信号处理原理-02

刘华平

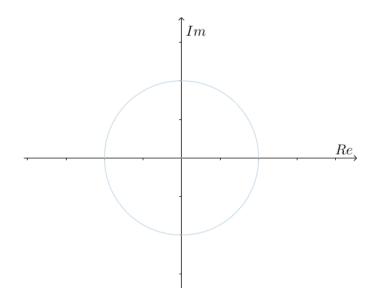
清华大学

欧拉公式

欧拉公式

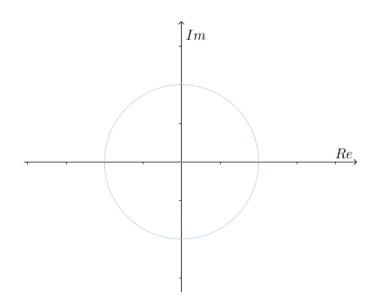
欧拉公式将三角函数与复数指数函数相关联





欧拉公式将三角函数与复数指数函数相关联

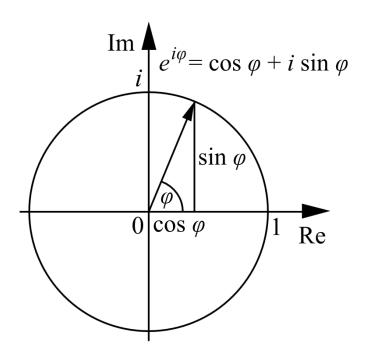




$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$

欧拉公式把实数的三角运算变成了复数的旋转运算,把 指数运算变成了乘积运算,把纯微分方程的求解过程变 成了指数方程的求解过程,大大简化了运算。

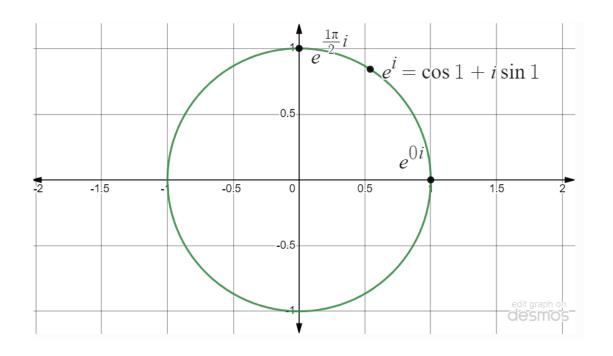
$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$



$$\sin(\varphi) = \frac{e^{j\varphi} - e^{-j\varphi}}{2j}$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = \frac{e^{j\varphi} + e^{-j\varphi}}{2}$$

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$
$$(e^{j})^{\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$



$$e^0 = \cos(0) + j\sin(0)$$

$$e^j = \cos(1) + j\sin(1)$$

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + j\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

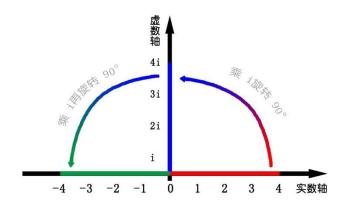
$$e^{j\pi} = \cos(\pi) + j\sin(\pi)$$

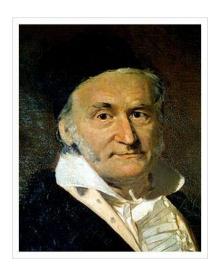
$$e^{j2\pi} = \cos(2\pi) + j\sin(2\pi)$$

$$e^{j\pi} = \cos(\pi) + j\sin(\pi)$$

上帝公式

$$e^{j\pi} + 1 = 0$$





 一个人第一次看到这个公式而不 感到它的魅力,他不可能成为数 学家。

欢拉公式——证明

> 方法一: 泰勒级数法

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{split} e^{i\theta} &= 1 + i\theta + \frac{(i\theta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(i\theta)^3}{3!} + \frac{(i\theta)^4}{4!} + \frac{(i\theta)^5}{5!} + \frac{(i\theta)^6}{6!} + \frac{(i\theta)^7}{7!} + \frac{(i\theta)^8}{8!} + \cdots \\ &= 1 + i\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - \frac{i\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{i\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^6}{6!} - \frac{i\theta^7}{7!} + \frac{\theta^8}{8!} + \cdots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \frac{\theta^6}{6!} + \frac{\theta^8}{8!} - \cdots\right) + i\left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots\right) \\ &= \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \end{split}$$

欧拉公式——证明

▶ 方法二: 微分法

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x + i \sin x}{e^{ix}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-\sin x + i \cos x) \cdot e^{ix} - (\cos x + i \sin x) \cdot i \cdot e^{ix}}{(e^{ix})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x \cdot e^{ix} - i^2 \sin x \cdot e^{ix}}{(e^{ix})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x \cdot e^{ix} + \sin x \cdot e^{ix}}{(e^{ix})^2}$$

$$= 0$$

欧拉公式——应用

▶复指数信号

$$f(t) = Ke^{St}$$

复指数信号与正 余弦信号之间的 关系

$$f(t) = Ke^{st} = Ke^{(\sigma + j\omega)t}$$
$$= Ke^{\sigma t} \cdot e^{+j\omega t}$$
$$= Ke^{\sigma t} \cdot (\cos \omega t + j\sin \omega t)$$

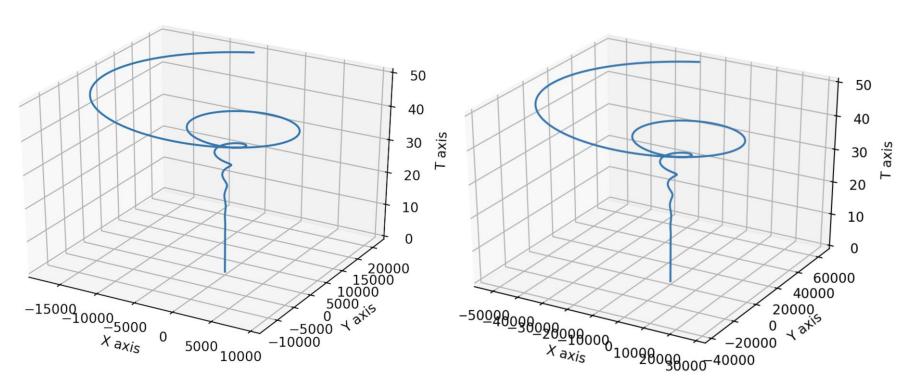
欧拉公式

$$\begin{cases} e^{j\omega t} = \cos \omega t + j\sin \omega t \\ e^{-j\omega t} = \cos \omega t - j\sin \omega t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \\ \sin \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \end{cases}$$

►复指数信号 $f(t) = Ke^{st}$ $Ke^{\sigma} \cdot (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$

K,σ 和 ω 的取值不同,复指数信号有什么不同?

$$\sigma = 0.2$$
, $\omega = 1$, K取不同的值



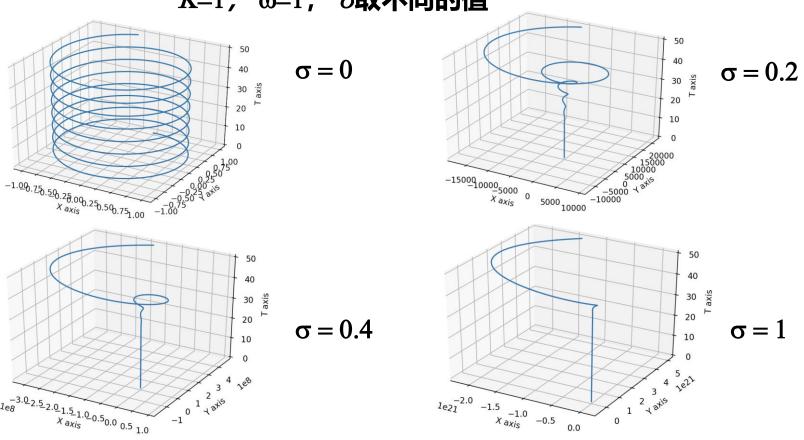
K=1

K=3

▶复指数信号 $f(t) = Ke^{st} Ke^{\sigma} \cdot (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$

K, σ 和 ω 的取值不同,复指数信号有什么不同?

