第4章 连续时间信号的频域表示与分析

- 4.1 周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶级数
- 4.2 常用周期信号的频谱
- 4.3 非周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶变换
- 4.4 典型非周期信号的频谱
- 4.5 傅里叶变换的基本性质
- 4.6 周期信号的傅里叶变换
- 4.7用MATLAB对连续时间系统的时域分析

第4章 连续时间信号的频域表示与分析

信号的特征之一具有变化和不变化两部分,其中不变部分在时间域中表现为不随时间变化的常数,也称直流信号或直流分量;而变化部分表现为随时间呈现各种变化,这些变化中一般蕴含着事物发展变化的规律。

18世纪末19世纪初法国的数学家和物理学家 Fourier,在对热的传导问题进行研究时,提出并采用了Fourier级数理论,开创了信号表示历史的新纪元。

从本章起,我们对信号的分析由时域分析进入频域分析,即**傅里叶变换(频域)分析**。在**频域分析**中。

任何周期函数在满足狄里赫利的条件下,可以展开成正交函数线性组合的无穷级数。

如果正交函数集是**三角函数集**或**复指数函数集**,此时 周期函数所展成的级数就是"**傅里叶级数**"。前者称为 三角形式的傅里叶级数,后者称为指数形式的傅里叶级数, 它们是傅里叶级数两种不同的表示形式。

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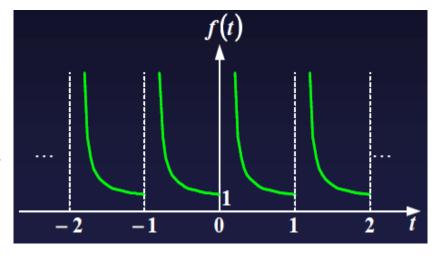
正交函数:设两个函数x(t)和y(t),其定义域都为 (t_1, t_2) ,且满足

则称函数x(t)和y(t)为正交函数。

狄利赫利 (Dirichlet) 条件

1.在一周期内,信号绝对可积;

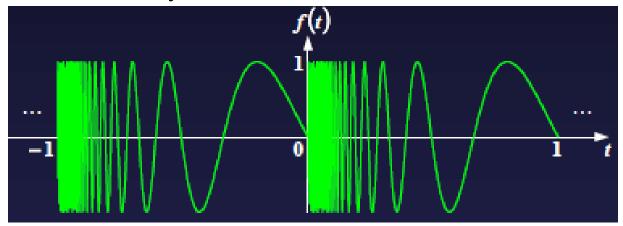
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$
, $(0 < t < 1)$, 周期为 1.



不满足此条件。

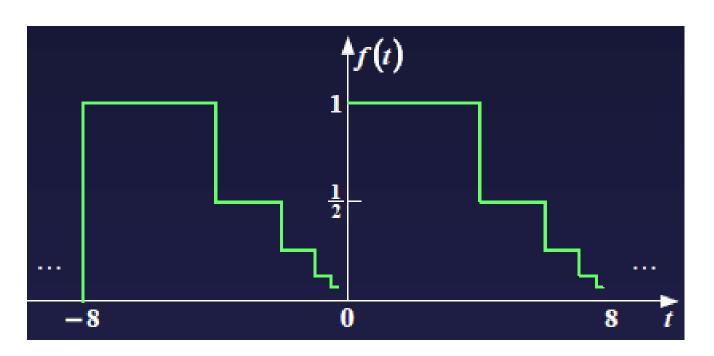
2.在一周期内,极大值和极小值的数目应是有限个 $f(t) = \sin^{2\pi} (0 < t < 1)$ 周期为 1

$$f(t) = \sin(\frac{2\pi}{t}), (0 < t < 1), 周期为1.$$



满足条件1, 而不满足条 件2

3.在一周期内,如果有间断点存在,则间断点的数目应是有限个。



不满足条件3,这个信号的周期为8,它的后一个阶梯的高度和宽度是前一个阶梯的一半。可见在一个周期内它的面积不会超过8,但不连续点的数目是无穷多个。

4.1.1 三角形式的傅里叶级数

设周期信号为 $\tilde{f}(t)$,其重复周期是 T_1 ,角频率 $\Omega = 2\pi f_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\Omega t + b_n \sin n\Omega t) \qquad (4.1-1)$$

直流分量:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + T_1} \tilde{f}(t) dt$$

余弦分量的幅度:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + T_1} \tilde{f}(t) \cos n\Omega t dt$$

正弦分量的幅度:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + T_1} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt$$

以上各式中的积分限一般取: $0 \sim T_1$ 或 $-\frac{T_1}{2} \sim \frac{T_1}{2}$

4.1.1 三角形式的傅里叶级数

三角形式的傅里叶级数也可表示成:

$$\tilde{f}(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\Omega t + \varphi_n) \qquad (4.1-3)$$

$$\sharp + c_n^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2 \qquad \varphi_n = \arctan(-\frac{b_n}{a_n}) \qquad c_0 = a_0$$

根据欧拉公式:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{f}(t) &= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2} \left\{ e^{j(n\Omega_t t + \varphi_n)} + e^{-j(n\Omega_t t + \varphi_n)} \right\} \\ &= c_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ c_n e^{j\varphi_n} e^{jn\Omega_t t} + c_n e^{-j\varphi_n} e^{-jn\Omega_t t} \right\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_t t} \end{split}$$

其中

$$F_0 = c_0$$
 $F_{\pm n} = \frac{c_n}{2} e^{\pm j\varphi_n}, n = 1, 2, ...,$

4.1.2 指数形式的傅里叶级数

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega t} \qquad (4.1-5)$$
其中
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} \tilde{f}(t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt \qquad ------- 复振幅$$

$$F_0 = a_0 = c_0$$

$$F_n = |F_n| e^{j\varphi_n} = \frac{1}{2} (a_n - jb_n)$$

$$|F_n| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} = \frac{1}{2} |c_n| \qquad \varphi_n = \arctan(-\frac{b_n}{a_n})$$

 $|F_n|$ 为 $n\Omega_1$ 的偶函数, φ_n 为 $n\Omega_1$ 的奇函数

1. 周期信号的频谱

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\Omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\Omega_1 t)$$
 (4.1-1)

$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\Omega_1 t + \varphi_n)$$
 (4.1-3)

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F e^{jn\Omega_1 t}$$
 (4.1-5)

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_1 t} \qquad (4.1-5)$$

为了能既方便又明确地表示一个信号中含有哪些频率分量,各频率分量所占的比重怎样,就可以画出频谱图来直观地表示。

如果以频率为横轴,以幅度或相位为纵轴,绘出 C_n 及 φ_n 等的变化关系,便可直观地看出各频率分量的相对大小和相位情况,这样的图就称为三角形式表示的信号的<mark>幅度频谱和相位频谱</mark>。

例4.1-1 求题图所示的周期矩形信号的三角形式与指数形式的傅里叶级数,并画出各自的频谱图。

解: 一个周期内 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 的表达式为:

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{2} & 0 < t < \frac{T_1}{2} \\ -\frac{E}{2} & \frac{T_1}{2} < t < T_1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{array}{c} -T_1 \\ -T_1 \\ -T_1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} -T_1 \\ -E/2 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} f(t) \\ -E/2 \\ \end{array}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} \tilde{f}(t)dt = 0$$
 $a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} \tilde{f}(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = 0$

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{T_{1}} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, 5 \dots \\ 0 & n = 2, 4, 6 \dots \end{cases}$$

$$c_n = b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1,3,5 \cdots \\ 0 & n = 2,4,6 \cdots \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_n = \arctan(-\frac{b_n}{a_n}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n = 1, 3, 5 \cdots)$$

因此
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5...}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\Omega t$$
$$= \frac{2E}{\pi} (\sin \Omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\Omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\Omega + \cdots)$$

或
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5...}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cos(n\Omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$F_{n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n} - jb_{n}) = -j\frac{b_{n}}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{jE}{n\pi} & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5 \cdots \\ 0 & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6 \cdots \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = -\frac{jE}{\pi} e^{j\Omega_1 t} - \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{j3\Omega_1 t} - \dots + \frac{jE}{\pi} e^{-j\Omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{-j3\Omega_1 t} + \dots$$

$$|F_n| = \left|\frac{E}{n\pi}\right| \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5\cdots)$$

$$\varphi_{n} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1, 3, 5 \cdots) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & (n = -1, -3, -5 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$c_{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1,3,5 \cdots & |F_{n}| = \left| \frac{E}{n\pi} \right| & (n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5 \cdots) \\ 0 & n = 2,4,6 \cdots & \varphi_{n} = -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1,3,5 \cdots) \\ \varphi_{n} = -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1,3,5 \cdots) & \varphi_{n} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & (n = 1,3,5 \cdots) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & (n = -1, -3, -5 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$C_{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{n\pi} & \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n\pi} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{E}{n\pi} & \frac{E}{n$$

2. 周期信号频谱的特点

- 一个周期信号是由直流分量、不同幅度和相位的基波分量和各次谐波的交流分量叠加而成的,这些直流和交流分量构成了周期信号的频谱,它们具有下述特点:
- (1) 离散性 ------ 频谱是离散的而不是连续的,这种频谱 称为离散频谱。
- (2) 谐波性 ------ 谱线出现在基波频率 Ω 的整数倍上。
- (3) 收敛性 ------ 幅度谱的谱线幅度随着 $n \to \infty$ 而逐渐衰减到零。

己知信号 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 展为傅里叶级数的时候,如果 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 是实函数而且它的波形满足某种对称性,则在傅里叶级数中有些项将不出现,留下的各项系数的表示式也将变得比较简单。波形的对称性有两类,一类是对整周期对称;另一类是对半周期对称。

(1) 偶函数
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \tilde{f}(-t)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt$$

 $a_{n} = \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{-\frac{T_{1}}{2}}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} f(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{4}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} f(t) \cos n\Omega t dt$

所以,在偶函数的傅里叶级数中只含有(直流)和余弦分量。

$$\tilde{f}(t) = -\tilde{f}(-t)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) dt = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = 0$$

