

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X(t) & \xrightarrow{h(t)} & Y(t) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X(\omega) & \xrightarrow{H(j\omega)} & Y(\omega)
 \end{array} \\
 Y(t) = X(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) \cdot h(t-\alpha) \cdot d\alpha. \\
 Y(\omega) = X(\omega) H(j\omega)
 \end{array}$$

两个典型的线性系统

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{微分器: } Y(t) = \frac{dX(t)}{dt} \\
 \text{积分器: } Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t X(t) dt.
 \end{cases}$$

系统的微分方程描述:

$$\begin{cases}
 \sum_{i=0}^m b_i X^{(i)}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i Y^{(i)}(t) \\
 \text{其中 } Y^{(i)}(t_0) = y_{i0}.
 \end{cases}
 \begin{cases}
 \text{MA 模型.} \\
 \text{AR 模型}
 \end{cases}$$

微分方程法的数字特征求解:

$$\begin{cases}
 X(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i Y^{(i)}(t) \\
 \text{均值: } m_X(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot E[Y^{(i)}(t)] \\
 \text{相关函数: } R_X(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \frac{\partial^i R_{XY}(t_1, t_2)}{(\partial t_1)^i}; \quad R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \frac{\partial^i R_Y(t_1, t_2)}{(\partial t_1)^i}
 \end{cases}$$

随机过程线性变化和冲激响应法. 和频谱法

冲激响应法: $Y(t) = L[X(t)] = L\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) \cdot \delta(t-\alpha) d\alpha\right]$

t=0 时 h(t) 才存在. (因果系统).

$$\begin{cases}
 m_Y(t) = m_X(t) * h(t) \quad \text{证明自证.} \\
 \text{平稳过程: } = m_X \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\alpha) d\alpha = m_X \cdot \int_0^{\infty} h(\alpha) d\alpha.
 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1) Y(t_2)]$$

$$= E\left[X(t_1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) \cdot h(t_2-\alpha) d\alpha\right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[X(t_1) X(\alpha)] \cdot h(t_2-\alpha) d\alpha.$$

$$= R_X(t_1, t_2) * h(t_2) \quad \text{平稳: } R_X(\tau) = R_X(\tau) * h(\tau).$$

可实现系统: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\alpha)| d\alpha < \infty$
绝对可积说明傅里叶变换存在

$$R_Y(t_1, t_2) = E[Y(t_1)Y(t_2)] = E\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t_1-\alpha)h(\alpha)d\alpha \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t_2-\beta)h(\beta)d\beta\right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{R_X(t_1-\alpha, t_2-\beta)}_{\text{平稳:}} h(\alpha)h(\beta)d\alpha d\beta$$

平稳:

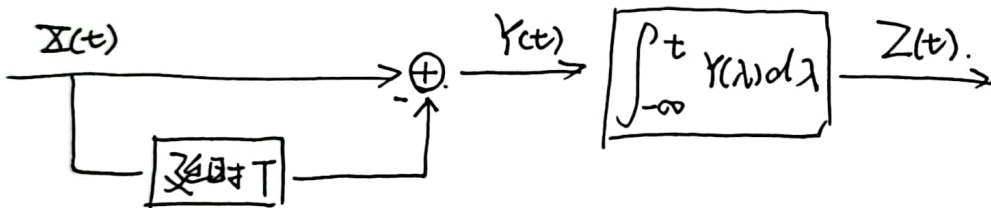
$$R_Y(\tau) = R_X(\tau) * h(\tau) * h(-\tau). \quad \text{设 } R_{h\tau}(\tau) = h(\tau) * h(-\tau)$$

$$= R_X(\tau) * R_{h\tau}(\tau).$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_{XY}(\tau) &= R_X(\tau) * h(-\tau) \\ R_{YX}(\tau) &= R_X(\tau) * h(\tau) \\ R_Y(\tau) &= R_X(\tau) * h(\tau) * h(-\tau) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} S_{YX}(\omega) &= S_X(\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) \\ S_{XY}(\omega) &= S_X(\omega) \cdot H^*(j\omega) \\ S_Y(\omega) &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

* 互谱

例:



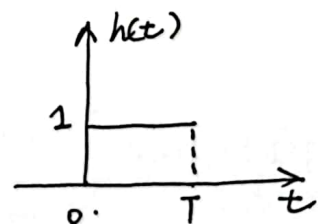
$$Y(t) = X(t) - X(t-T) = X(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)] = X(t) * h_1(t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} Z(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t Y(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y(\lambda) \underbrace{u(t-\lambda)}_{\text{阶跃函数}} d\lambda. \end{aligned} \right. \quad u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= Y(t) * h_2(t).$$

$$= X(t) * \underbrace{h_1(t) * h_2(t)}_{\text{等效系统}}.$$

$$= X(t) * h(t)$$



$$\text{故 } h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t) = [\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)] * u(t)$$

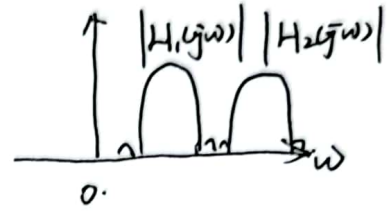
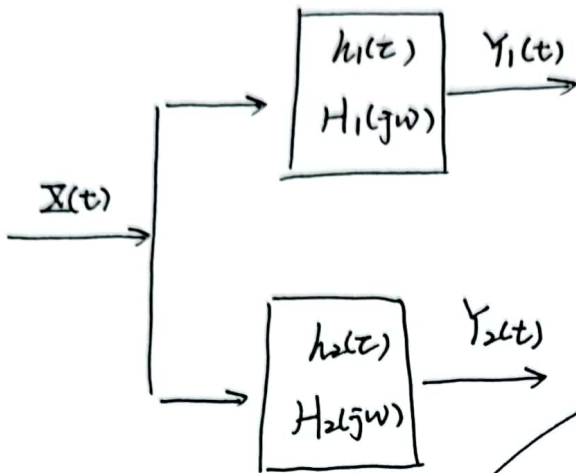
$$= u(t) - u(t-T).$$

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [u(t) - u(t-T)] e^{j\omega t} dt = \int_0^T e^{j\omega t} dt = \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} \right]_0^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} (1 - e^{-j\omega T}) \rightarrow \text{还可以继续化简, 用欧拉公式.}$$

输入平稳 输出是否平稳：取决于系统是否可实现

例2:



$$H_1(jw)H_2^*(jw) = 0$$

↓
即频带不重叠

什么条件下 $E[Y(t_1)Y(t_2)] = 0$ 对 t_1, t_2 成立

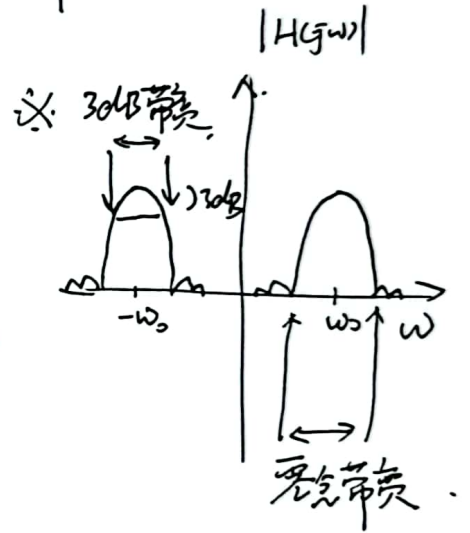
白噪声通过线性系统: $S_{yy}(w) = \frac{N_0}{2}$

$$S_Y(w) = S_X(w) \cdot |H(jw)|^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \cdot |H(jw)|^2$$

白噪声均值为零 $S_Y(w) = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{xx}(\tau) e^{-jw\tau} d\tau$

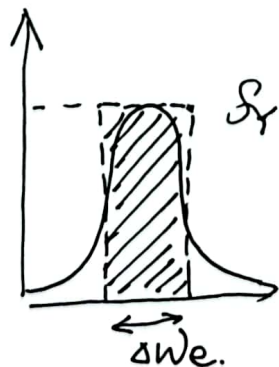
考试一定有求功率谱的题目

等效带宽



噪声等效通频带宽

$$S_Y(w_0) \Delta w_e = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_Y(w) dw$$



时域等效
 $\Delta w_e \cdot T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4}$
 相干时间

方波与傅里叶变换
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \pi$

四种滤波器 { 线性系统

RC 积分器: 低通滤波. 冲击响应: $\frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$, $t > 0$. $T_0 = RC$

* 理想带通: 白噪声通过, 得到带限白噪声

高斯带通: (理想带通难以实现)

记一个傅里叶 $e^{-\alpha|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$ * 所以在考试时直接用

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

$$C \leftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega) \quad *$$

高斯函数的傅里叶变换还是高斯函数。

正态分布的特征函数: $\exp\{j\omega\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\omega^2\}$