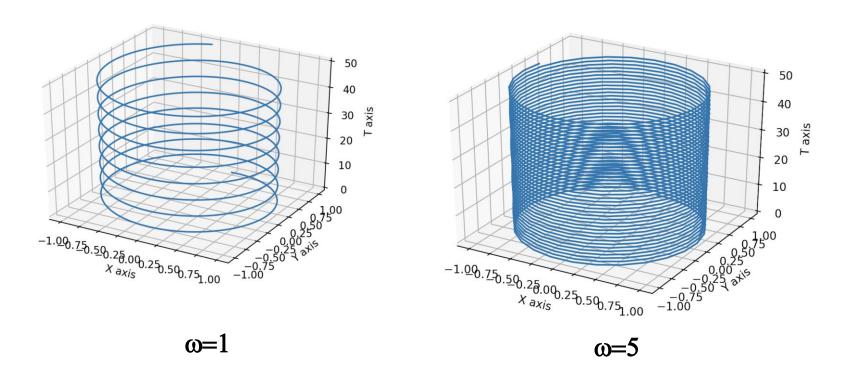
K=1, $\omega=1$, σ 取不同的值



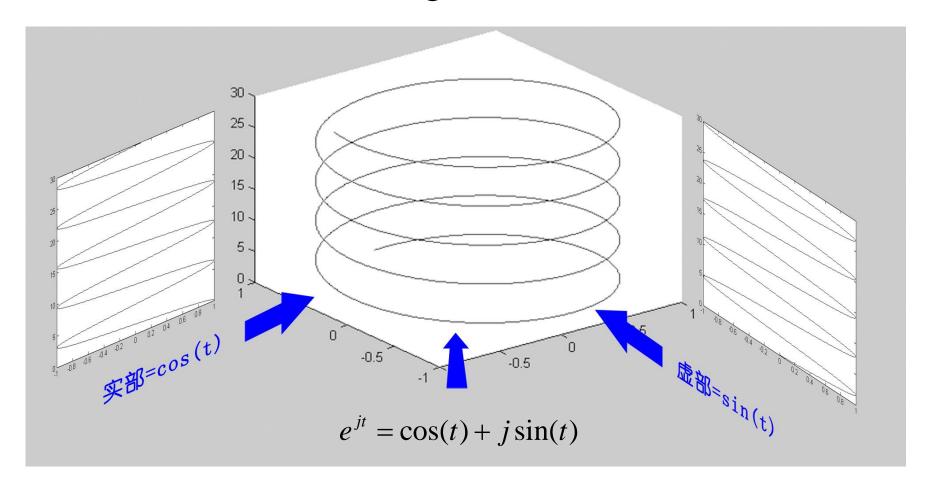
▶复指数信号 $f(t) = Ke^{St} Ke^{\sigma t} \cdot (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$

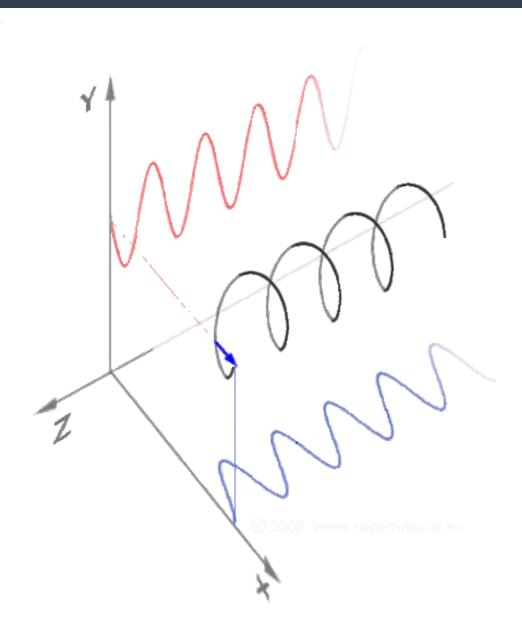
K, σ 和 ω 的取值不同,复指数信号有什么不同?

K=1, $\sigma=0$, ω 取不同的值



 e^{jt}



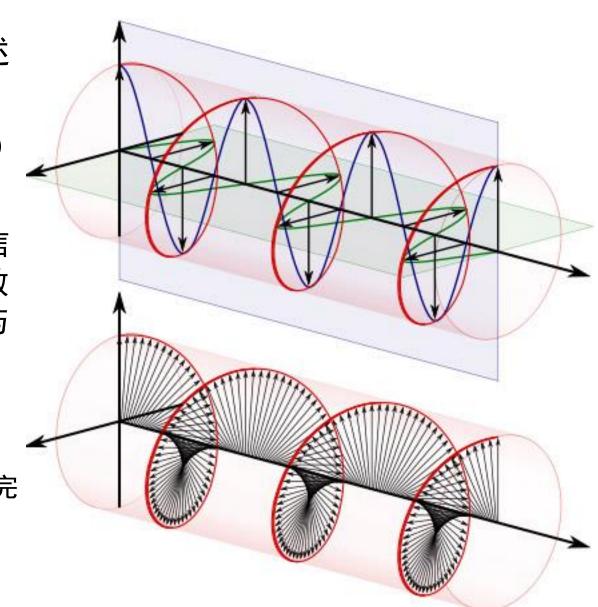


• 难点:如何统一描述电场与磁场信号?

• Tips: 电场与磁场90 度垂直

解决方案:用复值信号的实数部分和虚数部分分别表示电场与磁场信号。

电场与磁场可以用复数完 美地表示!



常规运算

线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

数学运算

算

微分运算

 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$

积分运算

 $\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau$

波形变换

时移运算

 $f(t-t_0)$

反褶运算

f(-t)

压扩运算

f(at)

相关运算

常 规运算

线性运算

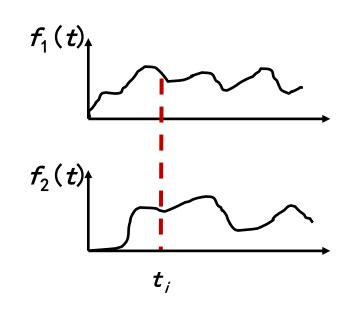
$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

因变量

自

量



波 形变换

时移运算

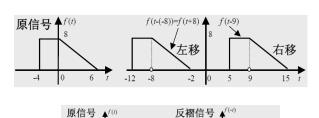
 $f(t-t_0)$

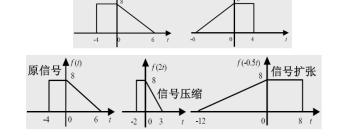
反褶运算

f(-t)

压扩运算

变 f(at)





常规运算

线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

数学运算

微分运算

 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$

积分运算

 $\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau$

波形变换

时移运算

f(-t)

 $f(t-t_0)$

反褶运算

压扩运算

f(at)