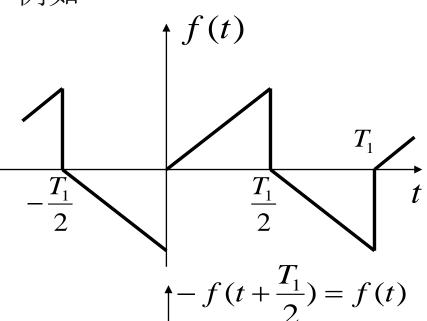
$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{-\frac{T_{1}}{2}}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt = \frac{4}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt$$

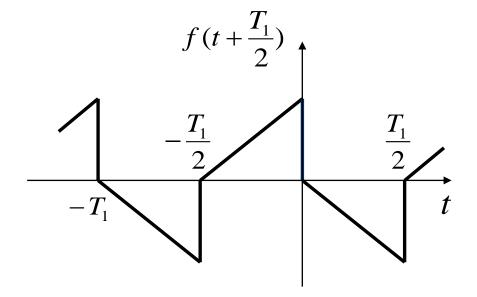
所以,在奇函数的傅里叶级数中只包含正弦分量。

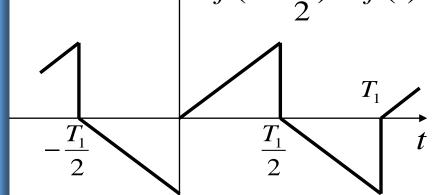
(3) 奇谐函数

$$-\widetilde{f}\left(t\pm\frac{T_1}{2}\right) = \widetilde{f}\left(t\right)$$

例如







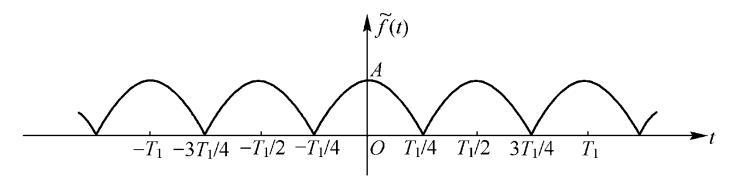
$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & (n = 2, 4, 6 \cdots) \\ \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \cos n\Omega t dt & (n = 1, 3, 5 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$b_{n} = \begin{cases} 0 & (n = 2, 4, 6 \cdots) \\ \frac{4}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \sin n\Omega t dt & (n = 1, 3, 5 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

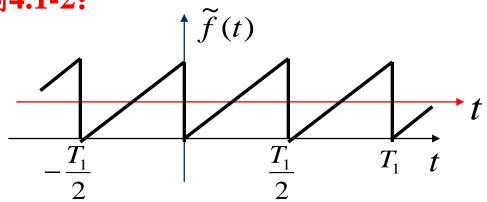
可见,在奇谐函数的傅里叶级数中,只会含有奇次谐波分量。

$$\tilde{f}(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2}) = \tilde{f}(t)$$



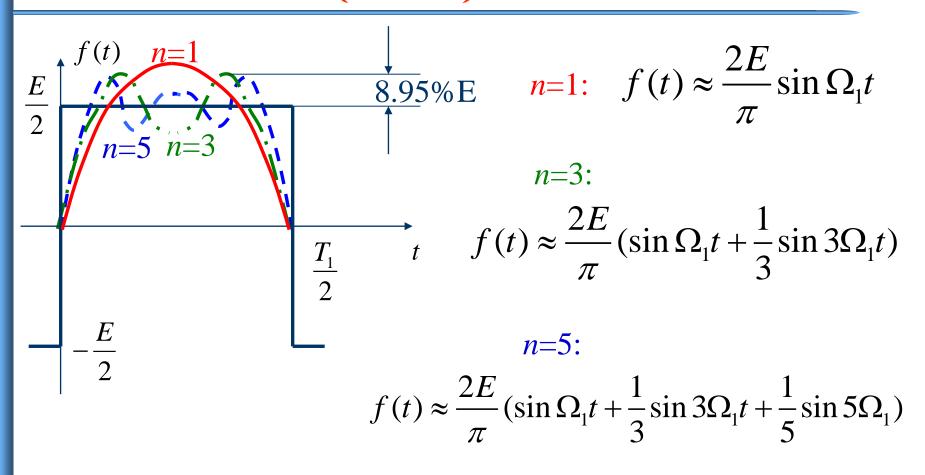
在偶谐函数的傅里叶级数中,只会含有(直流)与偶次谐波分量。

例4.1-2:



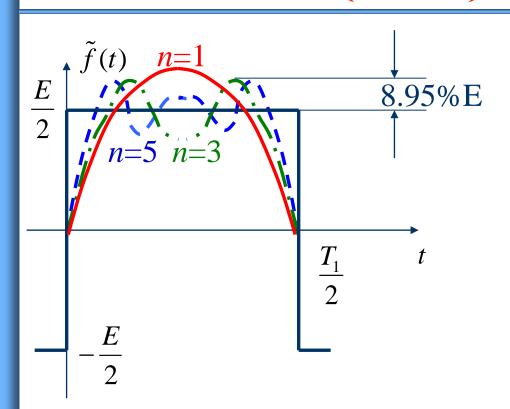
 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 为偶谐函数,且去掉直流分量1/2后为奇函数,所以 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 的傅里叶级数中包含直流分量和偶次谐波的正弦分量。

4.1.5 **吉伯斯 (Gibbs) 现象**



$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\sin \Omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\Omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\Omega_1 + \cdots \right)$$

4.1.5 **吉伯斯 (Gibbs) 现象**

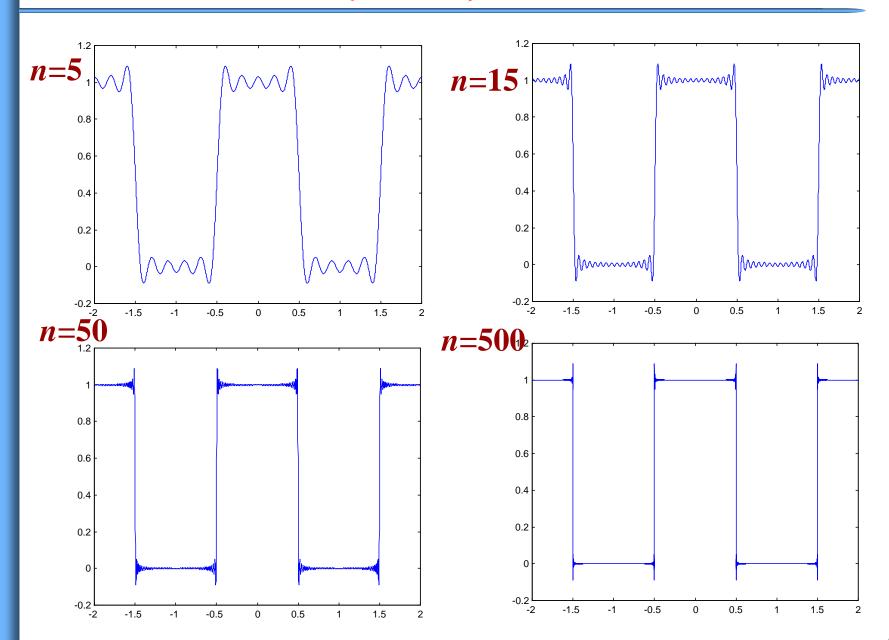


从左图可以看出:

① 傅里叶级数所取项数越多,相加后的波形越逼近原信号。② 当信号是脉冲信号时,其高频分量主要影响脉冲的跳变沿,而低频分量主要影响脉冲的幅度。

从上图还可以看出如下现象:选取傅里叶有限级数的项数越多,在所合成的波形中出现的峰值越靠近 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 的不连续点。但无论n取的多大(只要不是无限大),该峰值均趋于一个常数,它大约等于跳变值的 8.95%, 并从不连续点开始以起伏振荡的形式逐渐衰减下去。这种现象称为**吉伯斯现象**。

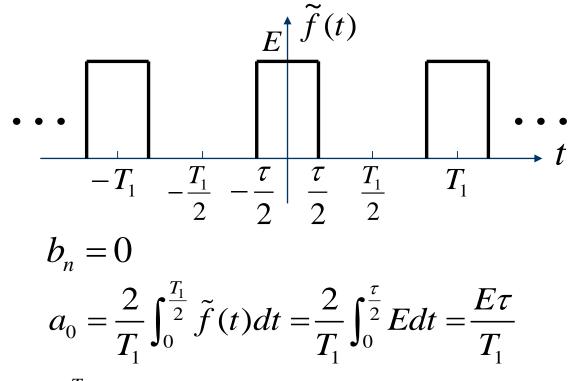
4.1.5 **吉伯斯 (Gibbs) 现象**



4.2 常用周期信号的频谱

4.2.1 周期矩形脉冲信号

(1) 周期矩形脉冲信号的傅里叶级数



$$a_n = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2}) = c_n$$

所以, 三角形式傅里叶级数为

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} + \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2}) \cos n\Omega t \qquad (4.2-4)$$

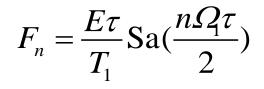
因为
$$F_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = \frac{1}{2}a_n = \frac{E\tau}{T_1}\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2})$$

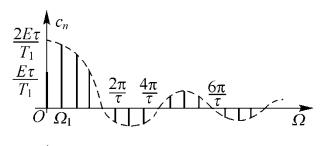
所以, 指数形式的傅里叶级数为

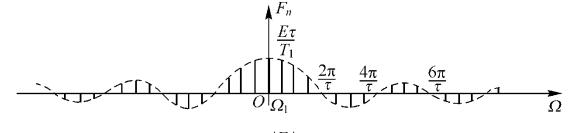
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2}) e^{jn\Omega\tau} \qquad (4.2-6)$$

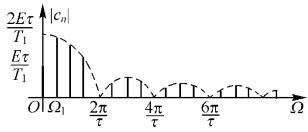
(2) 频谱图

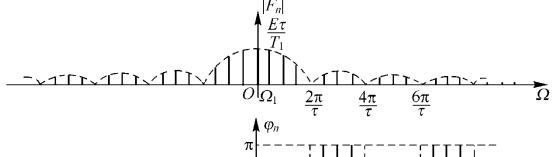
$$c_n = \frac{2E\tau}{T_1} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2})$$

