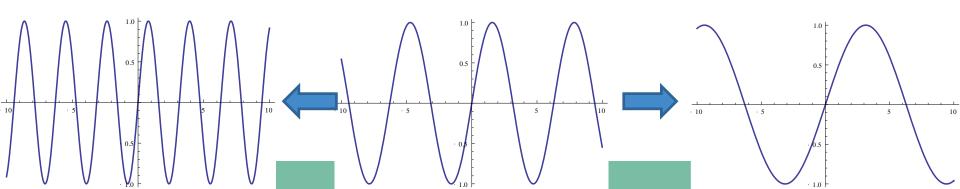


$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$x(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$$

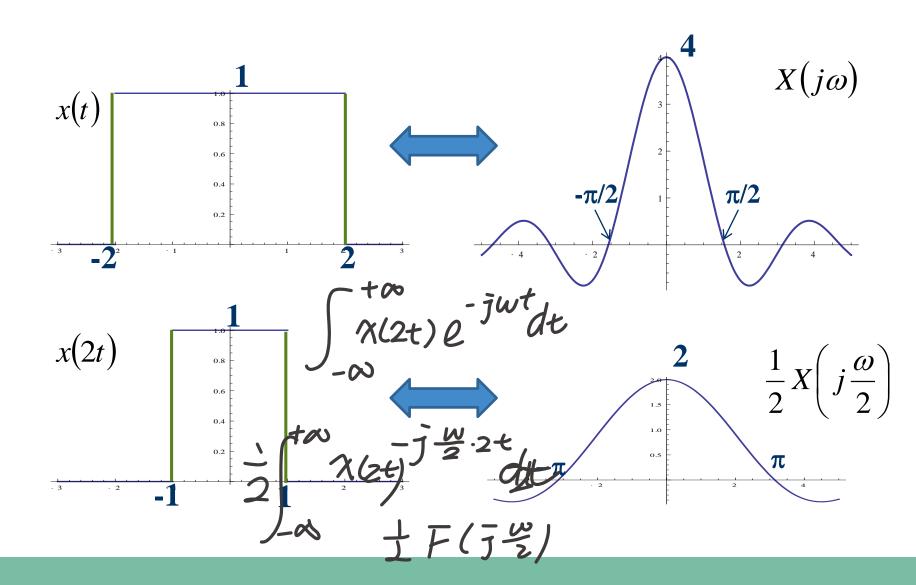
压缩与扩张





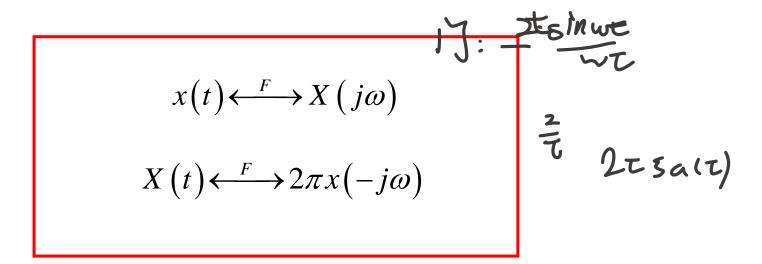
尺度变换





对偶性 Fourier · 自反变换





> 频移性质

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

> 频域微分性质

$$-jtx(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

帕斯瓦尔定理



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

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



$$x_{1}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(j\omega)$$

$$x_{2}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}(j\omega)$$

$$x_{1}(t) * x_{2}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(j\omega) X_{2}(j\omega)$$

蒸积定理



输入, 复正程信号 (特征函数)之和/

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_{1}) e^{j\omega_{1}t} \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_{2}) e^{j\omega_{2}t} \\ \vdots \\ + \\ \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} X(j\omega_{N}) e^{j\omega_{N}t} \end{cases} \qquad Y(j\omega_{1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t) e^{-j\omega_{1}t} d\omega \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \left[X(j\omega_{1}) \times Y(j\omega_{1}) + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \left[X(j\omega_{1}) \times Y(j\omega_{2}) + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \left[X(j\omega_{1}) \times Y(j\omega_{1}) + \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \left[X(j\omega_{1}$$

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} \dfrac{d\omega}{2\pi} ig[Xig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}ig)\!\! imes\!\!Yig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}ig)ig] e^{j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}t} \\ + & \dfrac{d\omega}{2\pi} ig[Xig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}ig)\!\! imes\!\!Yig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}ig)ig] e^{j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}t} \\ + & dots \\ \dfrac{d\omega}{2\pi} ig[Xig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle N}ig)\!\! imes\!\!Yig(j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle N}ig)ig] e^{j\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}N} \\ + & dots \\ dots \\ \vdots \end{array}\right.$$

$$N \to \infty$$
, $\omega_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$

