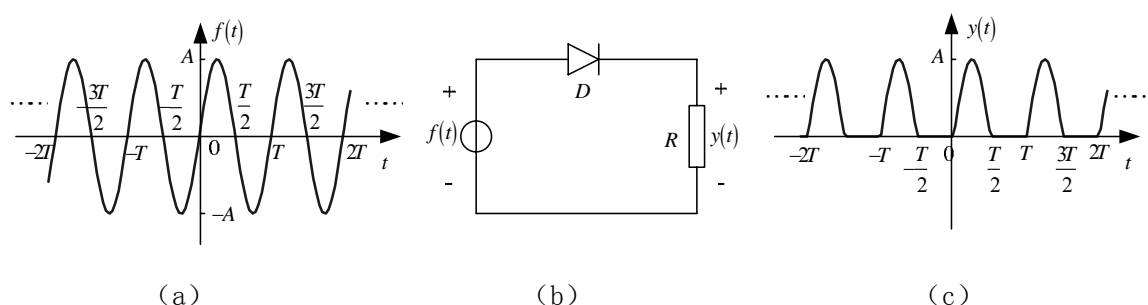


4-36 信号通过非线性系统所产生的失真称为非线性失真。其特点是在输出信号中产生了原信号中所没有的或新的频率成分。题图 4-36 (b) 所示为一非线性电路，其输入信号 $f(t)$ (题图 4-36 (a) 所示) 为单一正弦信号，其中只含有 f_0 的频率成分，经过该系统的非线性元件——二极管 (理想器件，其阈值电压设为 0 伏) 后得到半波整流信号 (题图 4-36 (c) 所示)，在波形上产生了失真，试计算输出信号 $y(t)$ 的傅里叶级数表示式，画出其幅度谱图。从幅度谱中，可看出输出信号产生了由无穷多个 f_0 的谐波分量构成的新频率。



题图 4-36 非线性失真

解：由已知可得输入信号的频率为 f_0 ，故其周期 $T = \frac{1}{f_0}$ ，角频率 $\omega_1 = 2\pi f_0$ ，其时域表达式为：

$f(t) = A \cdot \sin(2\pi f_0 \cdot t)$ 。由 (c) 图可知输出信号也为周期为 T 的周期信号，基波角频率仍为 $\omega_1 = 2\pi f_0$ ，在一个周期 $(0, T)$ 内，其表达式为：

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} A \cdot \sin(\omega_1 \cdot t), & 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{T}{2} < t < T \end{cases}$$

故其傅里叶级数的系数为：

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T y(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} A \sin(\omega_1 t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{e^{j\omega_1 t} - e^{-j\omega_1 t}}{2j} e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2jT} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-j\omega_1 t(n-1)} dt - \frac{1}{2jT} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-j\omega_1 t(n+1)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2jT} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{-j\omega_1(n-1)} \cdot e^{-j\omega_1 t(n-1)} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} - \frac{1}{2jT} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{-j\omega_1(n+1)} \cdot e^{-j\omega_1 t(n+1)} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ ，故 $T\omega_1 = 2\pi$ ，则上式可写为

$$\frac{1}{4\pi(n-1)} \cdot [e^{-j\pi(n-1)} - 1] - \frac{1}{4\pi(n+1)} \cdot [e^{-j\pi(n+1)} - 1]$$

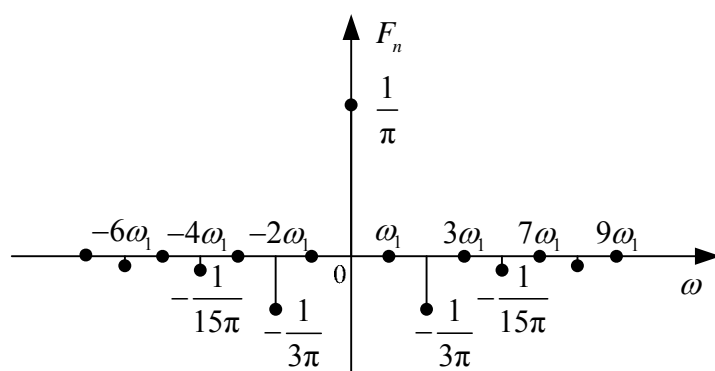
当 n 为奇数时, $n-1$, $n+1$ 为偶数, 则 $e^{-j\pi(n-1)} = e^{-j\pi(n+1)} = 1$ 。故 $F_n = 0$ 。