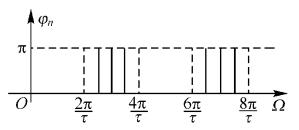


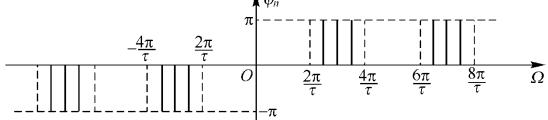


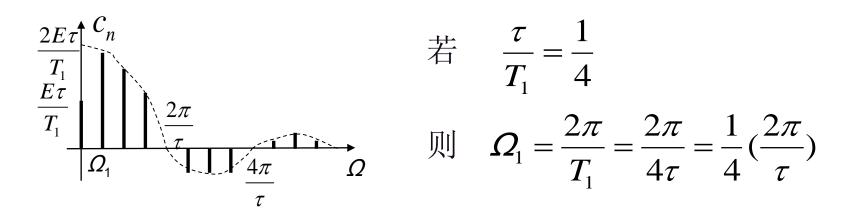












因此,第一个零值点之内或两个相邻的零值点之间有3根谱线。

一般情况:
$$\frac{\tau}{T_1} = \frac{1}{n}$$
 则

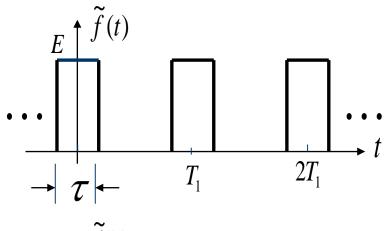
第一个零值点之内或两个相邻的零值点之间有n-1根谱线。

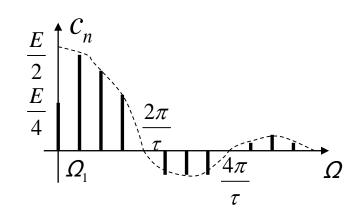
频带宽度:
$$B_{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$
 或 $B_f = \frac{1}{\tau}$

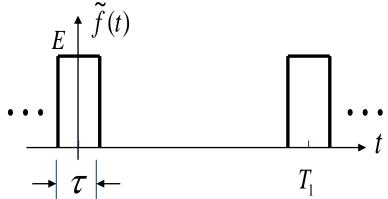
结论: 矩形脉冲的频带宽度与脉冲宽度成反比。

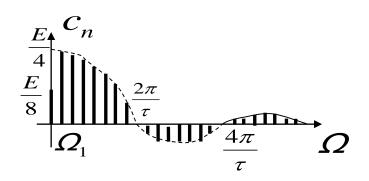
(3) 频谱结构与波形参数之间的关系

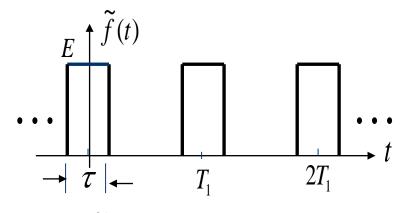
1. 若 τ 不变, T_1 扩大一倍,即 $T_1 = 4\tau \rightarrow T_1 = 8\tau$

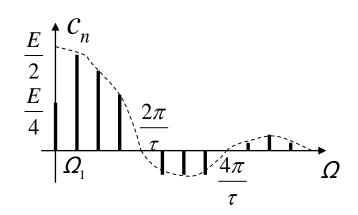


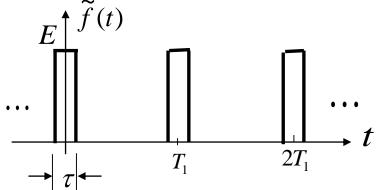


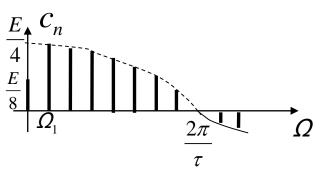






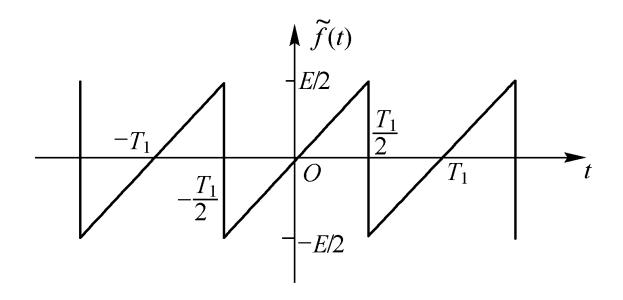






谱线间隔 $\Omega_1(=2\pi/T_1)$ 只与周期 T_1 有关,且与 T_1 成反比;零值点频率 $2\pi/\tau$ 只与 τ 有关,且与 τ 成反比;而谱线幅度与 T_1 和 τ 都有关系,且与 T_1 成反比与 τ 成正比。

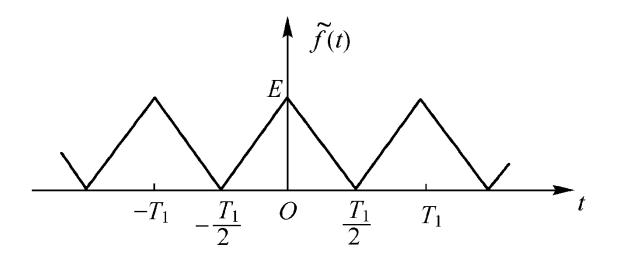
4.2.2 周期锯齿脉冲信号



$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\Omega t$$

周期锯齿脉冲信号的频谱只包含正弦分量,谐波的幅度以1/n的规律收敛。

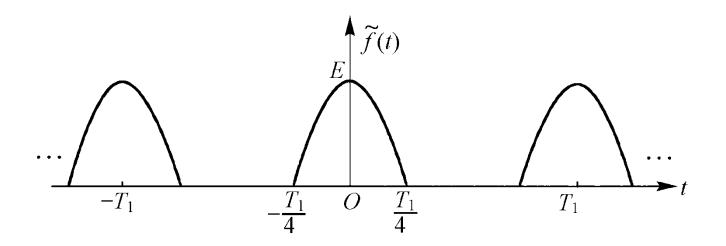
4.2.3 周期三角脉冲信号



$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{4E}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos n\Omega t$$

周期三角脉冲的频谱只包含直流、奇次谐波的余弦分量,谐波的幅度以 $1/n^2$ 的规律收敛。

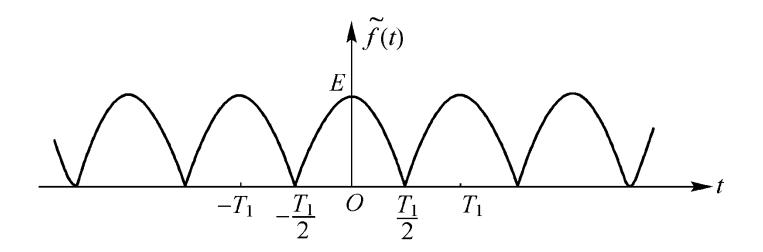
4.2.4 周期半波余弦信号



$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} - \frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos n\Omega_1 t$$

周期半波余弦信号的频谱只含有直流、基波和偶次谐波的余弦分量。谐波幅度以 $1/n^2$ 的规律收敛。

4.2.1 周期全波余弦信号

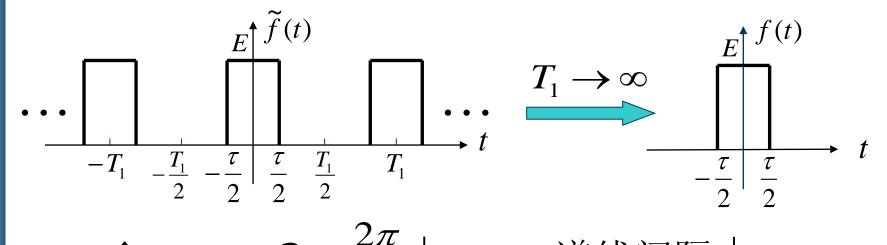


$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} + \frac{4E}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos \Omega_1 t - \frac{1}{15} \cos 2\Omega_1 t + \frac{1}{35} \cos 3\Omega_1 t - \cdots \right)$$

周期全波余弦信号的频谱包含直流分量及 Ω 的各次谐波分量。谐波的幅度以 $1/n^2$ 的规律收敛。

4.3 非周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶变换

1. 傅里叶变换及傅里叶逆变换



$$T_1 \uparrow \longrightarrow \Omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \downarrow \longrightarrow$$
 谱线间隔 \downarrow

$$T_1 \to \infty \longrightarrow \Omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \to 0 \longrightarrow$$
 谱线间隔 $\to 0$

周期信号的离散谱 ——

非周期信号的连续谱

曲于
$$T_1 \to \infty$$
, $F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} \tilde{f}(t) e^{-jn\Omega_t t} dt \to 0$

4.3 非周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶变换

2. 频谱密度函数

$$\lim_{T_1\to\infty}F_nT_1=\lim_{T_1\to\infty}\int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}}\tilde{f}(t)e^{-jn\Omega_t t}dt$$

当 T_1 →∞时,离散频率 $n\Omega$ →连续频率 Ω

则
$$\lim_{T_1 \to \infty} F_n T_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt$$

记为
$$F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\Omega t}dt$$
 (4.3-1)

------ 非周期信号f(t) 的傅里叶变换

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(j\Omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \quad (4.3-4)$$

------ 傅里叶逆变换

4.3 非周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶变换

$$F(j\Omega) = \lim_{T_1 \to \infty} T_1 F_n = \lim_{\Omega_1 \to 0} \frac{F_n 2\pi}{\Omega} = \frac{F_n 2\pi}{d\Omega} = \frac{F_n}{df}$$

从上式可以看出,具有单位频带复振幅的量纲,因此这个新的量称为原函数的频谱密度函数,简称<mark>频谱函数</mark>。

$$F(j\Omega) = |F(j\Omega)| e^{j\varphi(\Omega)}$$

$$\varphi(\Omega)$$
 ------ 相位谱

4.3 非周期信号的频谱分析——傅里叶变换

傅里叶逆变换:
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega$$

傅里叶变换:
$$F(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\Omega t}dt$$
 ------ 连续谱、相对幅度