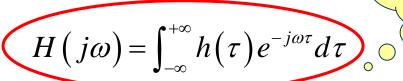
关于卷积性质的讨论



> 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:



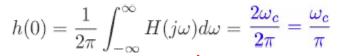
完全表征了一个LTI系统

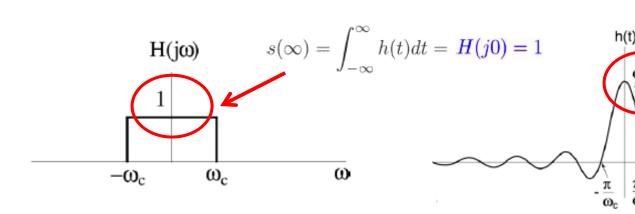
> LTI系统输出响应的频域求解

理想低通滤波器的频率响应



> 理想低通滤波器





$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}$$

时域和频域之间的折衷与权衡

理想低通滤波器的频率响应

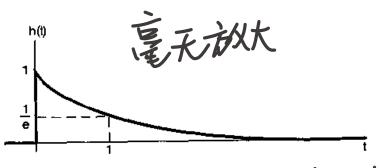


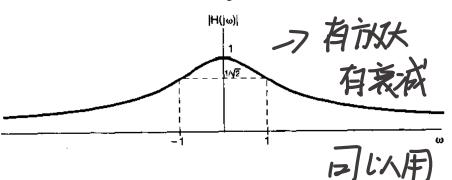
> 一种折衷方案

路噪、滤、去部分中海等

$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

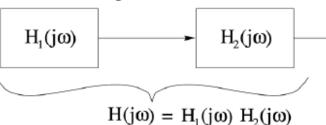
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$





卷-炯-炽明延

 $H_1(j\omega) = H_2(j\omega)$



H(jω)

利用卷积性质求解系统响应



$$h(t) = e^{-at}u(t), a > 0$$

$$\chi(t) = e^{-bt}u(t), b > 0$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$\chi(i\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-bt}u(t), b > 0$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{b+j\omega}$$

因此:

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)} = \frac{A}{a+j\omega} + \frac{B}{b+j\omega}$$

当
$$a \neq b$$
 时 : $A = \frac{1}{b-a} = -B$ $y(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \left[e^{-at} u(t) - e^{-bt} u(t) \right]$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = te^{-at}u(t)$$
 操作级分

相乘性质(调制性质) 用对满直接出



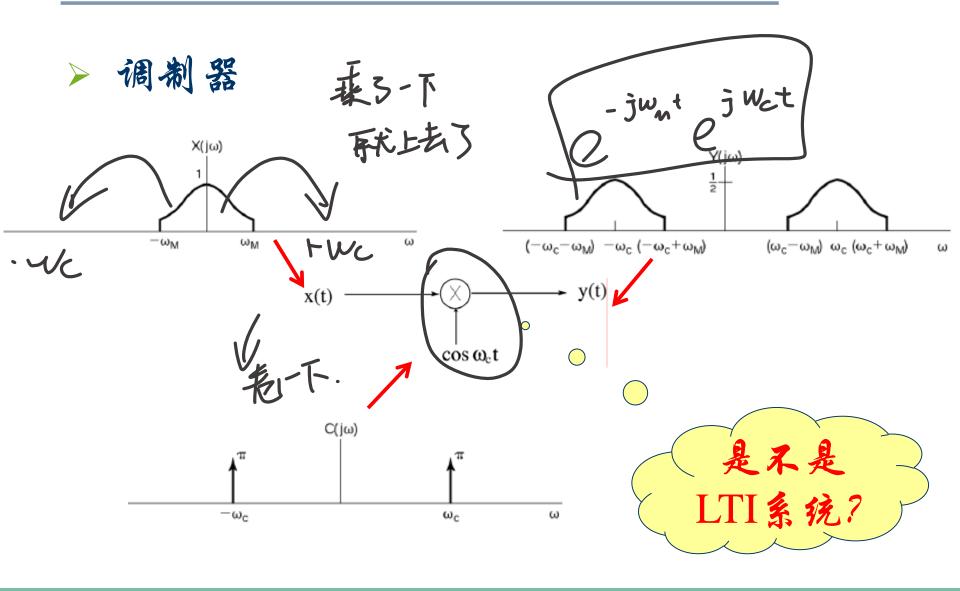
$$x_{1}(t) \overset{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(j\omega)$$

$$x_{2}(t) \overset{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}(j\omega)$$