当 n 为偶数时, $n-1$, $n+1$ 为奇数, 则 $e^{-j\pi(n-1)} = e^{-j\pi(n+1)} = -1$ 。故

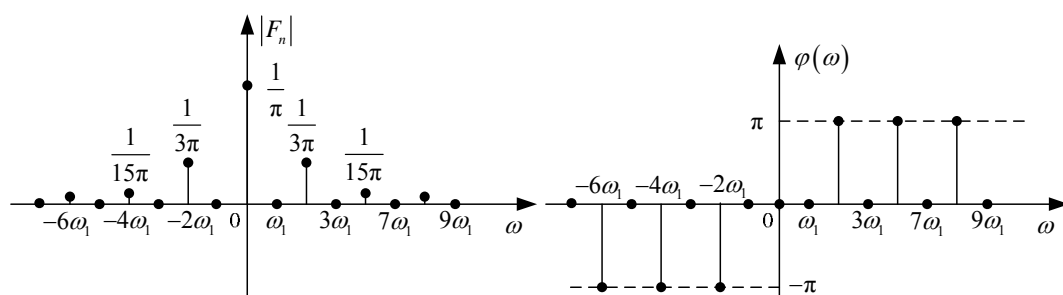
$$F_n = \frac{-2}{4\pi(n-1)} - \frac{-2}{4\pi(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} \right]$$

$$\text{所以, } F_n = \begin{cases} 0 & , n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{(n^2-1)\pi} & , n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

其频谱图如下图所示:



或画出其振幅谱和相位谱 (注意: 振幅谱是偶函数; 相位谱是奇函数) 分别如下图所示:



4-9 计算下列各信号的傅里叶变换

$$(1) (e^{-at} \cos \omega_0 t) u(t), a > 0$$

解: 根据欧拉公式 $\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t})$ 得:

$$(e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega_0 t) u(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha t} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) u(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{(j\omega_0 - \alpha)t} + e^{-(j\omega_0 + \alpha)t}] u(t) \\ \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(a - j\omega_0 + j\omega)} + \frac{1}{(a + j\omega_0 + j\omega)} \right]$$

$$(2) e^{2+t} u(-t+1)$$

$$\text{解: } e^{2+t} u(-t+1) \leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{2+t} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = e^2 \int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{(1-j\omega)t} dt = \frac{e^2}{1-j\omega} \cdot e^{(1-j\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} \\ = \frac{e^2}{1-j\omega} \cdot [e^{-(1-j\omega)} - 0] = \frac{e^{j\omega+1}}{1-j\omega}$$

$$(4) e^{-3|t|} [u(t+2) - u(t-3)]$$

解: 设 $x(t) = e^{-3|t|} [u(t+2) - u(t-3)]$, 则

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-2}^0 e^{3t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^3 e^{-3t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1 - e^{-2(3-j\omega)}}{3-j\omega} - \frac{e^{-3(3+j\omega)} - 1}{3+j\omega}$$

$$(5) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \delta(t-kT), \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\text{解: } \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \delta(t-kT) = \alpha^0 \delta(t) + \alpha^1 \delta(t-T) + \alpha^2 \delta(t-2T) + \dots$$

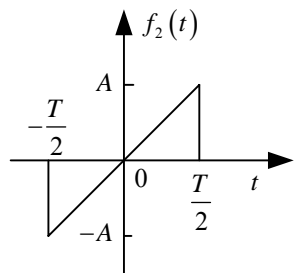
由于 α^k 是 k 的函数, 与 t 无关, 故当 k 一定时, α^k 相等于常数。而 $\delta(t-kT) \leftrightarrow e^{-jk\omega T}$, 故