周期信号:
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_t}$$

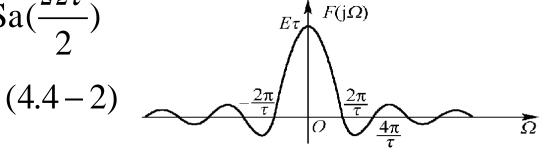
$$F_n$$
与 $F(j\Omega)$ 的关系: : $F(j\Omega) = \lim_{T_1 \to \infty} F_n T_1$

$$\therefore F_n = \frac{F(j\Omega)}{T_1} \bigg|_{\Omega = n\Omega_1}$$

1. 对称矩形脉冲信号

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E & |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$F(j\Omega) = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} Ee^{-j\Omega t} dt = E\tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2})$$

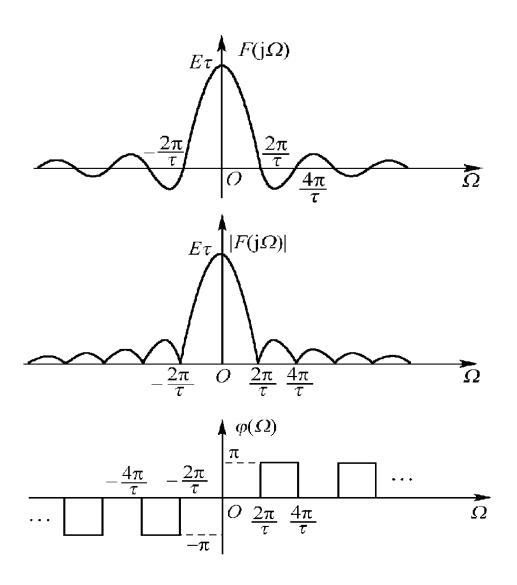


周期矩形脉冲信号:

$$F_n = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\Omega_1\tau}{2})$$

 $F(j\omega)$ 与 F_n 之间满足如下关系:

$$B_{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}, \quad B_{f} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$
 $F_{n} = \frac{F(j\Omega)}{T_{1}}$



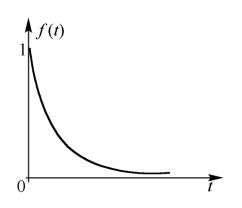
2. 单边指数信号

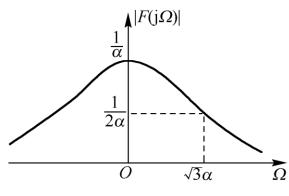
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

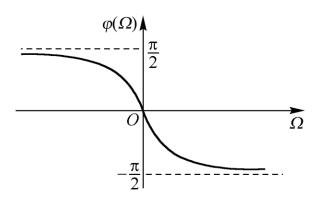
$$F(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\Omega t}dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t}e^{-j\Omega t}dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\Omega}$$

$$|F(j\Omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \Omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\Omega) = -\arctan(\frac{\Omega}{\alpha})$$



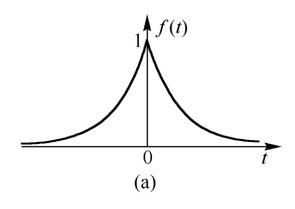


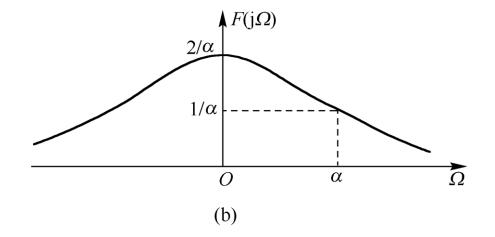


3. 双边指数信号

$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|}$$

$$F(j\Omega) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \Omega^2}$$





4. 符号函数

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

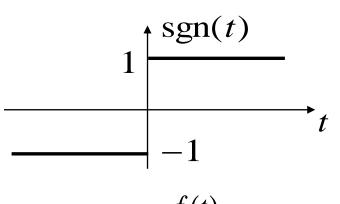
$$f(t) = e^{\alpha t}u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t}u(t)$$

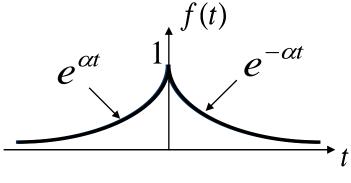
$$f_1(t) = f(t) \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$
$$= -e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

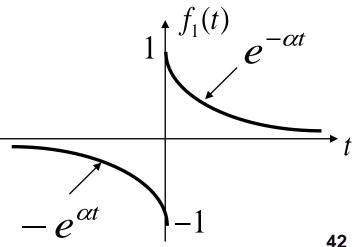
$$F_1(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} (-e^{\alpha t})e^{-j\Omega t}dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t}e^{-j\Omega t}dt$$

$$=\frac{-2j\Omega}{\alpha^2+\Omega^2}$$





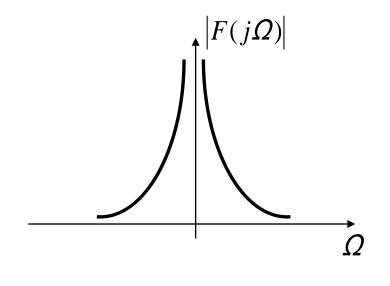


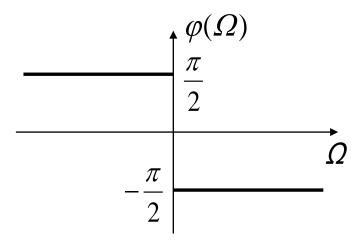
$$F_1(j\Omega) = \frac{-2j\Omega}{\alpha^2 + \Omega^2}$$

$$F(j\Omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_1(j\Omega) = \frac{2}{j\Omega}$$

$$|F(j\Omega)| = \frac{2}{|\Omega|}$$

$$\varphi(\Omega) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & \Omega > 0\\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \Omega < 0 \end{cases}$$



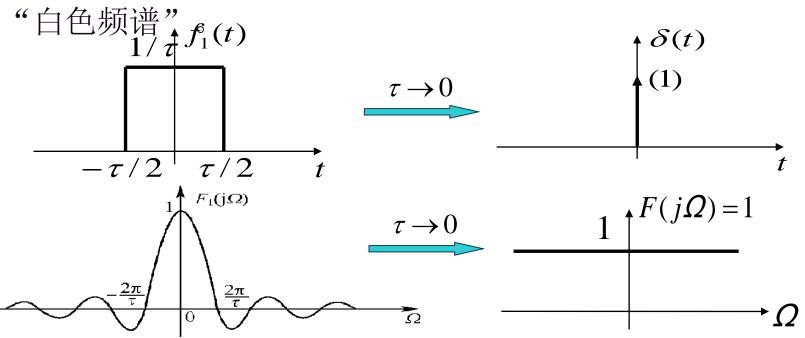


5. 冲激函数和冲激偶函数

(1) 冲激函数的傅里叶变换

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

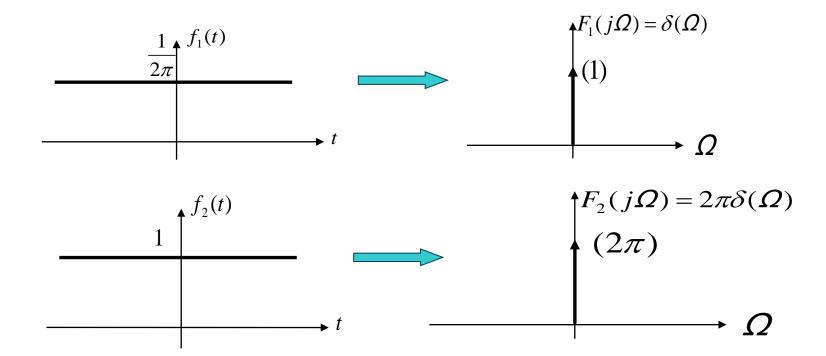
单位冲激函数的频谱等于常数,也就是说,在整个频率范围内频谱是均匀的。这种频谱常常被叫做"均匀谱"或

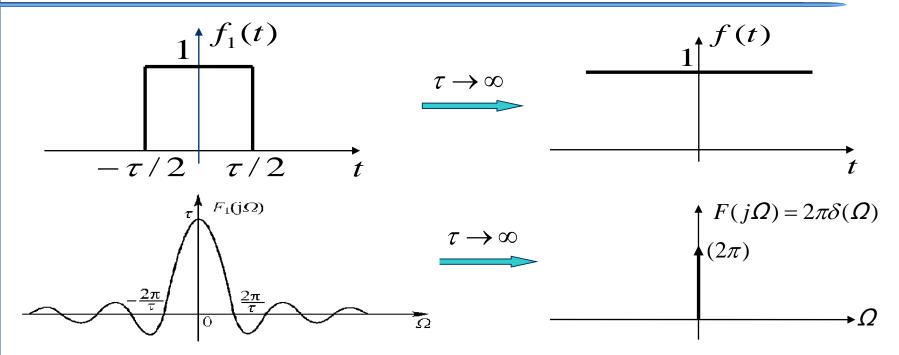


(2) 冲激函数的傅里叶逆变换

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

或 $\mathcal{F}[\frac{1}{2\pi}] = \delta(\Omega), \qquad \mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\Omega)$





$$\lim_{\tau\to\infty} \left[u(t+\frac{\tau}{2})-u(t-\frac{\tau}{2})\right]=1$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[1] = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2}) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{\tau}{2\pi} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2}) \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi \delta(\Omega)$$

或:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2}) d\Omega = 2\pi$$

(3) 冲激偶的傅里叶变换

$$: \mathcal{F}[\mathcal{S}(t)] = 1, \qquad \mathbb{H} \colon \mathcal{S}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega$$

上式两边对t 求导得:

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

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[\delta'(t)] = j\Omega \qquad (4.4 - 23)$$

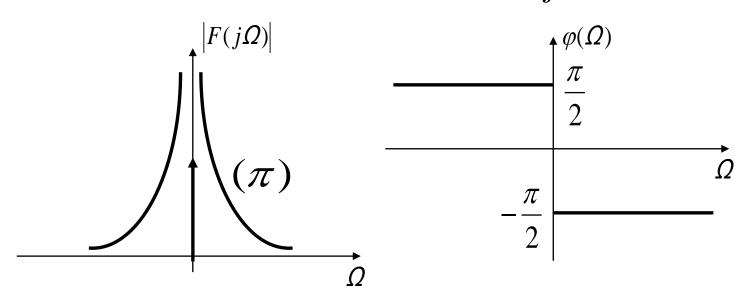
同理:

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta^{(n)}(t)] = (j\Omega)^n \qquad (4.4 - 24)$$

6. 阶跃信号

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

$$\therefore F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \mathcal{F}[\frac{1}{2}] + \mathcal{F}[\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sgn}(t)]$$
$$= \pi \delta(\Omega) + \frac{1}{j\Omega}$$



1. 线性

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = F_1(j\Omega), \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = F_2(j\Omega),$$

则 $\mathcal{F}[a_1f_1(t) + a_2f_2(t)] = a_1F_1(j\Omega) + a_2F_2(j\Omega)$

2. 对称性

设
$$F(j\Omega) = |F(j\Omega)|e^{j\varphi(\Omega)} = R(\Omega) + jX(\Omega)$$

其中
$$|F(j\Omega)| = \sqrt{R^2(\Omega) + X^2(\Omega)}, \ \varphi(\Omega) = \arctan \frac{X(\Omega)}{R(\Omega)}$$

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$

则
$$\mathcal{F}[f(-t)] = F(-j\Omega)$$
 (4.5-6)

$$\mathcal{F}[f^*(t)] = F^*(-j\Omega)$$
 (4.5-7)

$$\mathcal{F}[f^*(-t)] = F^*(j\Omega) \qquad (4.5-8)$$

如:

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[e^{-\alpha t}u(t)] = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\Omega}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[e^{\alpha t}u(-t)] = \frac{1}{\alpha - j\Omega}$$

又如:

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi \delta(\Omega) + \frac{1}{j\Omega}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[u(-t)] = \pi \delta(-\Omega) - \frac{1}{j\Omega} = \pi \delta(\Omega) - \frac{1}{j\Omega}$$

两种特定关系:

- 1. 若f(t)是实函数,或虚函数 [f(t)=jg(t)],则 $|F(j\Omega)|$ 是偶函数, $\varphi(\Omega)$ 是奇函数。
- 2. 若f(t)是 t 的 实偶函数,则 $F(j\Omega)$ 必为 Ω 的实偶函数,即 $F(j\Omega) = R(\Omega)$

例如:
$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} \quad (实偶) \qquad f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & t > 0 \\ -e^{\alpha t} & t < 0 \end{cases}$$
 (实奇)

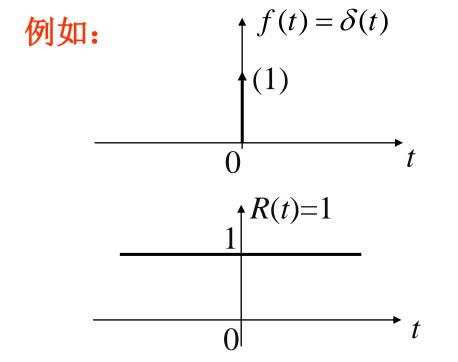
$$F(j\Omega) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \Omega^2} \quad (实偶) \qquad F(j\Omega) = \frac{-2j\Omega}{\alpha^2 + \Omega^2} \quad (虚奇)$$

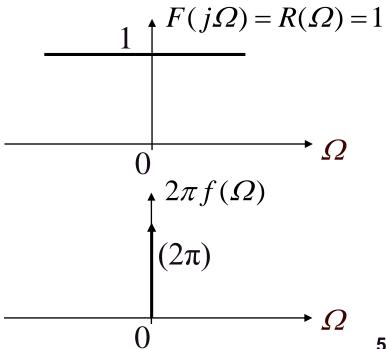
3. 对偶性

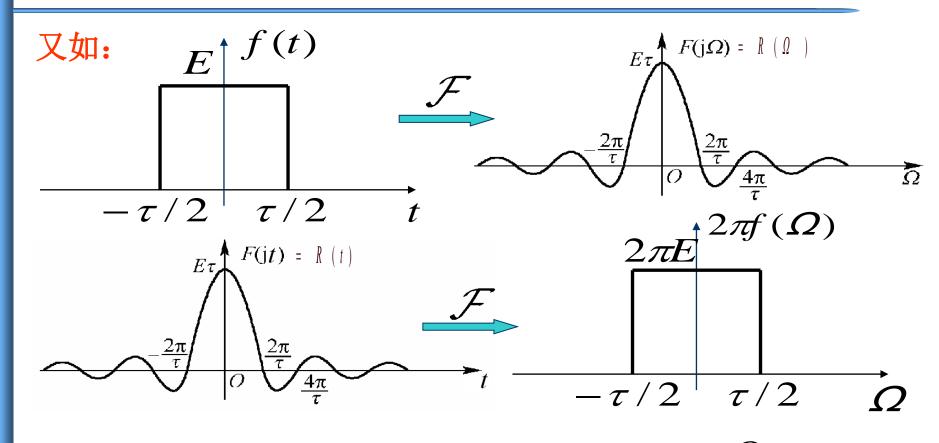
若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
, 则 $\mathcal{F}[F(jt)] = 2\pi f(-\Omega)$

若f(t)为实偶函数,则 $F(j\Omega) = R(\Omega) = R(-\Omega)$

对偶性为: $\mathcal{F}[R(t)] = 2\pi f(\Omega)$







$$f(t) = E[u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2})] \rightarrow R(\Omega) = E\tau Sa(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2})$$

$$R(t) = E\tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{t\tau}{2}) \to \mathcal{F}[R(t)] = 2\pi E[u(\Omega + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(\Omega - \frac{\tau}{2})]$$

例4.5-2: 求
$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{t}\right]$$
 。

解: 因为
$$\mathcal{F}[\operatorname{sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\Omega}$$
,

所以
$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{2}{jt}\right] = 2\pi \operatorname{sgn}(-\Omega) = -2\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\Omega)$$

这样
$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{t}\right] = -j\pi\operatorname{sgn}(\Omega)$$

利用傅里叶变换的对偶性,可以将求傅里叶逆变换的问题转化为求傅里叶变换来进行。

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$

则 $\mathcal{F}[F(jt)] = 2\pi f(-\Omega)$

即 $f(-\Omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(jt)]$

∴ $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(jt)]|_{\Omega = -t}$

例4.5-4: 求 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[j\pi\operatorname{sgn}(\Omega)]$

解: $:: F(jt) = j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(t)$

$$\mathcal{F}[F(jt)] = j\pi \frac{2}{j\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}^{-1}[j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\Omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[F(jt)]|_{\Omega=-t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2\pi}{\Omega}\right]|_{\Omega=-t} = -\frac{1}{t}$$

例 已知信号的傅里叶变换为

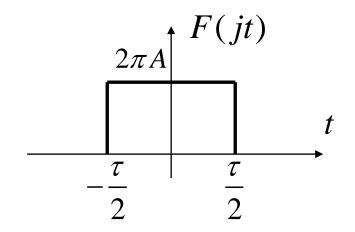
$$F(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} 2\pi A & |\Omega| < \tau/2 \\ 0 & |\Omega| > \tau/2 \end{cases}$$

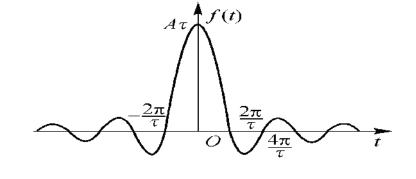
试求其逆变换f(t)。

解:

$$F(jt) = \begin{cases} 2\pi A, & |t| < \tau/2 \\ 0, & |t| > \tau/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[F(jt)] = 2\pi A \tau Sa\left(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2}\right)$$





$$\left\| f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \left[F(jt) \right] \right\|_{\Omega = -t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[2\pi A \tau \operatorname{Sa} \left(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2} \right) \right]_{\Omega = -t} = A \tau \operatorname{Sa} \left(\frac{t\tau}{2} \right)$$

4. 位移性 (包括时移性和频移性)

(1) 时移特性

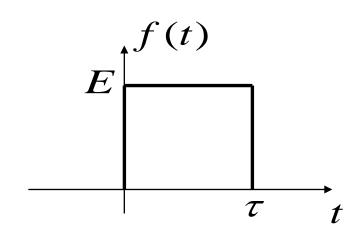
若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
,则 $\mathcal{F}[f(t-t_0)] = F(j\Omega)e^{-j\Omega t_0}$ 同理 $\mathcal{F}[f(t+t_0)] = F(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t_0}$

例4.5-5 求题图所示的单边矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数。

 \mathbf{m} : 因为对称矩形脉冲信号 G(t)

的傅里叶变换为

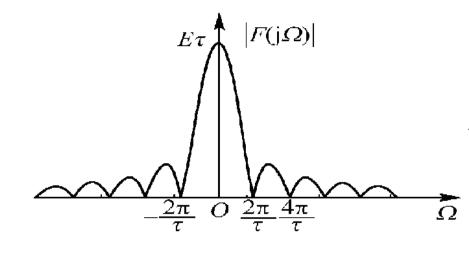
$$G(j\Omega) = E\tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

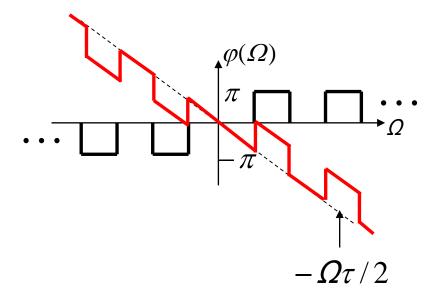


$$G(j\Omega) = E\tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2})$$

$$F(j\Omega) = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right) e^{-j\Omega\frac{\tau}{2}}$$

幅度谱保持不变,相位 谱产生附加相移 $-\Omega\tau/2$





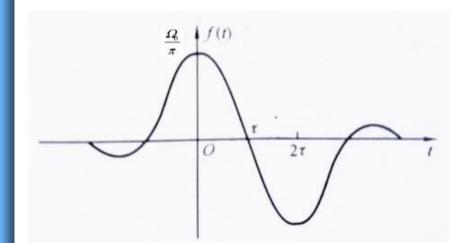
例4.5-6 试求双抽样信号 $f(t) = \frac{\Omega_0}{\pi} [Sa\Omega_t - Sa\Omega_t(t-2\tau)]$ 的频谱。