相互运算

卷积运算

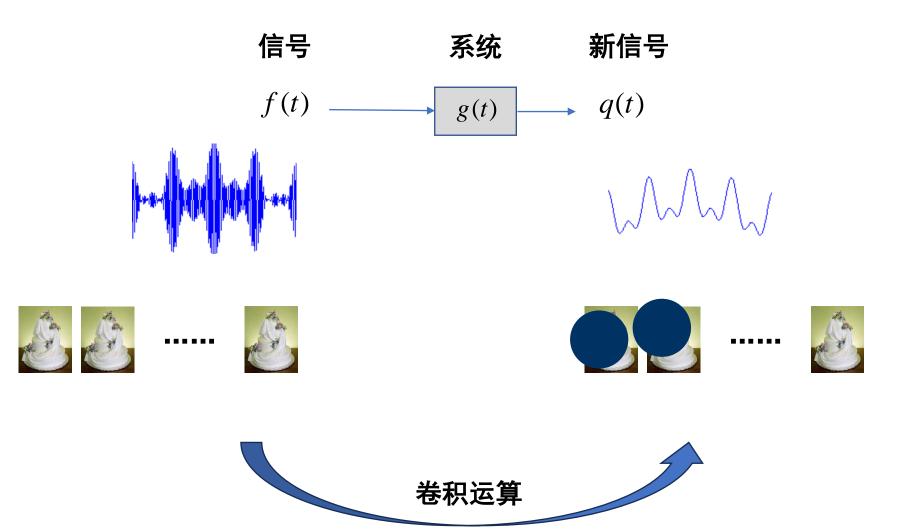
相关运算

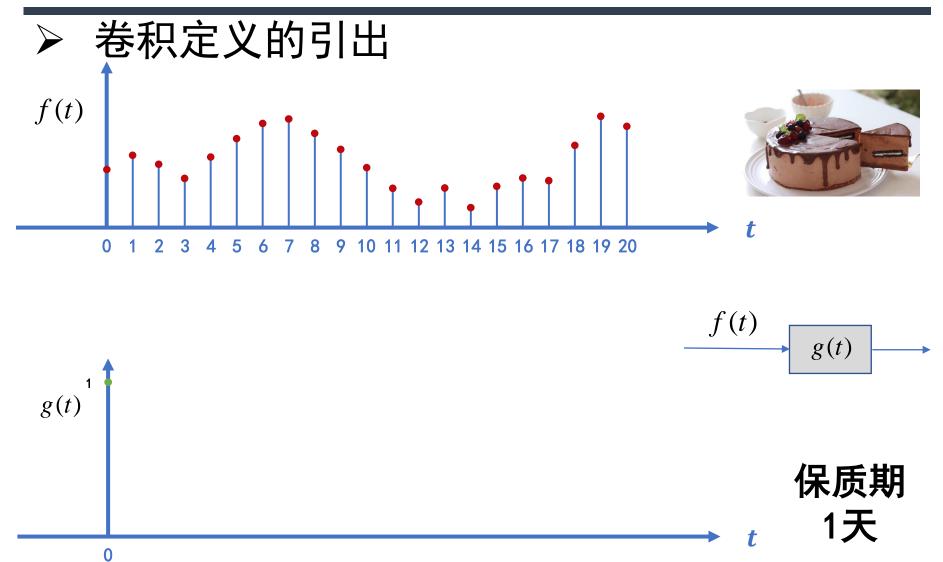
信号的卷积运算

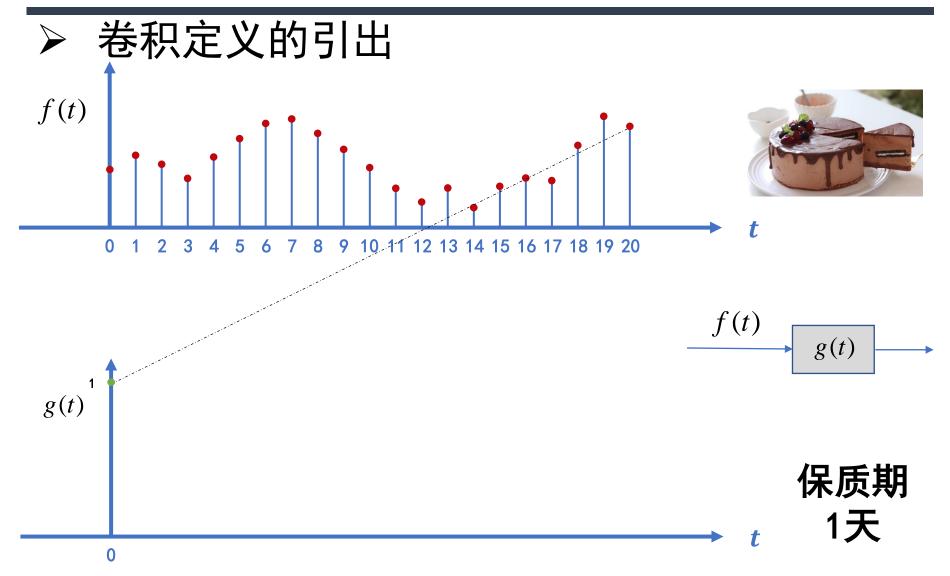
$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

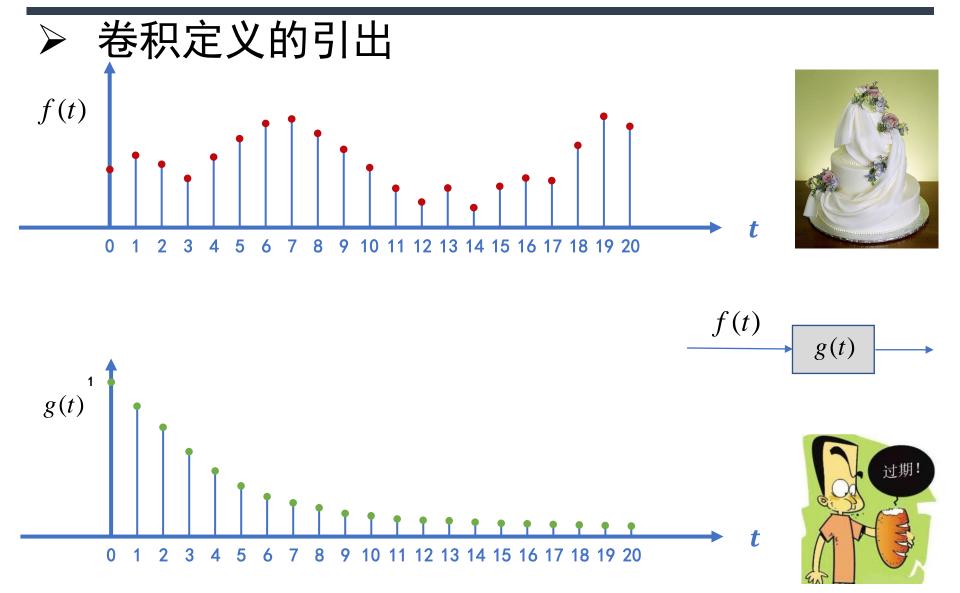
$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$