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \delta(t-kT) \leftrightarrow \alpha^0 \cdot 1 + \alpha^1 \cdot e^{-j\omega T} + \alpha^2 \cdot e^{-j2\omega T} + \dots$$

由于 $\frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} = \alpha \cdot e^{-j\omega T}$ (复数), 又因为 $|\alpha| < 1$, 故 $\left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right| = |\alpha| < 1$, 利用等比数列求和公式得:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^k \delta(t-kT) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega T}}$$

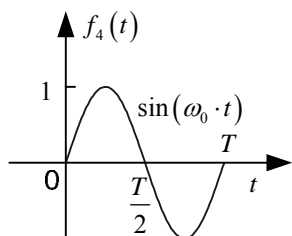
4-10 求题图 4-10 所示信号的傅里叶变换



解：由该信号波形图可得 $f_2(t) = \frac{2A}{T} \cdot t \cdot \left[u\left(t + \frac{T}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(j\omega) &= \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2A}{T} t \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{2A}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{-j\omega} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} t d(e^{-j\omega t}) = \frac{j2A}{\omega T} \left[t \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} - \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{j2A}{\omega T} \left[\frac{T}{2} (e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{2}} + e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}}) - \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \right] = \frac{j2A}{\omega T} \left[T \cos \frac{\omega T}{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega} \left(e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{2}} - e^{\frac{j\omega T}{2}} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{j2A}{\omega} \left[\cos \frac{\omega T}{2} - Sa\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) \right] \quad (\omega \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $F_2(0) = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2A}{T} t dt = 0$



解：由该信号波形图可得 $f_4(t) = \sin(\omega_0 \cdot t) \cdot [u(t) - u(t - T)]$

其中 $\sin(\omega_0 \cdot t) \leftrightarrow j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$

$$u(t) - u(t - T) = g_T\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow T \cdot Sa\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}}$$

利用卷积特性可得：

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin(\omega_0 \cdot t) \cdot [u(t) - u(t - T)] \\ &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \{ j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \} * \left\{ T \cdot Sa\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{jT}{2} \left\{ Sa\left[\frac{(\omega + \omega_0)T}{2}\right] \cdot e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0) \frac{T}{2}} - Sa\left[\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)T}{2}\right] \cdot e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0) \frac{T}{2}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4-11 求下列各傅里叶变换对应的连续时间信号

$$(1) X(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin[3(\omega-2\pi)]}{\omega-2\pi}$$

$$\text{解: } X(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin[3(\omega-2\pi)]}{\omega-2\pi} = \frac{2 \times 3 \sin[3(\omega-2\pi)]}{3(\omega-2\pi)} = 6Sa[3(\omega-2\pi)]$$

利用常用信号的傅里叶变换对可得

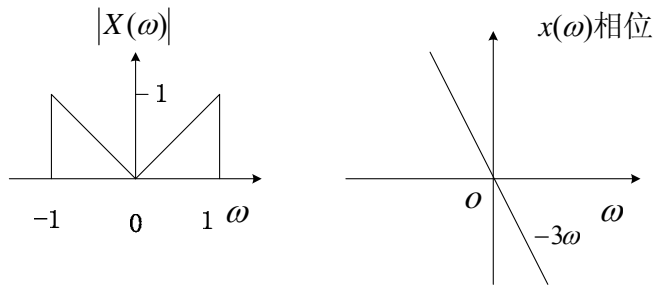
$$g_\tau(t) \leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} g_\tau(t) \leftrightarrow Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{由 } X(j\omega) \text{ 的表达式可得 } \frac{\tau}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \tau = 6$$

再利用频移特性可得:

$$6Sa[3(\omega-2\pi)] \leftrightarrow 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} g_6(t) \cdot e^{j2\pi t} = g_6(t) \cdot e^{j2\pi t}$$

(3) $X(j\omega)$ 的幅值和相位特性曲线如题图 4-11(a)所示



题图 4-11(a)