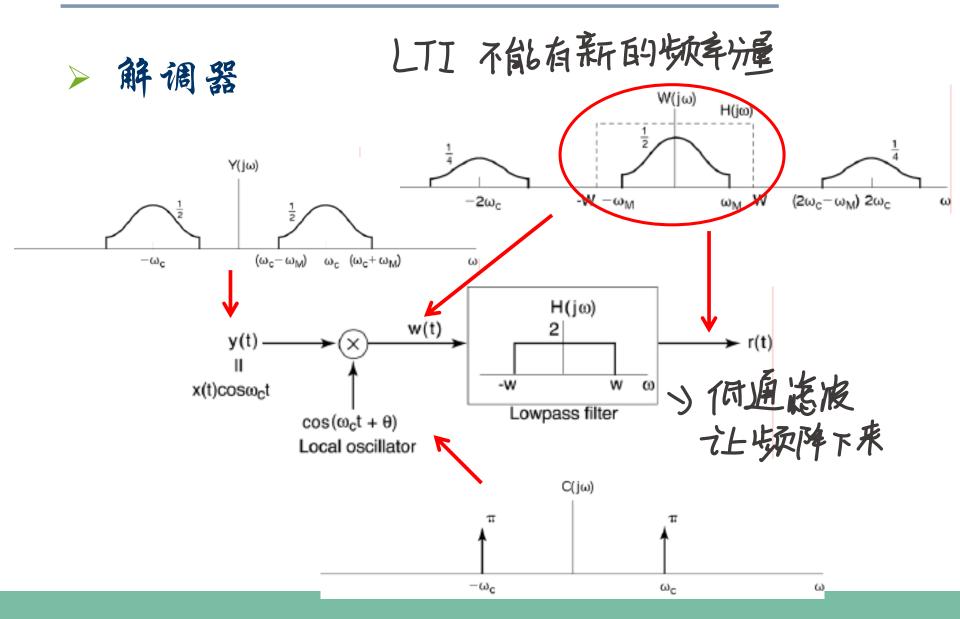
$$x_{1}(t) x_{2}(t) \overset{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[X_{1}(j\omega) * X_{2}(j\omega) \right]$$
不限的 \rightarrow 有限场份 \rightarrow 和限场份 \rightarrow