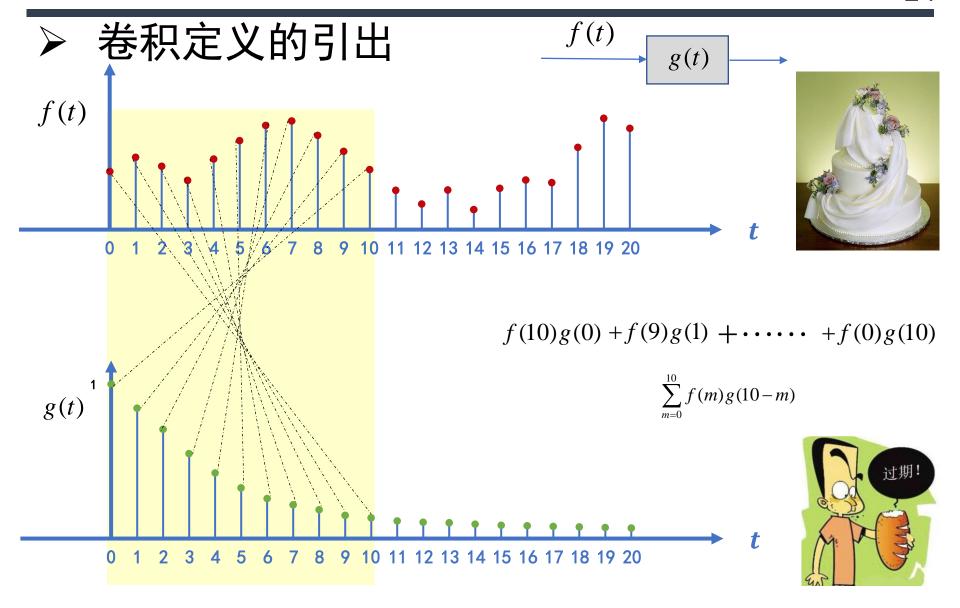
> 卷积定义的引出

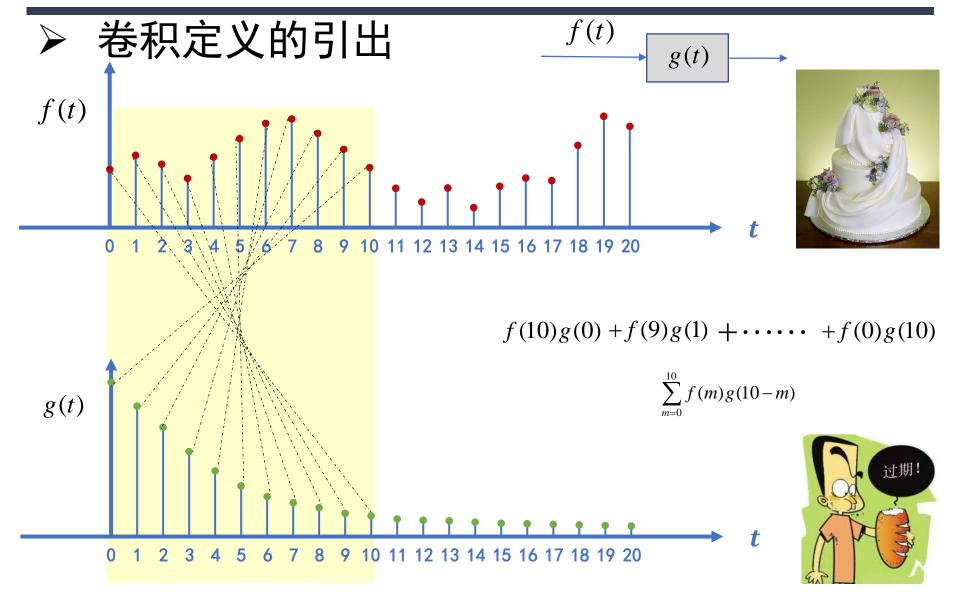


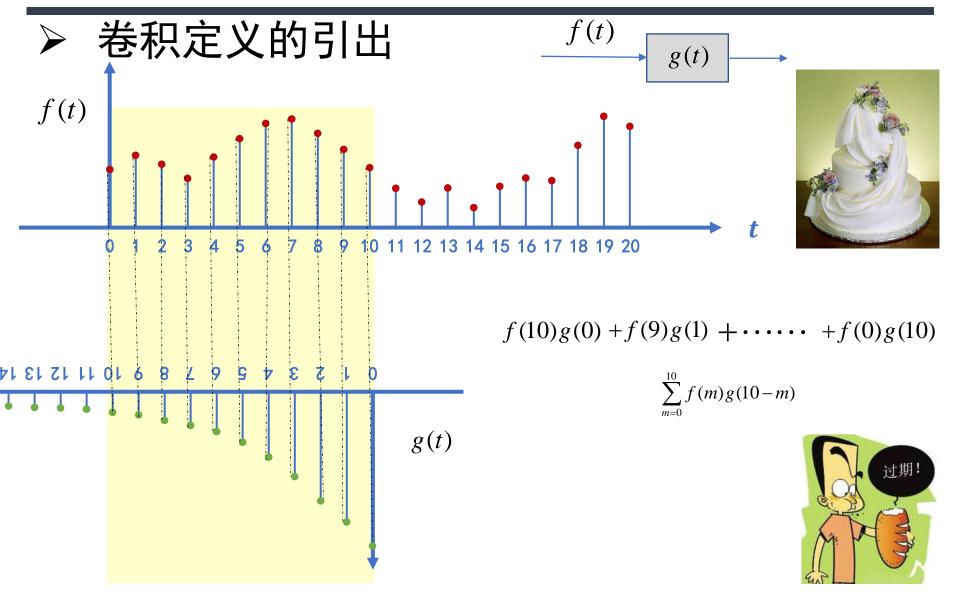


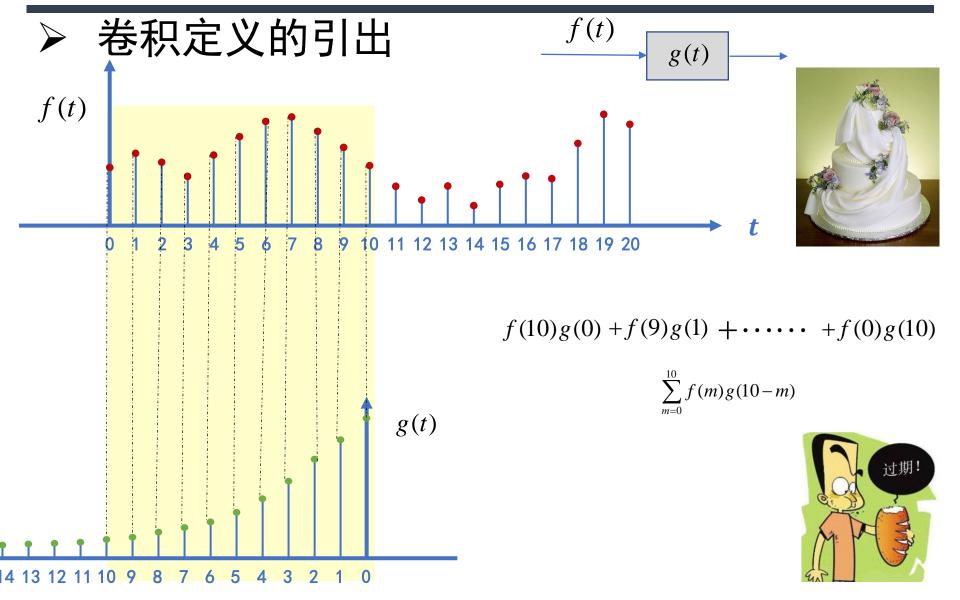








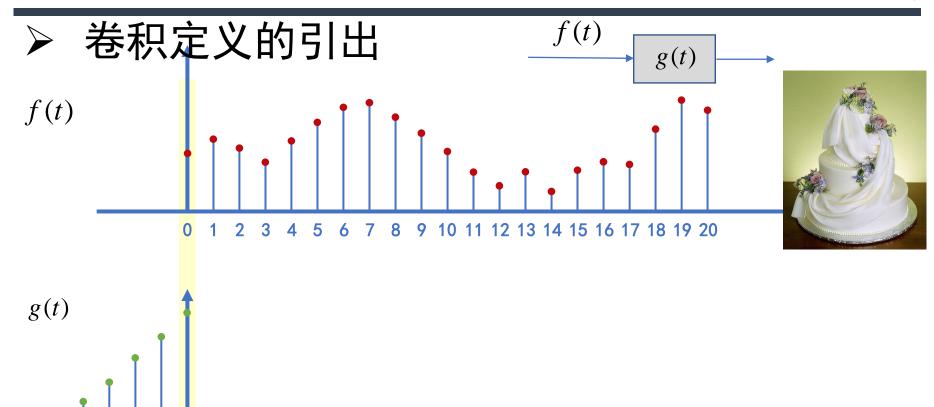




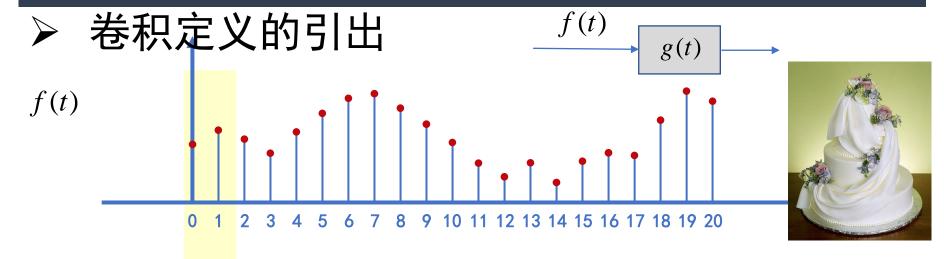
过期!