解: 由幅度谱图形可得: $|X(\omega)| = (-\omega) \cdot [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega)] + \omega \cdot [u(\omega) - u(\omega-1)]$

$$\text{故 } X(j\omega) = |X(\omega)| \cdot e^{j\phi(\omega)} = |X(\omega)| \cdot e^{-j3\omega}$$

根据傅里叶逆变换的定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ (-\omega) \cdot [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega)] + \omega \cdot [u(\omega) - u(\omega-1)] \right\} \cdot e^{-j3\omega} \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-1}^0 (-\omega) e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \int_0^1 \omega e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{j(t-3)} e^{j\omega(t-3)} - \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} e^{j\omega(t-3)} \right\} \bigg|_{-1}^0 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{j(t-3)} e^{j\omega(t-3)} - \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} e^{j\omega(t-3)} \right\} \bigg|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{-1}{2\pi} \left\{ -\frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} - \frac{-1}{j(t-3)} e^{-j(t-3)} + \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} e^{-j(t-3)} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{j(t-3)} e^{j(t-3)} - \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} e^{j(t-3)} + \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{j(t-3)} [e^{j(t-3)} - e^{-j(t-3)}] - \frac{1}{[j(t-3)]^2} [e^{j(t-3)} + e^{-j(t-3)}] \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(t-3)}{t-3} + \frac{\cos(t-3)}{(t-3)^2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad X(j\omega) = 2[\delta(\omega-1) - \delta(\omega+1)] + 3[\delta(\omega-2\pi) + \delta(\omega+2\pi)]$$

解：由于

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(\omega_0 t) &\leftrightarrow \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \\
\sin(\omega_0 t) &\leftrightarrow j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$2[\delta(\omega-1) - \delta(\omega+1)] = \frac{-2}{j\pi} \{ j\pi [\delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)] \}$$

故
$$x(t) = \frac{2j}{\pi} \sin t + \frac{3}{\pi} \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$(6) \quad F(j\omega) = \frac{4\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$$

解：由于 $e^{-\alpha|t|} (\alpha > 0) \leftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \Rightarrow e^{-|t|} = e^{-\alpha|t|} \Big|_{\alpha=1} \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$

利用频域微分特性可得：

$$(-jt) \cdot e^{-|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \right) = \frac{-4\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$$

故
$$F(j\omega) = \frac{4\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \leftrightarrow jt \cdot e^{-|t|}$$

$$(7) \quad \delta(\omega - 2000\pi)$$

解：由 $1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$ 及频移特性可得：

$$\delta(\omega - 2000\pi) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j2000\pi t}$$

4-13 试求下列信号的频谱函数

$$(2) \quad g_{2\pi}(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t$$

解：由于 $g_{2\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi Sa\left(\frac{2\pi\omega}{2}\right)$, $\cos(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$, 由卷积特性可

得：

$$\begin{aligned} g_{2\pi}(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left\{ 2\pi Sa(\pi\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \right\} \\ &= \pi \left[Sa(\pi(\omega + \omega_0)) + Sa(\pi(\omega - \omega_0)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-3)}{\pi(t-3)}$$

$$\text{解：} \quad \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-3)}{\pi(t-3)} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-3)}{2\pi(t-3)} = 2Sa[2\pi(t-3)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ 4\pi \cdot Sa\left[\frac{4\pi(t-3)}{2}\right] \right\}$$

利用常用信号变换对，对称性及时移性可得：

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ 4\pi \cdot Sa\left[\frac{4\pi(t-3)}{2}\right] \right\} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi g_{4\pi}(\omega) e^{-j3\omega} = g_{4\pi}(\omega) e^{-j3\omega}$$

$$(4) \quad e^{-(3+3t)}\delta(t)$$

解：利用 $\delta(t)$ 函数的性质及其傅里叶变换可得：

$$e^{-(3+3t)}\delta(t) = e^{-3}\delta(t) \leftrightarrow e^{-3} \cdot 1 = e^{-3}$$