结合相乘性质和卷积性质可知,时限信号的带宽是无限的,带限信号的时间持续期是无限长的。

相乘性质的应用1, 幅度调制与解调。

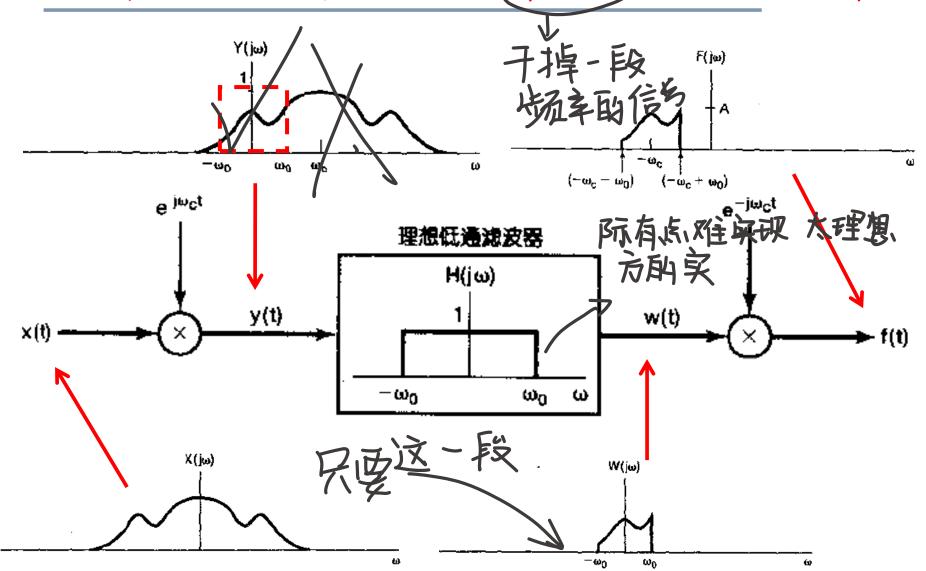


相乘性质的应用1: 幅度调制与解调②

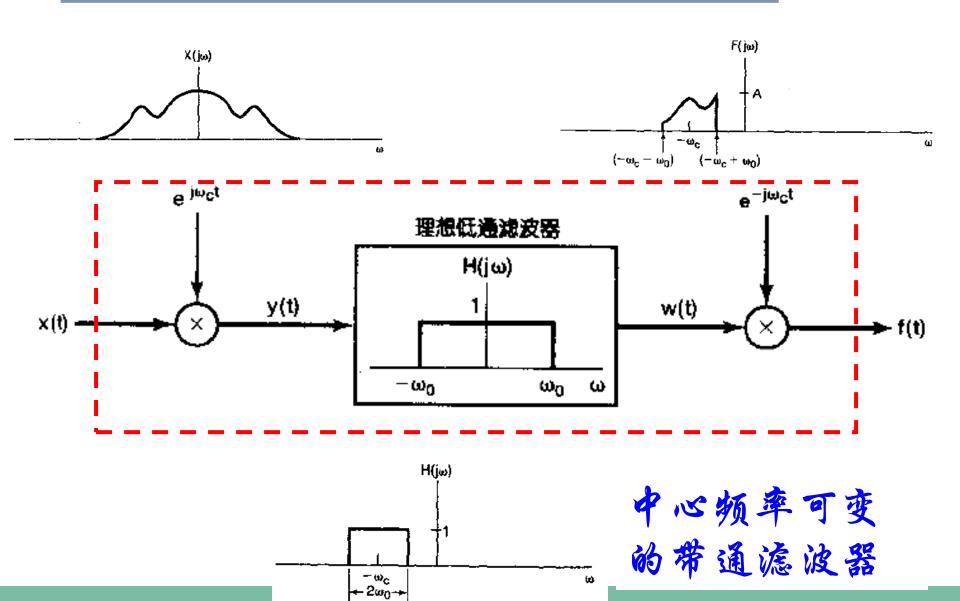


相乘性质的应用2:





相乘性质的应用2,带通滤波器设计@



向客提要



- ◆连续时间傅里叶变换的性质
- ☆应用举例

例 1



水下列信号的傅里叶变换,

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t \cdot \sin 8\pi t}{\pi t^2}$$

解,

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t \cdot \sin 8\pi t}{\pi t^2} = \pi \cdot \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin 8\pi t}{\pi t}$$

$$x_1(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow X_1(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| < 4\pi \\ 0, |\omega| > 4\pi \end{cases} \quad x_2(t) = \frac{\sin 8\pi t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow X_2(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| < 8\pi \\ 0, |\omega| > 8\pi \end{cases}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 4\pi, |\omega| < 4\pi \\ \frac{1}{2}\omega + 6\pi, -12\pi < \omega \le -4\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2}\omega + 6\pi, 4\pi < \omega \le 12\pi \\ 0, |\omega| > 12\pi \end{cases}$$

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成下列信号的傅里叶变换:

解: 注意到
$$g(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$e^{-|t|} \stackrel{\mathbf{Z}}{\underbrace{|t|}}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-a|t|} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \Rightarrow e^{-|t|} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$$

所吗:

$$G(j\omega) = \pi e^{-|\omega|}$$

例3



考虑一个信号x(t), 其傅里叶变换为 $X(j\omega)$, 假设给出下列条件; $\chi = A(j\omega t) - j\omega t$), $\chi = A(j\omega t) - j\omega t$, $\chi = A(j\omega t) - j\omega t$, $\chi = A(j\omega t) - j\omega t$,

2. $F^{-1}\{(1+j\omega)X(j\omega)\}=Ae^{-2t}u(t)$, ABtAX;

3. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \implies \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^$

 $\vec{x} x(t) 的 表达式。$

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解,由条件2可知

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{(1+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} = A\left\{\frac{1}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1}{2+j\omega}\right\}$$

$$x(t) = Ae^{-t}u(t) - Ae^{-2t}u(t)$$

由条件3可知

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| X \left(j\omega \right) \right|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| x \left(t \right) \right|^2 dt = 2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 1$$

$$A^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} \right) dt = 1$$

$$A = \sqrt{12} \qquad x(t) = \sqrt{12} \left(e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \right) u(t)$$

$$\sqrt{12}$$

$$x(t) = \sqrt{12(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})}u(t)$$

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已知某LTI系统的单位冲激响应为:

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\pi t}$$

成下列信号通过该系统后的输出:

$$x_1(t) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$$

$$x_1(t) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$$
 $x_2(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}t + \cos\frac{4\pi}{3}t + \cos 3\pi t\right)$

解,

$$y_1(t) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$$

$$y_1(t) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$$
 $y_2(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}t + \cos\frac{4\pi}{3}t\right)$



谢谢大家!