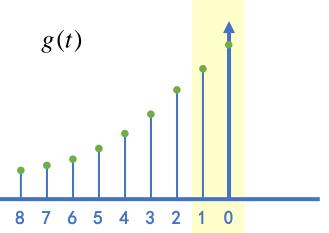
信号的卷积运算——定义

5



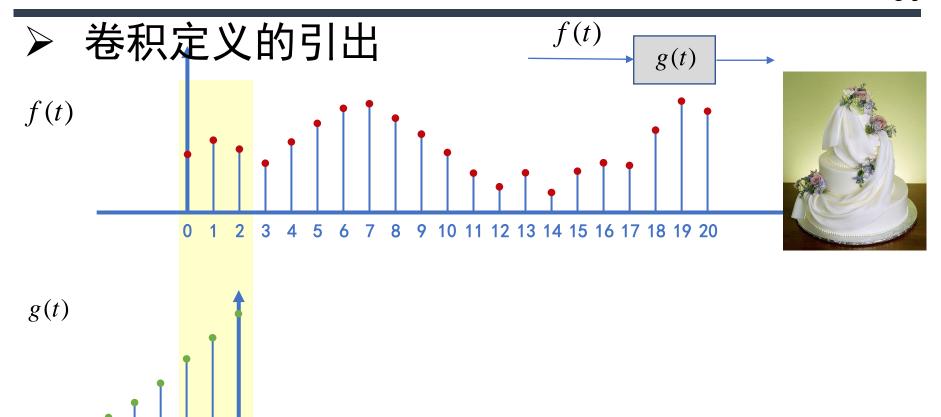
$$(f * g)(0) = f(0)g(0)$$



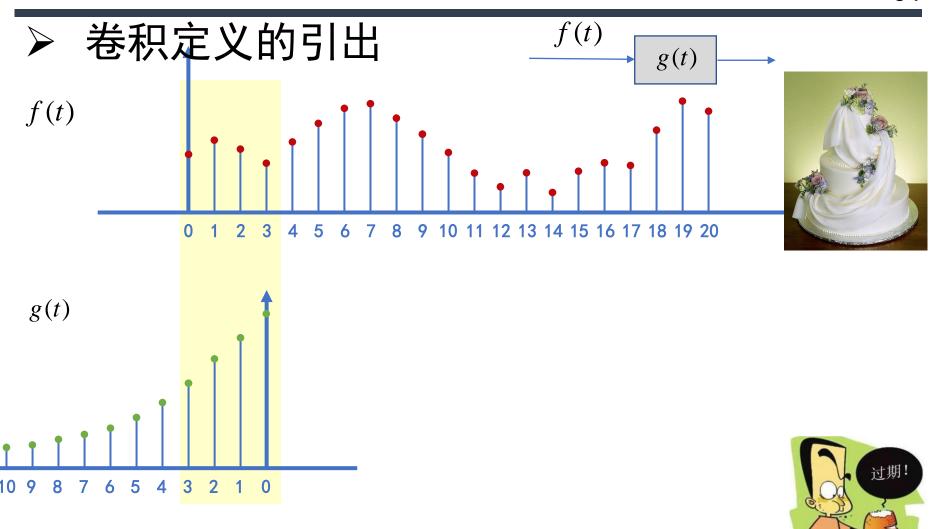




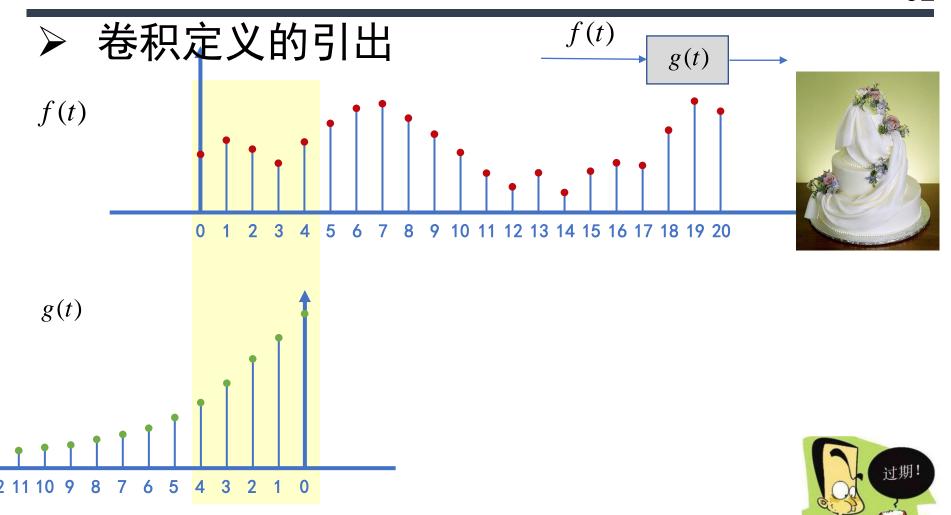
$$(f * g)(1) = f(0)g(1) + f(1)g(0)$$



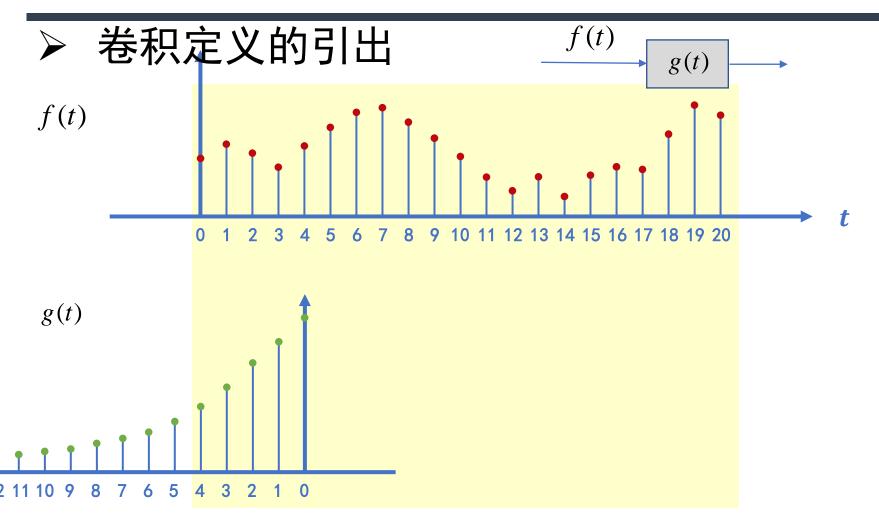
$$(f * g)(2) = f(0)g(2) + f(1)g(1) + f(2)g(0)$$



$$(f * g)(3) = f(0)g(3) + f(1)g(2) + f(2)g(1) + f(3)g(3)$$



$$(f * g)(4) = f(0)g(4) + f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1) + f(4)g(0)$$



$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} f(m)g(n-m)$$
 $\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$$

> 连续信号的卷积

$$f(t) \qquad g(t)$$

f,g为两个连续时间信号函数,其卷积定义为:

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

两个信号的卷积是否存在是有条件的:

- f, g是可积函数
- f, g卷积运算得到的结果是有界的

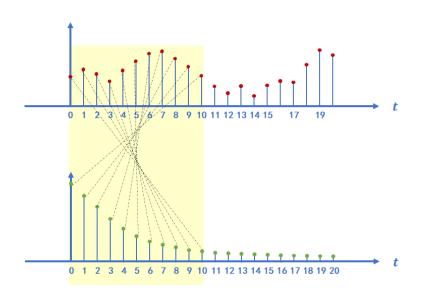
> 连续信号的卷积

$$f(t) \longrightarrow g(t)$$

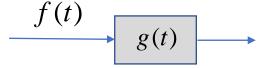
卷积就是一个函数的加权积分

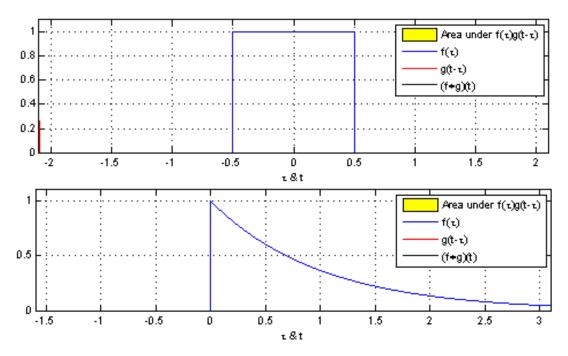
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

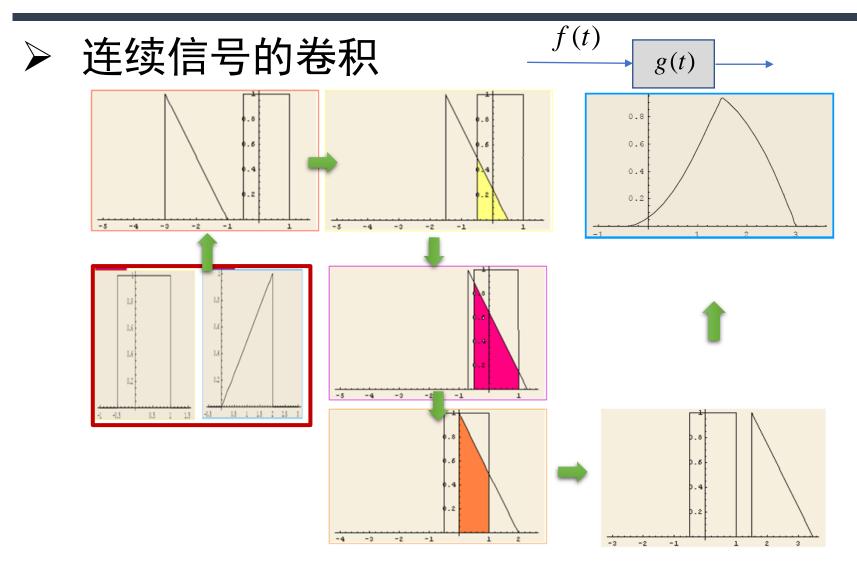








- 一个信号的反褶信号的在t轴滑动过程中,它与另外一个信号重合部分相乘得到的新信号的面积随t的变化曲线就是所求的两个信号的卷积的波形。
- 不是求图形相交部分的面积,而是求相乘结果函数的面积



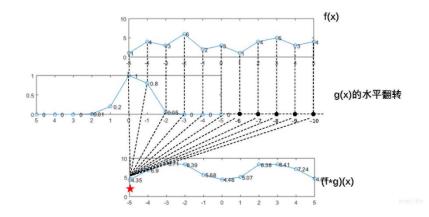
对卷积这个名词的理解:所谓两个函数的卷积,本质上就是先将一个函数 翻转,然后进行滑动叠加。

> 离散信号的卷积

f,g为两个离散时间信号,其卷积定义为:

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$

$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$



$$(x^2+2x+3)(2y^2+3y+1)$$

> 离散信号的卷积

有两枚骰子,把它们都抛出去,两枚骰子点数加起来为4的概率是多少?