4-14 已知信号 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $F(j\omega)$, 试利用傅里叶变换的性质求如下函数的傅里叶变换

$$(1) \quad t \cdot f(3t)$$

解：利用尺度变换及频域微分特性可得：

$$f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{3}\right), \quad (-jt) \cdot f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \frac{dF\left(j\frac{\omega}{3}\right)}{d\omega} \Rightarrow t \cdot f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{3} \frac{dF\left(j\frac{\omega}{3}\right)}{d\omega}$$

令 $\frac{\omega}{3} = \omega'$, 则 $d\omega = 3d\omega'$, 可得：

$$t \cdot f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{9} \frac{dF(j\omega')}{d\omega'}$$

将上式中的 ω' 用 ω 替换 (即令 $\omega' = \omega$) 得:

$$t \cdot f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{9} \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$(2) (t-5) \cdot f(t)$$

$$\text{解: 由于 } tf(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}, \quad 5f(t) \leftrightarrow 5F(j\omega)$$

$$\text{由线性特性可得: } (t-5) \cdot f(t) = t \cdot f(t) - 5f(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} - 5F(j\omega)$$

$$(3) (t-1) \cdot \frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{解: 由时域微分特性可得: } \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$\text{由频域微分特性得: } t \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j[j\omega F(j\omega)]' = -F(j\omega) - \omega \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

故由线性性得:

$$(t-1) \cdot \frac{df(t)}{dt} = t \cdot \frac{df(t)}{dt} - \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow -F(j\omega) - \omega \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} - j\omega \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$(4) (2-t) \cdot f(2-t)$$

解: 方法一:

$$(t+2)f(t+2) \leftrightarrow je^{j2\omega} F'(j\omega) \quad (\text{时移性及频域微分})$$

由尺度变换 (注意: 只将 t 用 $-t$ 替换, $a = -1$) 得:

$$(2-t)f(2-t) \leftrightarrow je^{-j2\omega} [F'(j\omega)]_{\omega=-\omega} = je^{-j2\omega} \frac{dF(-j\omega)}{d(-\omega)} = -je^{-j2\omega} \frac{dF(-j\omega)}{d(\omega)}$$

$$\text{方法二: } (2-t) \cdot f(2-t) = -(t-2) \cdot f[-(t-2)]$$

$$\text{由于 } t \cdot f(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}, \quad \text{故由尺度变换 } (a = -1) \text{ 得:}$$

$$(-t) \cdot f(-t) \leftrightarrow j \cdot \frac{1}{|-1|} \frac{dF(-j\omega)}{d(-\omega)} = -j \frac{dF(-j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

由时移性得：

$$-(t-2) \cdot f[-(t-2)] \leftrightarrow -j \frac{dF(-j\omega)}{d\omega} \cdot e^{-j2\omega}$$

4-15 已知 $f(t) * f'(t) = (1-t)e^{-t}u(t)$ ，求信号 $f(t)$ 。

解：设 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$ ，则根据时域微分特性可得 $f'(t) \leftrightarrow j\omega \cdot F(j\omega)$ 。对式

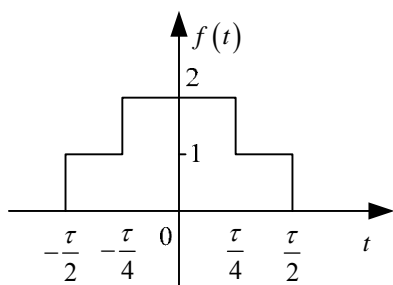
$f(t) * f'(t) = (1-t)e^{-t}u(t)$ 两边求傅里叶变换得：

$$F(j\omega) \cdot [j\omega \cdot F(j\omega)] = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} - j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{1}{1+j\omega} \right) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} = \frac{j\omega}{(1+j\omega)^2}$$