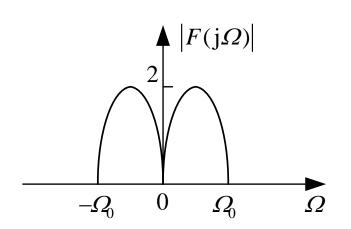
解:
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $f_0(t) = \frac{\Omega_0}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\Omega_0 t$ 则 $F_0(j\Omega) = u(\Omega + \Omega_0) - u(\Omega - \Omega_0)$

$$\sum \frac{\Omega_0}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\Omega_0(t - 2\tau) = f_0(t - 2\tau)$$

由时移特性可得其频谱为 $\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}2\Omega\tau}F_0(\mathrm{j}\Omega)$, 因此

$$F(j\Omega) = (1 - e^{-j2\Omega\tau})[u(\Omega + \Omega_0) - u(\Omega - \Omega_0)] = \begin{cases} 2j\sin\tau\Omega, & |\Omega| < \Omega_0 \\ 0, & |\Omega| > \Omega_0 \end{cases}$$





(2) 频移特性(调制定理)

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
 , 则
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{j\Omega_t}] = F[j(\Omega - \Omega_0)] \qquad (4.5-17)$$
 同理 $\mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{-j\Omega_0t}] = F[j(\Omega + \Omega_0)] \qquad (4.5-18)$ 因为 $\cos \Omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\Omega_0t} + e^{-j\Omega_0t})$, $\sin \Omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\Omega_0t} - e^{-j\Omega_0t})$ 所以 $\mathcal{F}[f(t)\cos \Omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2}\{F[j(\Omega + \Omega_0)] + F[j(\Omega - \Omega_0)]\}$
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)\sin \Omega_0 t] = \frac{j}{2}\{F[j(\Omega + \Omega_0)] - F[j(\Omega - \Omega_0)]\}$$

例4.5-7 求 $e^{j\Omega_0t}$, $\cos\Omega_0t$ 及 $\sin\Omega_0t$ 的频谱。

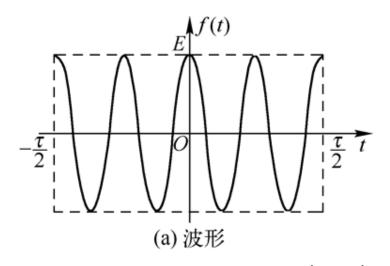
解: 因为 $\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\Omega)$, 再根据频移性可得

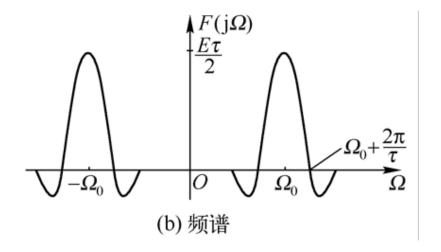
$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\Omega_0 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) \qquad (4.5 - 21)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\cos\Omega_{0}t\right] = \pi\left[\delta(\Omega + \Omega_{0}) + \delta(\Omega - \Omega_{0})\right] \qquad (4.5 - 22)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\sin\Omega_0 t\right] = j\pi \left[\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0) - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0)\right] \qquad (4.5 - 23)$$

例4.5-8 求矩形脉冲调幅信号的频谱,已知 $f(t)=G(t)\cos\Omega_0 t$,其中G(t)为矩形脉冲,脉幅为E, 脉宽为T。





$$: G(j\Omega) = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

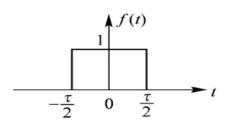
$$\therefore F(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ G \left[j(\Omega + \Omega_0) \right] + G \left[j(\Omega - \Omega_0) \right] \right\}$$

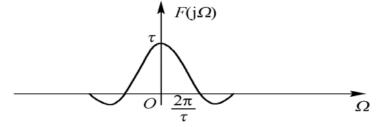
$$= \frac{E\tau}{2} Sa \left[(\Omega + \Omega_0) \frac{\tau}{2} \right] + \frac{E\tau}{2} Sa \left[(\Omega - \Omega_0) \frac{\tau}{2} \right]$$

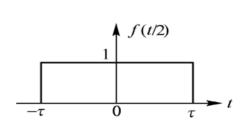
5. 尺度变换

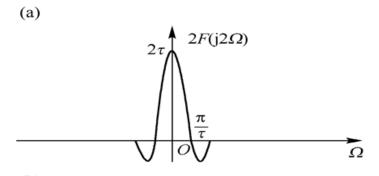
若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
 , 则 $\mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F(j\frac{\Omega}{a})$ (4.5-24)

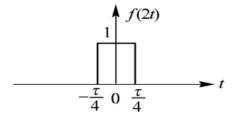
信号在时域中压缩等效在频域中扩展;反之,信号在时域中扩展等效在频域中压缩。

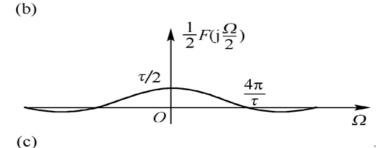












特例:
$$\mathcal{F}[f(-t)] = F(-j\Omega)$$
 (4.5-25)

综合时移特性与尺度变换特性,还可以证明以下两式

$$\mathcal{F}\left[f(at-t_0)\right] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\Omega}{a}\right) e^{-j\frac{\Omega t_0}{a}} \qquad (4.5-26)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[f(t_0 - at)\right] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(-j\frac{\Omega}{a}\right) e^{-j\frac{\Omega t_0}{a}}$$
(4.5 – 27)

6. 卷积定理

卷积定理包括时域卷积定理和频域卷积定理。

(1) 时域卷积定理

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = F_1(j\Omega), \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = F_2(j\Omega),$$
则
$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(j\Omega)F_2(j\Omega) \qquad (4.5 - 28)$$

(2) 频域卷积定理

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = F_1(j\Omega)$$
, $\mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = F_2(j\Omega)$,则
$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)f_2(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}F_1(j\Omega)*F_2(j\Omega) \qquad (4.5-29)$$
 其中
$$F_1(j\Omega)*F_2(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(j\mu)F_2[j(\Omega-\mu)]d\mu$$

例4.5-9 已知两矩形脉冲信号分别为

$$f_1(t) = 2[u(t+1) - u(t-1)], f_2(t) = u(t+2) - u(t-2)$$

求 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)*f_2(t)]$

解:
$$F_1(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = 4\operatorname{Sa}(\Omega)$$

 $F_2(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = 4\operatorname{Sa}(2\Omega)$

根据时域卷积定理, 可求出

$$F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(j\Omega)F_2(j\Omega)$$
$$= 16Sa(\Omega)Sa(2\Omega)$$

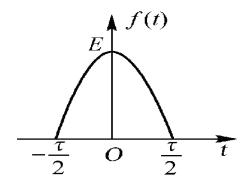
例4.5-10 利用频域卷积定理求余弦 脉冲信号f(t)的频谱函数。

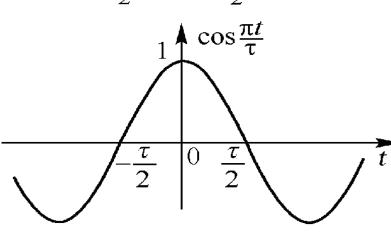
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E\cos\frac{\pi}{\tau}t & |t| \le \tau/2 \\ 0 & |t| > \tau/2 \end{cases}$$

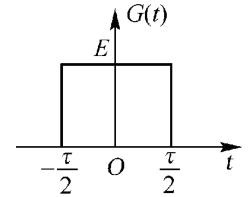
 \mathbf{p} : 把f(t)看作是矩形脉冲G(t)与 无穷长余弦函数的乘积。

$$G(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}[G(t)] = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\cos\frac{\pi}{\tau}t\right] = \pi\left[\delta\left(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\right]$$







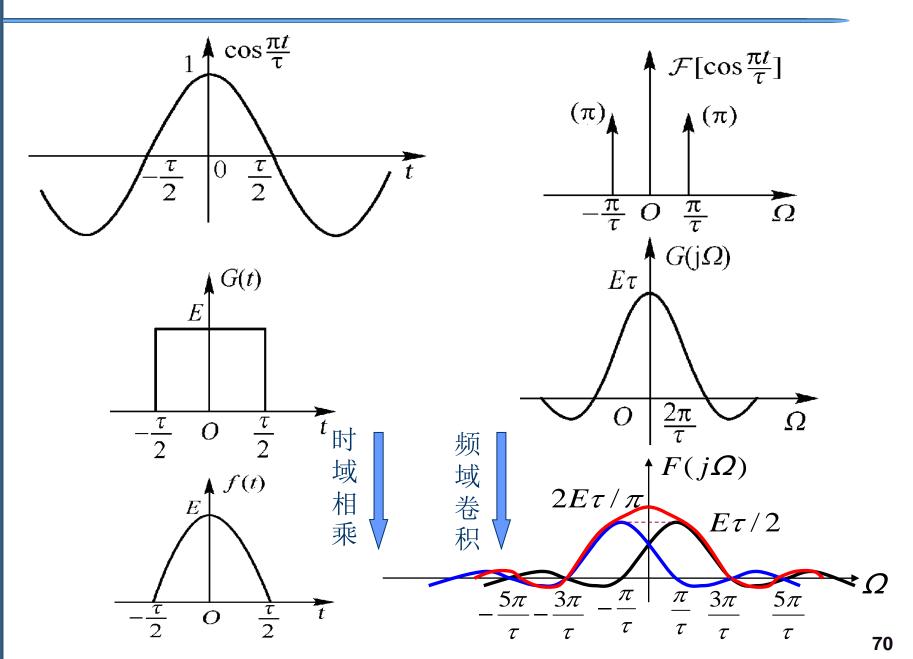
根据频域卷积定理,可以得到f(t)的频谱函数为

$$F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}\left[G(t)\cos\frac{\pi}{\tau}t\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi}G(j\Omega) * \mathcal{F}\left[\cos\frac{\pi}{\tau}t\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right) * \pi\left[\delta\left(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{E\tau}{2}Sa\left[\left(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\frac{\tau}{2}\right] + \frac{E\tau}{2}Sa\left[\left(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\frac{\tau}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2E\tau}{\pi}\frac{\cos(\frac{\Omega\tau}{2})}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2\right]}$$