$$f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1)$$

> 离散信号的卷积

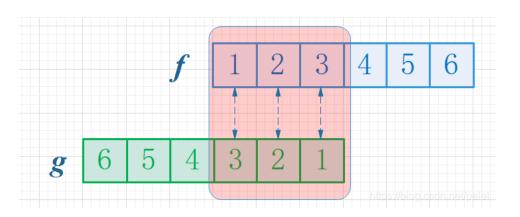


```
      f
      1
      2
      3
      4
      5
      6
      f
      1
      表示投出1的概率

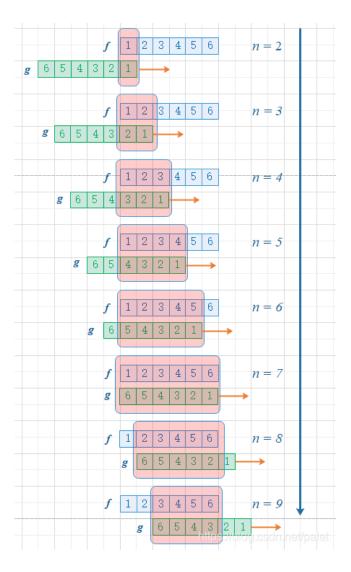
      f
      2
      ,f
      3
      ,...
      以此类推
```

g 1 2 3 4 5 6 *8*表示第二枚骰子

$$f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1)$$

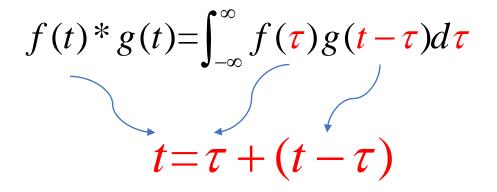


> 离散信号的卷积



$$f(1)g(n-1) + f(2)g(n-2) + \cdots + f(n)g(0)$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m) \qquad (f * g)(n)$$



$$n = m + (n - m)$$

$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n - m)$$

I交换律

$$f_1 * f_2 = f_2 * f_1$$

II 分配律

$$f_1 * (f_2 + f_3) = f_1 * f_2 + f_1 * f_3$$

III 结合律

$$(f_1 * f_2) * f_3 = f_1 * (f_2 * f_3)$$

I交换律

$$f_1 * f_2 = f_2 * f_1$$

(通过变换积分变量来证明)

$$(f_1 * f_2)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{b} = t - \tau}{\prod_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t - \mathbf{b}) f_2(\mathbf{b}) d\mathbf{b}}$$

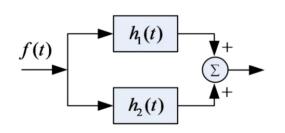
$$=(f_2*f_1)(t)$$

 $= (f_1 * f_2)(t) + (f_1 * f_3)(t)$

II 分配律

$$f_1 * (f_2 + f_3) = f_1 * f_2 + f_1 * f_3$$

(利用积分运算的线性性来证明)



$$(f_1 * (f_2 + f_3))(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) (f_2(t - \tau) + f_3(t - \tau)) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_3(t - \tau) d\tau$$

III 结合律

$$f_1 * f_2 * f_3 = f_1 * f_2 * f_3$$

$$f(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_2(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_2(t) \longrightarrow h_2$$

$$((f_1 * f_2) * f_3)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(b - \tau) d\tau \right] f_3(t - b) db$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(b - \tau) f_3(t - b) d\tau db$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_2(b - \tau) f_3(t - b) db \right] d\tau$$

$$\frac{b = \tau + c}{-\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_2(c) f_3(t - \tau - c) dc \right] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \left[(f_2 * f_3)(t - \tau) \right] d\tau$$

$$= (f_1 * (f_2 * f_3))(t)$$

> 卷积的微分

 (f_1, f_2) 为R上的连续可导函数)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[f_1(t) * f_2(t) \right] = f_1(t) * \left[\frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right] = \left[\frac{df_1(t)}{dt} \right] * f_2(t)$$

卷积的微分

 (f_1, f_2) 为R上的连续可导函数)

$$(f_1 * f_2)^{(n)}(t) = f_1^{(m)}(t) * f_2^{(n-m)}(t)$$

上式中的m、n及n-m取正整数时为导数的阶次,而取负整数时为重积分的次数。

> 卷积的积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} (f_1 * f_2)(\lambda) d\lambda = f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_2(\lambda) d\lambda = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{t} f_1(\lambda) d\lambda \right) * f_2(t)$$

常规运算

线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

数学运算

微分运算

 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$

积分运算

 $\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau$

波形变换

时移运算

 $f(t-t_0)$

反褶运算

f(-t)

压扩运算

f(at)

相 互 运

算

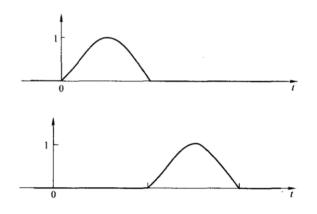
卷积运算

相关运算

信号的相关运算

▶ 相关分析

· 为了表示其中一个信号在时间轴上平移后两个信号的相似性

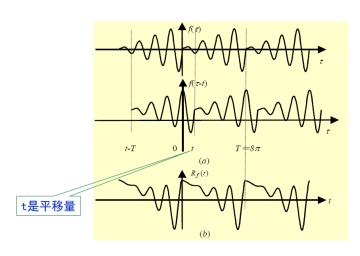




$$R_{f_1 f_2}\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2\left(\tau + t\right) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau - t) f_2\left(\tau\right) d\tau$$

$$R_{f_2f_1}\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(\tau) f_1\left(\tau + t\right) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(\tau - t) f_1\left(\tau\right) d\tau$$

$$R_{f_2f_1}\left(t\right) = R_{f_1f_2}\left(-t\right)$$



自相关函数

$$R_{f_1 f_1}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_1(\tau + t) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau - t) f_1(\tau) d\tau$$

$$R_{f_1f_1}\left(t\right) = R_{f_1f_1}\left(-t\right)$$

信号的相关运算

▶ 相关与卷积

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

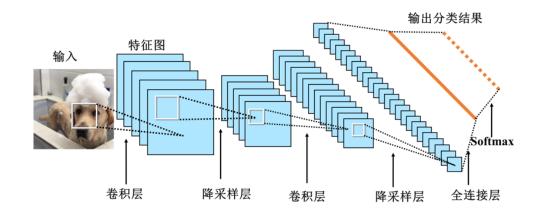
$$R_{f_1 f_2}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(\tau + t) d\tau$$

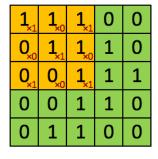
两种运算非常相似,都有一个位移、相乘、求和(积分)的过程,差别仅仅 在于卷积运算先要进行翻转,所以有

$$R_{f_1f_2}(-t) = f_1(t) * f_2(-t)$$

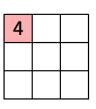
$$R_{f_1 f_2}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(\tau - t) d\tau$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(-(t - \tau)) d\tau$$

- > 图像卷积运算
- > 卷积神经网络
- > 深度学习



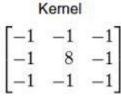






Convolved Feature

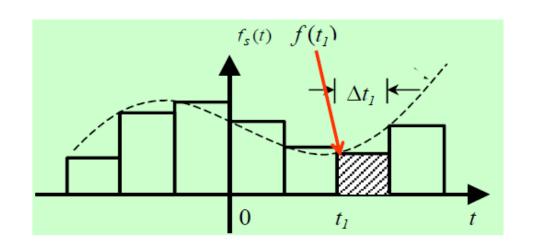




Convolution



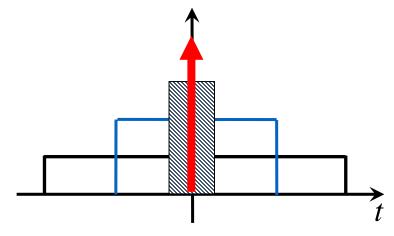
▶ 奇异信号的引出



$$g_{t_1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t_1 \le t < t_1 + \Delta t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{t_1}(t) = f(t_1)g_{t_1}(t)$$

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} f_{t_1}(t) = \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} f(t_1) g_{t_1}(t)$$

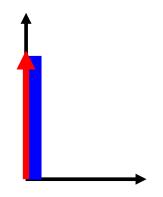


> 单位冲激信号

用于描述自然界中那些发生后持续时间很短的现象。









"嘭嘭": 熟瓜

"当当":未熟

"噗噗":过熟

> 单位冲激信号

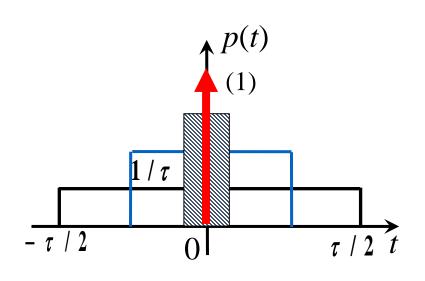
工程模型

矩形脉冲信号:

宽度为 τ , 高度为 $1/\tau$,

面积为1

$$\tau \rightarrow 0$$
, $1/\tau \rightarrow \infty$



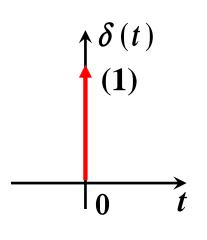
矩形脉冲信号→冲激信号

物理含义:

- 冲激信号是对作用时间极短,而相应物理量极大的物理过程的理想描述;
- 冲激信号是时域信号分析的基础。

单位冲激信号——定义

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \delta(t) = \infty & t = 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$



冲激信号定义:

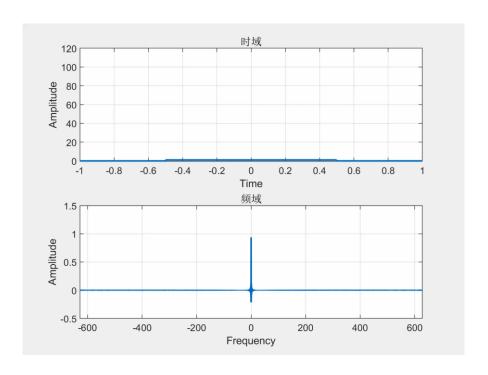
$$\begin{cases} A\delta(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ A\delta(t) = \infty & t = 0, A$$
 为常量
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A\delta(t) dt = A$$
 在冲激点

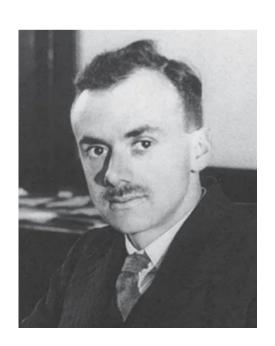
$$\begin{array}{c}
Ao(t) \\
(A) \\
\hline
0 \\
t
\end{array}$$

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

在冲激点处画一条带箭头的线,线的方向 和长度与冲激强度的符号和大小一致。

> 单位冲激信号





保罗·狄拉克 (1902-1984)

δ函数包含了所有频率的分量

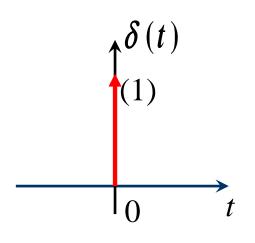
▶ 单位冲激信号

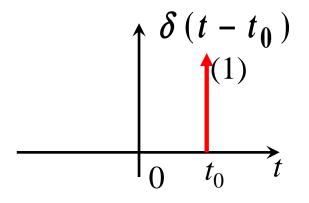
性质

(1) 时移性质

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t - t_0) = 0 & t \neq t_0 \\ \delta(t - t_0) = \infty & t = t_0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_a^b \delta(t-t_0)dt = ? \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_0 \in [a,b] \\ t_0 \notin [a,b] \end{array} \right.$$





> 单位冲激信号

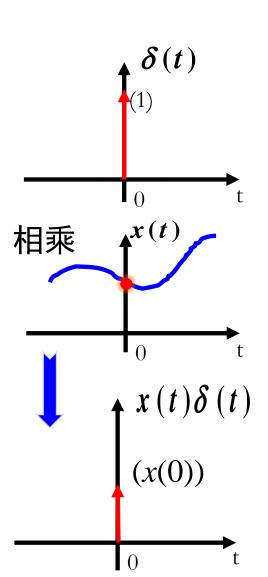
性质

(2) 筛选特性

 $----\delta(t)$ 乘以普通函数x(t)

$$x(t)\delta(t) = x(0)\delta(t)$$

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



> 单位冲激信号

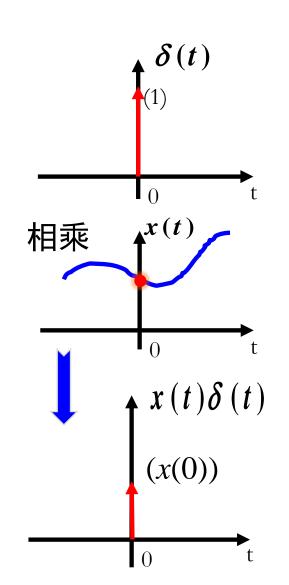
性质

(3) 取样特性

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

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

一个函数 x(t) 与冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 乘积下的面积等于 x(t) 在冲激所在时刻的值



单位冲激信号

性质

(3) 取样特性

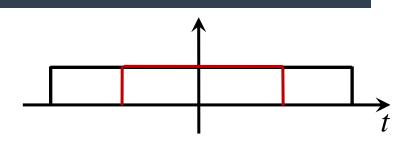
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \cos(2t) \delta(t) dt = \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\int_0^5 \cos(t) \delta(t+\pi) dt = \cos(-\pi) = -1$$

▶ 单位冲激信号

性质



(4) 时扩特性

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$$

展缩特性

$$\delta(at+b) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$$

推论: 当a=-1,b=0时,有 $\delta(-t)=\delta(t)$

即:冲激信号是偶函数。

> 单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$(6) \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt$$

解: (1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

= $x(t_0)\delta(t)$

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

> 单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

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

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

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

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t)$$

单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

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

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

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

解: (3)
$$(\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$=k(\frac{\sin k\omega}{k\omega})\delta(\omega) = k\delta(\omega)$$

> 单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

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

解:

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

(4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t)$$

▶ 单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2)
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

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

解:

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

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt = 0$$

> 单位冲激信号

(1)
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

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

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

$$(6) \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt$$

解:

$$(6) \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt = 0$$

▶ 单位冲激信号——平移抽样特性

函数与单位冲激函数的卷积

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

一个函数与单位冲激函数的卷积, 等价于把该函数**平移**到单位冲激函 数的冲激点位置。

注意参考点位置的变化

运算前

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

抽样特性☆:

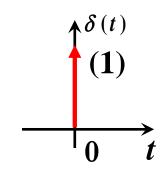
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - t_0)dt = f(t_0)$$

也称"筛选特性"

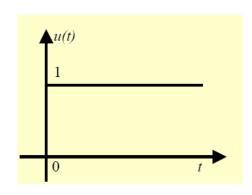
奇异信号——拓展

> 单位阶跃信号

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$



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

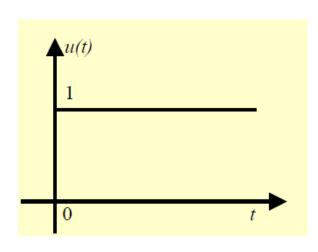


特点:

- (1) 与单位冲激信号是积分/微分关系
- (2) 用于描述分段信号

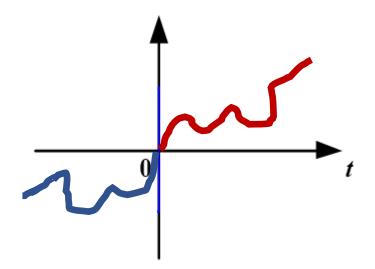
▶ 单位阶跃信号——单边特性

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



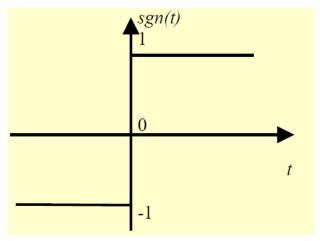
可以表示 t=0 时刻合上开关接入电源或电池。





单位阶跃信号应用——符号函数信号用于表示自变量的符号特性

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

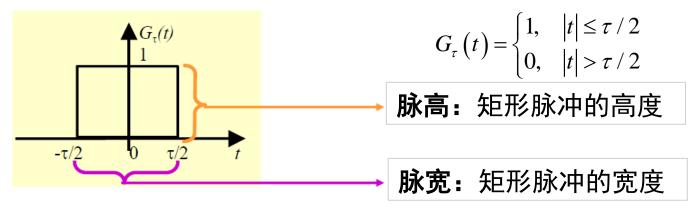


$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) + 1 = 2u(t)$$



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

单位阶跃信号应用——矩形脉冲信号



与单位阶跃信号之间的关系

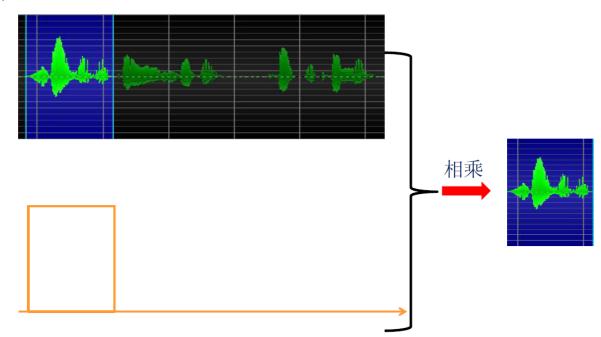


通过单位阶跃信号的运算结果,可以不必再用分段的形式表示信号了!