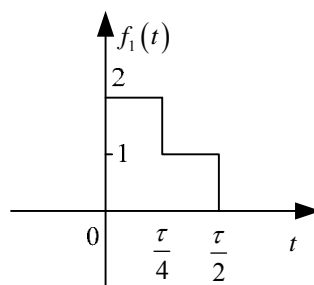
$$\text{故} \quad F^2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} \Rightarrow F(j\omega) = \pm \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

求其逆变换得： $f(t) = \pm e^{-t}u(t)$

4-17 已知信号 $f(t)$ 如题图 4-17 (a) 所示，试使用以下方法计算其傅里叶变换



(a)



(b)

题图 4-17

(1) 利用定义计算 $F(j\omega)$ ；

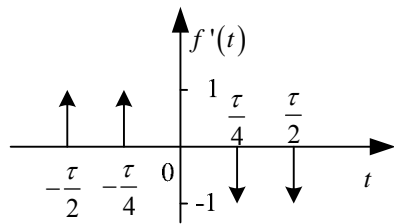
$$\text{解：} F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\tau/2}^{-\tau/4} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\tau/4}^{\tau/4} 2 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{\tau/4}^{\tau/2} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(-j\omega)} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{-\frac{\tau}{4}} + \frac{2}{(-j\omega)} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{4}}^{\frac{\tau}{4}} + \frac{1}{(-j\omega)} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{\frac{\tau}{4}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{(-j\omega)} \cdot \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} \right) + \frac{2}{(-j\omega)} \cdot \left(e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} \right) + \frac{1}{(-j\omega)} \cdot \left(e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(-j\omega)} \cdot \left[\left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} \right) - \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} \right) - 2 \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\omega} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}}}{2j} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}}{2j} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\omega} \cdot \left[\sin\left(\omega\frac{\tau}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\omega\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

故 $F(j\omega) = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$

(2) 利用傅里叶变换的微积分特性计算;

解: $f(t)$ 的一阶导数如下图所示, 则 $f'(t) = \delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) + \delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{4}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{4}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$ 。



根据 $\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$ 及时移特性得: $f'(t) \leftrightarrow e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega} + e^{j\frac{\tau}{4}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{\tau}{4}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega}$ 。由 $f'(t)$ 的波形图

可知 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t)dt = 0$, 故根据时域积分特性可得:

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f'(\tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega} + e^{j\frac{\tau}{4}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{\tau}{4}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega}}{j\omega} = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$

(3) $f(t) = \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] + \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{4}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{4}\right) \right]$, 利用常用信号 $u(t)$ 的

傅里叶变换及傅里叶变换的线性特性及时移特性计算 $F(j\omega)$;

解: 由于 $u(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$, 则 $u(t \pm t_0) \leftrightarrow \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] e^{\pm j\omega t_0}$

$$\text{所以 } f(t) \leftrightarrow \left[\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] \left[e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} + e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} \right] = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$

(4) $f(t) = f_1(t) + f_1(-t)$ ($f_1(t)$ 如题图 4-17 (b) 所示), 先计算 $F_1(j\omega)$, 然后利用尺度变换性质计算 $F(j\omega)$;

解: $f_1(t) = 2u(t) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{4}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$, 利用阶跃信号的傅里叶变换及时移特性得:

$$f_1(t) \leftrightarrow \left[\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] \left(2 - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} \right) = \frac{2 - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}}{j\omega}$$

由于 $f(t) = f_1(t) + f_1(-t)$, 由尺度变换得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) = f_1(t) + f_1(-t) &\leftrightarrow F_1(j\omega) + F_1(-j\omega) = \frac{2 - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}}{j\omega} + \frac{2 - e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}}{j(-\omega)} \\ &= \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} + e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}}{j\omega} = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(5) $f(t) = g_\tau(t) + g_{\tau/2}(t)$, 利用门函数的傅里叶变换及傅里叶变换的线性特性 $F(j\omega)$;

解: 由于 $g_\tau(t) \leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$, $g_{\frac{\tau}{2}}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$, 根据线性性得:

$$f_1(t) = g_\tau(t) + g_{\frac{\tau}{2}}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$