7. 微分与积分

微分与积分特性包括时域微分与积分特性和频域微分与积分特性。

(1) 时域微分

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
, 则 $\mathcal{F}\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}\right| = j\Omega F(j\Omega)$ (4.5-31)

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\mathrm{d}^n f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^n}\right] = (\mathrm{j}\Omega)^n F(\mathrm{j}\Omega) \qquad (4.5 - 32)$$

例如:由于 $\mathcal{F}[\delta(t)]=1$,所以

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta'(t)] = j\Omega$$
, $\mathcal{F}[\delta^{(n)}(t)] = (j\Omega)^n$

(2) 时域积分

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
 ,则
$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\Omega) \qquad (4.5-35)$$
 式中, $F(0) = F(j\Omega)\big|_{\Omega=0}$ 如果 $F(0) = 0$,则

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} \qquad (4.5 - 36)$$

当 f(t) 的导数 $\varphi(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt}$ 的频谱比较容易求出时,可以利用积分特性来求原函数的频谱,但需要对式(1)进行修正。

$$F(j\Omega) = \frac{\Phi(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} + [f(-\infty) + f(\infty)]\pi\delta(\Omega) \qquad (4.5 - 37)$$

$$\Rightarrow \oplus \Phi(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right] = \mathcal{F}[\varphi(t)] \qquad ,$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{t \to \infty} f(t) \qquad f(-\infty) = \lim_{t \to -\infty} f(t)$$

1. 当 $f(-\infty) = 0$, $f(\infty) \neq 0$ 时,有 $F(j\Omega) = \frac{\Phi(j\Omega)}{i\Omega} + \pi\Phi(0)\delta(\Omega)$

2. 当
$$f(-\infty) = 0$$
, $f(\infty) = 0$ 时,有 $F(j\Omega) = \frac{\Phi(j\Omega)}{j\Omega}$

例: 利用积分特性分别求 $f_1(t) = u(t)$ 及 $f_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t)$ 的傅里叶变换。

解: 由于
$$\varphi_1(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} = \delta(t), \ \varphi_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t)\right] = \delta(t)$$
即 $\Phi_1(j\Omega) = \Phi_2(j\Omega) = 1$

又因为
$$f_1(-\infty) = 0$$
, $f_1(\infty) = 1$, $f_2(-\infty) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $f_2(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}$

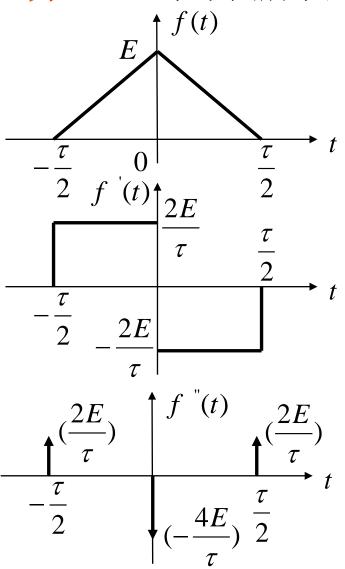
所以,

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{\Phi_1(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} + [f_1(\infty) + f_1(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\Omega) = \frac{1}{j\Omega} + \pi\delta(\Omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sgn}(t)\right] = \frac{\Phi_2(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} + [f_2(\infty) + f_2(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\Omega) = \frac{1}{j\Omega}$$

即
$$\mathcal{F}[\operatorname{sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\Omega}$$

例4.5-11 求下图所示的三角脉冲信号的傅里叶变换。



解: 首先求出f(t)的一阶导数和二阶导数

$$\frac{\tau}{2} \qquad f''(t) = \frac{2E}{\tau} \left[\delta(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{\tau}{2}) - 2\delta(t) \right]$$

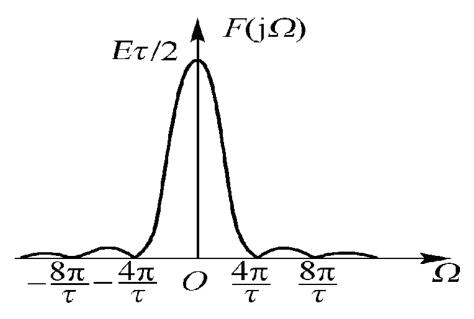
对上式两边取傅里叶变换:

$$(j\Omega)^{2} F(j\Omega) = \frac{2E}{\tau} \left[e^{j\Omega \frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{-j\Omega \frac{\tau}{2}} - 2 \right]$$
$$= -\frac{\Omega^{2} E \tau}{2} Sa^{2} \left(\frac{\Omega \tau}{4} \right)$$

$$(j\Omega)^{2}F(j\Omega) = \frac{2E}{\tau} \left[e^{j\Omega\frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{-j\Omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - 2 \right] = -\frac{\Omega^{2}E\tau}{2} Sa^{2} \left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{4} \right)$$

由于 $f(-\infty) = f(\infty) = 0$, 所以可以利用的二阶导数的 频谱来求其原函数的频谱。于是

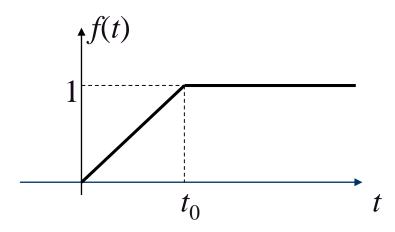
$$F(j\Omega) = \frac{E\tau}{2} Sa^2 \left(\frac{\Omega\tau}{4}\right)$$



傅里叶变换的基本性质

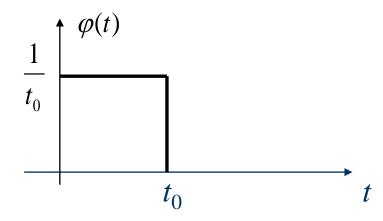
例4.5-12 求下图所示信号f(t)的傅里叶变换。

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{t}{t_0}, & 0 \le t \le t_0 \\ 1, & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



$$\varphi(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t_0} & 0 \le t \le t_0 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(j\Omega) = \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\Omega t_0}{2}\right) e^{-j\Omega \frac{t_0}{2}}$$



$$\Phi(j\Omega) = \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\Omega t_0}{2}\right) e^{-j\Omega \frac{t_0}{2}}$$

$$f(\infty) = 1$$
, $f(-\infty) = 0$

$$F(j\Omega) = \frac{\Phi(j\Omega)}{j\Omega} + [f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\pi\delta(\Omega)$$
$$= \frac{1}{j\Omega} Sa\left(\frac{\Omega t_0}{2}\right) e^{-j\Omega\frac{t_0}{2}} + \pi\delta(\Omega)$$

(3) 频域微分

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
 , 则
$$\mathcal{F}[(-jt)f(t)] = \frac{dF(j\Omega)}{d\Omega} \qquad (4.5-39)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[(-jt)^n f(t)] = \frac{d^n F(j\Omega)}{d\Omega^n} \qquad (4.5-40)$$
例: $\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi \delta(\Omega)$

$$\mathcal{F}[t] = 2\pi j \delta'(\Omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[t^n] = 2\pi j^n \delta^{(n)}(\Omega)$$

(4) 频域积分

若
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\Omega)$$
, 则
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\Omega} F(j\mu) d\mu\right] = \frac{f(t)}{-jt} + \pi f(0)\delta(t) \qquad (4.5-44)$$
 若 $f(0) = 0$,则
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\Omega} F(j\mu) d\mu\right] = \frac{f(t)}{-jt}$$

8. 帕斯瓦尔定理(又称能量守恒定理)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(j\Omega)|^2 d\Omega \qquad (4.5 - 46)$$

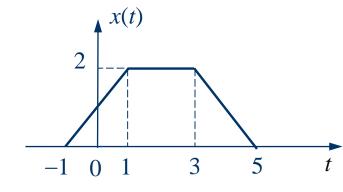
例: 信号 x(t) 如图所示, 其傅里叶变

换为 $X(i\Omega)$,求

(1)
$$X(0)$$
 (2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\Omega) d\Omega$

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\Omega)|^2 d\Omega \qquad (4) \quad \varphi(\Omega)$$

(4)
$$\varphi(\Omega)$$



Prime: (1)
$$X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt |_{\Omega=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = 8$$

(2):
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega = 2\pi x(t)$$

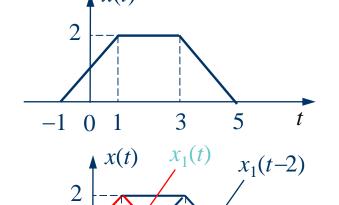
$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\Omega) d\Omega = 2\pi x(t) \big|_{t=0} = 2\pi$$

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\Omega)|^2 d\Omega = 2\pi [2\int_{0}^{2} t^2 dt + 2^2 \cdot 2] = \frac{80\pi}{3}$$

(4)
$$\varphi(\Omega) = -2\Omega$$

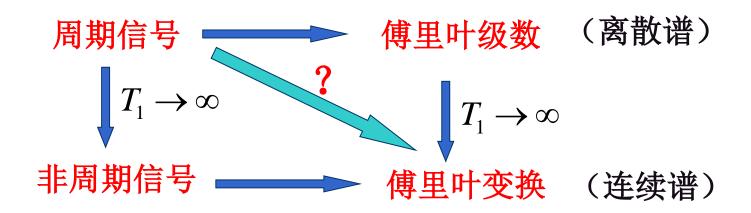
记信号 $x_1(t)$ 如图所示,则

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_1(t-2)$$
 (查表4-2)



$$X_{1}(j\Omega) = \frac{2 \times 4}{2} \operatorname{Sa}^{2} \left(\frac{\Omega \times 4}{4} \right) e^{-j\Omega} = 4 \operatorname{Sa}^{2} \left(\Omega \right) e^{-j\Omega}$$

$$X(j\Omega) = X_1(j\Omega) + X_1(j\Omega)e^{-j2\Omega} = 4Sa^2(\Omega)e^{-j\Omega}(1 + e^{-j2\Omega})$$
$$= 4Sa^2(\Omega)e^{-j\Omega}e^{-j\Omega}(e^{j\Omega} + e^{-j\Omega}) = 8Sa^2(\Omega)\cos\Omega e^{-j2\Omega}$$