▶ 单位阶跃信号应用——矩形脉冲信号

与单位阶跃信号之间的关系:

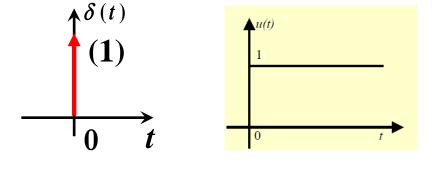
- 其他信号与矩形信号相乘时,只有在矩形信号对应的区间内,其他信号的信息才被保留下来,
- 用矩形信号和乘法运算,可以截取信号的特定区间片段!
- ●窗函数

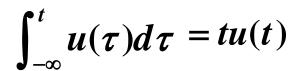


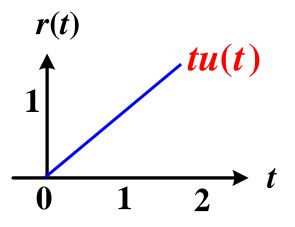
> 单位斜变信号

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

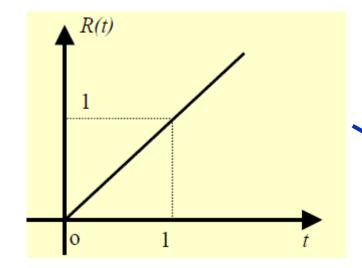








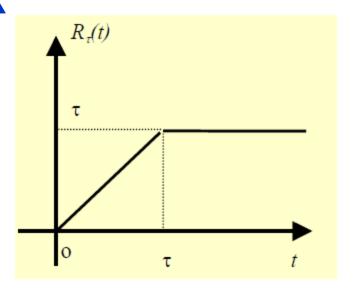
▶ 单位斜变信号

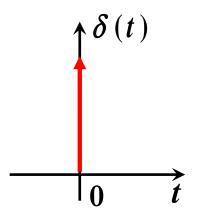


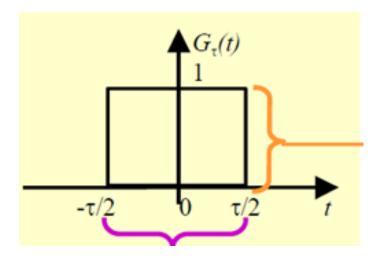
截顶的单位斜变信号:

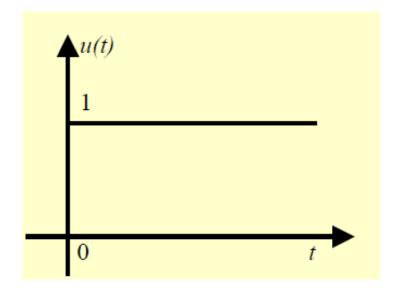
$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

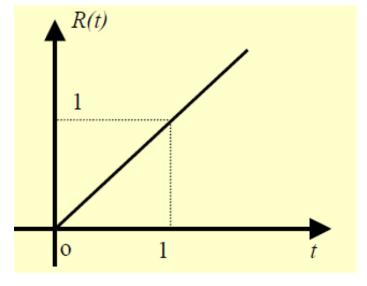
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & \tau > t > 0 \\ \tau, & t \ge \tau \end{cases}$$





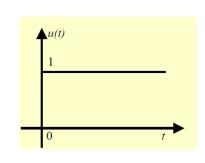


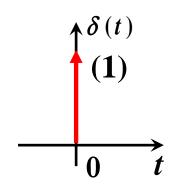




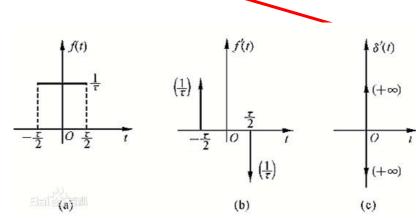
▶ 冲激信号微积分会派生出何种信号?

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t) = \delta(t)$$





$$\frac{d}{dt}\delta(t) = \delta'(t)$$
 ——冲激偶信号



奇异信号——总结

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} u(\tau)d\tau = tu(t) = r(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\delta(t) = \delta'(t)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}\delta(t) = \delta^{(n)}(t)$$

所有从单位冲激信号引的这些信号 (连续求导和积分) 统称为<mark>奇异信号。</mark>

奇异信号——练习

$$x(-2t+1) = 2\delta(t-1)$$

$$x(t) = ?$$

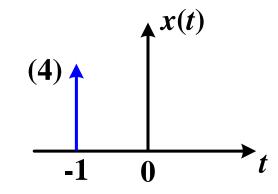
$$1-2t=t' \rightarrow t=\frac{1-t'}{2}$$

$$x(t') = 2\delta(\frac{1-t'}{2}-1) = 2\delta(-\frac{t'}{2}-\frac{1}{2})$$

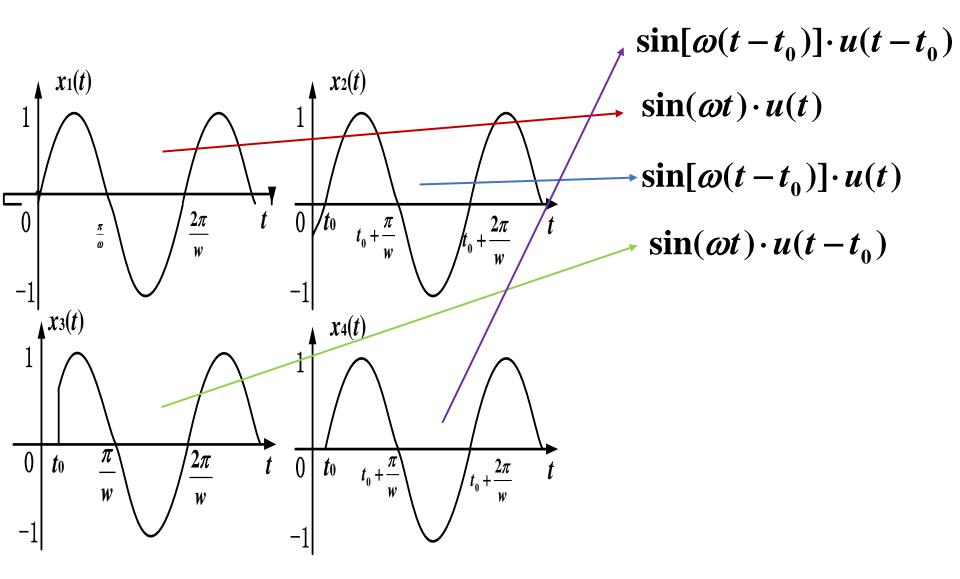
$$\delta(at+b) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$$

$$x(t) = 2\delta(-\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$=2\frac{1}{|-\frac{1}{2}|}\delta(t+1)=4\delta(t+1)$$



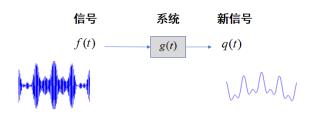
奇异信号——练习



Why

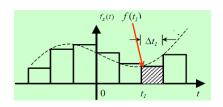
What

How

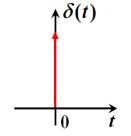


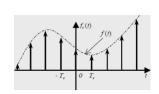
卷积计算

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

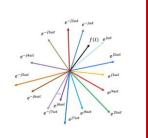


奇异信号





傅里叶级数 傅里叶变换



欧拉公式

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$



作业1:任选一种不同于课程上介绍的方法理解欧拉公式。

作业

作业2:

已知某信号 $f_0(t)$ 是一个关于纵轴对称的三角波,设它的底边长为2, 高为1,试绘出信号 f(t) 的波形:

$$f(t) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} f_0(t) * \delta(t - 2n)$$

并回答 f(t) 是否是周期信号? 如是,其周期为多少?

作业

作业3: 推导卷积的微分公式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[f_1(t) * f_2(t) \right] = f_1(t) * \left[\frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right] = \left[\frac{df_1(t)}{dt} \right] * f_2(t)$$

作业4: 推导一个函数与单位阶跃函数的卷积等于该函数的积分,即

$$f(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(t)dt$$