(6) $f(t) = 2g_{\tau/2}(t) + g_{\tau/4}\left(t + \frac{3\tau}{8}\right) + g_{\tau/4}\left(t - \frac{3\tau}{8}\right)$, 利用门函数的傅里叶变换和傅

里叶变换的线性特性及时移特性计算 $F(j\omega)$ 。

解: $g_{\frac{\tau}{2}}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$, $g_{\frac{\tau}{4}}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\tau}{4} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right)$, 则由时移特性可得:

$$f(t) = 2g_{\tau/2}(t) + g_{\tau/4}\left(t + \frac{3\tau}{8}\right) + g_{\tau/4}\left(t - \frac{3\tau}{8}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) + \frac{\tau}{4} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) e^{\frac{3\tau}{8}j\omega} + \frac{\tau}{4} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) e^{-\frac{3\tau}{8}j\omega} \\
&= \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right) \\
\frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right) &= \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right)}{\frac{\omega\tau}{8}}
\end{aligned}$$

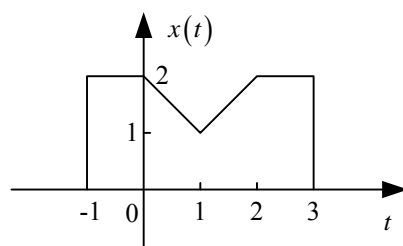
由于 $2\sin x \cos y = \sin(x-y) + \sin(x+y)$, 则

$$\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin\left(-\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$\text{故: } \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right)}{\frac{\omega\tau}{8}} = \frac{2}{\omega} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \right] = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) - \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以 } f(t) &\leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\tau}{8}\omega\right) = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) + \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) - \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \\
&= \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

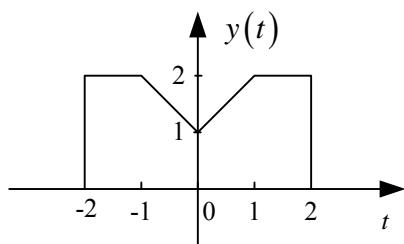
4-19 设 $X(j\omega)$ 表示题图 4-19 所示信号的傅里叶变换。



题图 4-19

- (1) 求 $X(j\omega)$ 的相位;
- (2) 求 $X(0)$
- (3) 求 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) d\omega$
- (4) 计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j2\omega} d\omega$
- (5) 计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$

解: (1) 设 $y(t) = x(t+1)$, 其波形如下图所示。 $y(t) \leftrightarrow Y(j\omega)$, 则 $Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) e^{j\omega}$ 。



由 $y(t)$ 的波形可知, 其为实偶函数, 根据傅里叶变换的定义可得 $Y(j\omega)$ 为 ω 的偶函数, 且为实函数, 因此 $Y(j\omega)$ 的相位为 0, 由式 $Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)e^{j\omega}$ 得:

$$X(j\omega) = Y(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

故 $X(j\omega)$ 的相位为 $\varphi(\omega) = -\omega$

$$(2) \quad X(0) = X(j0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt = 7 \quad (x(t) \text{ 的面积})$$

$$(3) \quad \text{由 } x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega \text{ 得}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega)d\omega = 2\pi x(0) = 4\pi$$

$$(4) \quad \text{设 } Y(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} = 2Sa(\omega) \leftrightarrow y(t) = g_2(t)$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega)e^{j2\omega}d\omega = 2\pi f(2)$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j2\omega}d\omega = 2\pi \mathcal{F}^{-1}[X(j\omega) \cdot Y(j\omega)] \Big|_{t=2} = 2\pi \cdot [x(t) * y(t)] \Big|_{t=2}$$

由时域卷积可得 $f(2) = x(t) * y(t) \Big|_{t=2} = 2$, 故 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j2\omega}d\omega = 4\pi$ 。

$$(5) \quad \text{由帕塞瓦尔定理得 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t)dt = 26\pi \quad (x^2(t) \text{ 的面积乘以 } 2\pi)$$

$x^2(t)$ 的图形如下图所示