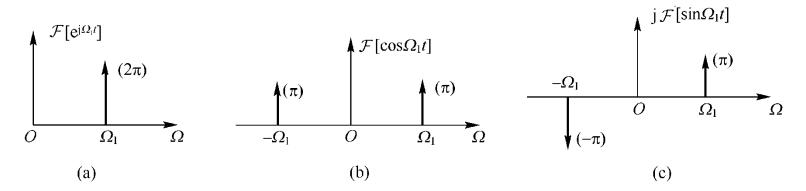


1. 正弦、余弦信号的傅里叶变换

在例4.5-7中,已经求出了指数信号、正弦和余弦信号的 傅里叶变换。即

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{F}[\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{j}\Omega_0 t}] &= 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) \\ \mathcal{F}\Big[\cos \Omega_0 t\Big] &= \pi \Big[\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0) + \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0)\Big] \\ \mathcal{F}\Big[\sin \Omega_0 t\Big] &= \mathbf{j}\pi \Big[\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0) - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0)\Big] \end{split}$$

以上三种信号的频谱图如下所示



2. 一般周期信号的傅里叶变换

设周期信号的周期为 $\tilde{f}(t)$,则角频率 $\Omega_1 = 2\pi f_1 = 2\pi/T_1$,可以将 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 展开成指数形式的傅里叶级数

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_1 t}$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_1 t}$$

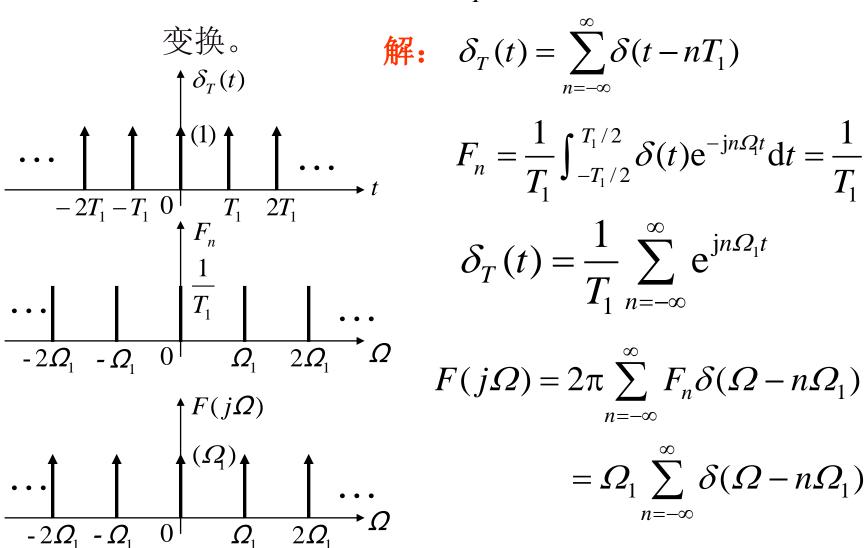
将上式两边取傅里叶变换

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\tilde{f}(t)\right] = \mathcal{F}\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_1 t}\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \mathcal{F}\left[e^{jn\Omega_1 t}\right]$$
$$= 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\Omega - n\Omega_1)$$

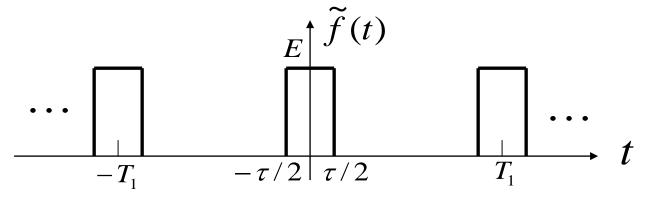
$$\mathbb{H}: F(j\Omega) = \mathcal{F}\left[\tilde{f}(t)\right] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\Omega - n\Omega_1) \qquad (4.6 - 5)$$

周期信号f(t)的傅里叶变换是由一系列冲激函数所组成,这些冲激位于信号的谐频 $\{0,\pm\Omega_1,\pm2\Omega_1,\cdots\}$ 处,每个冲激的强度等于 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 的傅里叶级数相应系数 F_n 的 2π 倍。

例4.6-1 求周期单位冲激序列 $\delta_T(t)$ 的傅里叶级数与傅里叶



例4.6-2 求周期矩形脉冲信号的傅里叶级数和傅里叶变换。已知 $\tilde{f}(t)$ 的幅度为E,脉宽为 τ ,周期为 T_1 ,角频率为 $\Omega_1 = 2\pi/T_1$ 。



解: 已知矩形脉冲 $f_0(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $F_0(j\Omega)$

$$F_0(j\Omega) = E \tau Sa(\frac{\Omega \tau}{2})$$
 因为
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} F_0(j\Omega) \bigg|_{\Omega = n\Omega} = \frac{E \tau}{T_1} Sa(\frac{n\Omega \tau}{2})$$

所以
$$\tilde{f}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega_1 t} = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa\left(\frac{n\Omega_1 \tau}{2}\right) e^{jn\Omega_1 t}$$

$$F(j\Omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\Omega - n\Omega_1) = E\tau\Omega_1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa\left(\frac{n\Omega_1 \tau}{2}\right) \delta(\Omega - n\Omega_1)$$

$$\Xi : \frac{\tau}{T_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\tau\Omega_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

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连续信号的频域和复频域表达式可以通过符号运算获得。 其频谱的可视化可以用幅度谱和相位谱绘制。周期信号可以 通过计算其傅里叶级数,画出它的幅度谱和相位谱;非周期 性信号可以通过计算其傅里叶变换,画出它的幅度谱和相位 谱。信号的复频域分析一般缺少可视化的直观表示,但可以 用信号的拉普拉斯变换,绘制它的三维幅度曲面图和相位曲 面图,来观察其复频域特征。

Stem ()

Plot()

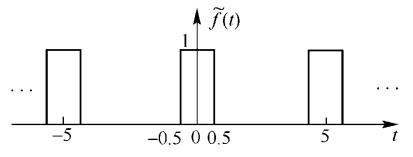
Ezplot()

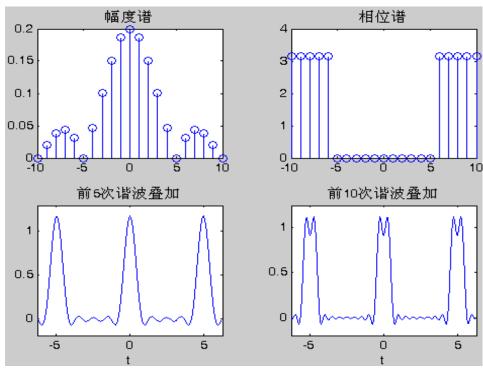
laplace()

Ilaplace()

例4.7-1

周期性矩形脉冲信号如题图所示,画出它的幅度谱和相位谱,以及前5次谐波叠加波形和前10次谐波叠加波形。





```
n=-10:10; w1=0.4*pi;
                                   %显示的谐波次数
 n1=-10: -1;ft1=sin(0.2*pi*n1)./(pi*n1); % 计算负半轴的傅里叶级数
  n2=1:10;ft2=sin(0.2*pi*n2)./(pi*n2);
                                   %计算正半轴的傅里叶级数
                                   %组合负半轴、零点和正半轴
 ft=[ft1,0.2,ft2];
                                        的级数
                                   %计算幅度谱和相位谱
 fn = abs(ft);phase = angle(ft);
  subplot(2,2,1);stem(n,fn);title('幅度谱');
                                          %stem函数绘制离散
序列
  subplot(2,2,2);stem(n,phase);title('相位谱');
  syms t;s1=0.2;s2=0.2;
                                          %直流分量
 for k1=1:5
  s1=s1+2*sin(k1*pi/5)*cos(w1*t*k1)/pi./k1;
  end
 for k2=1:10
  s2=s2+2*sin(k2*pi/5)*cos(w1*t*k2)/pi./k2;
  end
  subplot(2,2,3);ezplot(s1);title('前5次谐波叠加');
  subplot(2,2,4);ezplot(s2);title('前10次谐波叠加');
```

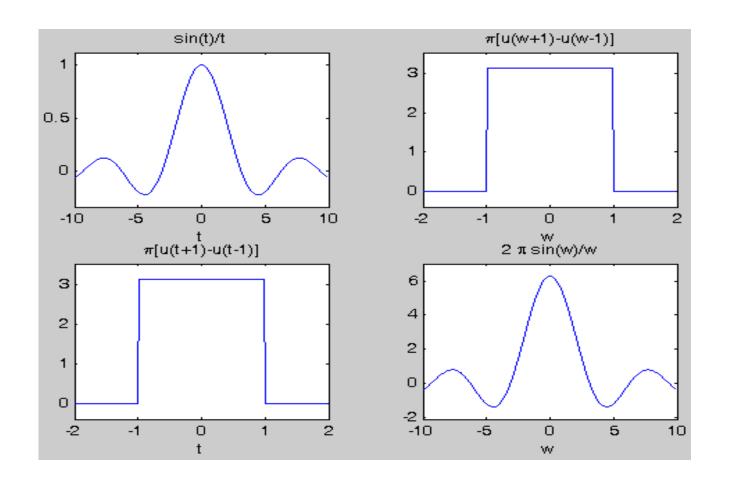
例4.7-2 用MATLAB分别绘制抽样信号 $f_1(t) = Sa(t)$

和矩形脉冲信号 $f_2(t) = \pi[u(t+1) - u(t-1)]$

的时域波形和频谱,并验证傅里叶变换的对偶性。

解:

```
syms t;f1 = sin(t)/t; %抽样函数f1(t)=Sa(t) f2 = pi*sym('(Heaviside(t+1) -Heaviside(t-1))'); %计算门函数f2(t)= p G(t) F1=simple(fourier(f1));F2=simple(fourier(f2)); subplot(221);ezplot(f1,[ -10 10]); subplot(222);ezplot(F1,[ -2 2]);title('\pi[u(w+1) -u(w-1)]'); subplot(223);ezplot(f2,[ -2 2]);title('\pi[u(t+1) -u(t-1)]'); subplot(224);ezplot(F2,[ -10 10]);
```



本章小结

连续时间信号的频谱分析

周期信号: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

典型周期信号的傅里叶级数

非周期信号: 傅里叶变换

常用非周期信号的频谱

傅里叶变换的相关性质