

信号
与
系
统

五三一班

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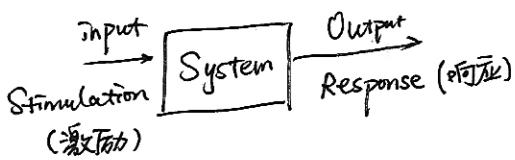
引言

线性系统: $x \rightarrow [LS] \rightarrow y$ 满足 (1) 齐次性 $x \rightarrow y$, $a x \rightarrow a y$
(2) 可加性 $x_i \rightarrow y_i$, $x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow y_1 + y_2$

Fourier Transformation ~ continuous time & discrete time

Laplace Transformation ~ continuous time

Z - Transformation ~ discrete time



数学准备:

- 1) 一重微积分, 广义积分
- 2) 无穷级数 / 级数
- 3) 空间向量
- 4) 复数

$$z = x + jy, \quad \text{Re } z, \quad \text{Im } z, \quad A \angle \theta, \quad r e^{j\theta} = r \cos \theta + j r \sin \theta$$

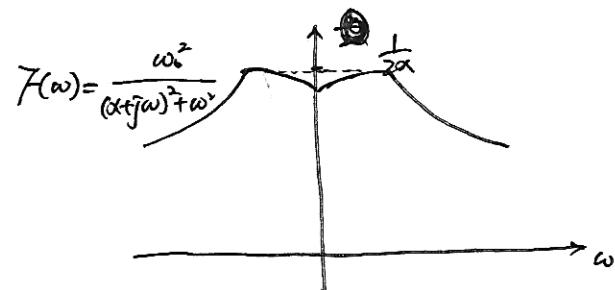
概念

1. 信号描述与分类

1) 描述: 函数 / 图象 (波形)

2) 分类: 随机信号 / 确定性信号

e.g. 噪音 (有确定的函数形式)



信号能量: $E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f(t)|^2 dt$ (连续时间)

$$E = \sum_{n=1}^{n_2} |f(n)|^2 \quad (\text{离散时间})$$

信号功率: $P = \frac{E}{t_2 - t_1}$ (连续时间)

$$P = \frac{E}{n_2 - n_1 + 1} \quad (\text{离散时间})$$

2) 分类 $\begin{cases} \text{总} E \text{ (和} P \text{) 均有限, 即} E_{(-\infty, +\infty)} \leq E_0, P_{\infty} = 0 \\ \text{总} E \text{ 无限, 平均} P \text{ 有限, 即} E_{\infty} = \infty, 0 < P_{\infty} < \infty \\ \text{总} E \text{ 和平均} P \text{ 均无限.} \end{cases}$

能量信号

功率信号

2) 分类: 周期信号, 非周期信号

2) 分类: $\begin{cases} \text{连续时间信号} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{模拟信号 (A 连续)} \\ \text{脉冲信号 (A 离散)} \end{cases}$ e.g. $\sin t$
e.g. 方波

离散时间信号: *用一组数维表示有限长离散时间信号

e.g. $\{0, 2, 3, -1, 0.5, 8\}$

\uparrow (不标注默认从 $n=0$ 开始)

注意时间轴为 n (仅选取 II)

抽样信号 (A 连续)

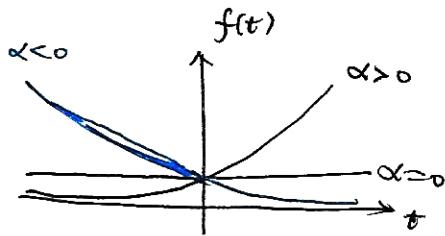
数字信号 (A 离散)

常用信号

i) 常用连续时间信号

① **指数信号** $f(t) = ke^{\alpha t}$

$$\text{令时间常数 } \tau = \frac{1}{|\alpha|}$$

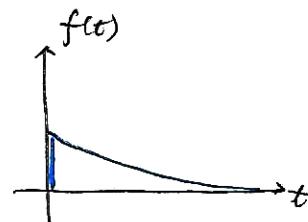


性质: (i) $\frac{df(t)}{dt} = \pm \frac{k}{\tau} e^{\pm \frac{t}{\tau}}$ 也是指数信号

$$\int f(t) dt = \pm \tau k e^{\pm \frac{t}{\tau}}$$

单边指数信号

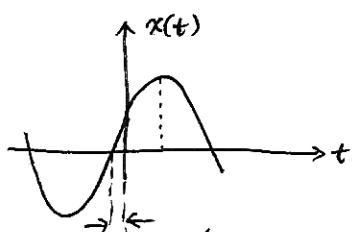
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



② 正弦信号

$$x(t) = A_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

唯一既含时间又含频率的函数



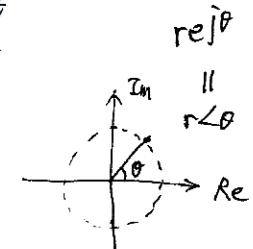
由欧拉公式可推

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2}$$

$$\sin \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j}$$

(欧拉公式
↑
Taylor 展开可证)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{j\omega t} = \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t \\ e^{-j\omega t} = \cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t \end{array} \right.$$



③ 复指数信号

$$f(t) = Ke^{st} \quad (\text{其中 } s = r + j\omega)$$

$$= K e^{rt} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$$

* 电路理论、阻尼过程 Reprise

i) ~~R=0, r=0, omega ≠ 0~~ → 正弦信号

ii) $r \neq 0, \omega = 0$ → 指数信号

iii) $r = 0, \omega \neq 0$ → 直流信号

$r < 0$: 衰减振荡. $r > 0$: 增强振荡

④ 抽样信号

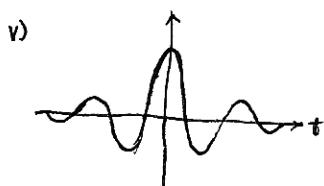
sampling

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t} =: \text{Sa}(t)$$

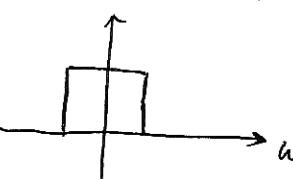
性质: i) $\text{Sa}(t) = \text{Sa}(-t)$ ii) 衰减

iii) 零点: $\pm k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$)

iv) $\int_0^\infty \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0}$ 其中 $\text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0 t}$



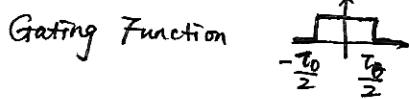
- F.T. -



奇偶函数们:

⑤ **单位阶跃函数** $\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$ 其中: $\varepsilon(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ↗ 有些时候便于处理
延时阶跃 $\varepsilon(t - t_0)$ DNE.
 (不义
 Do Not Exist)

e.g. $\operatorname{sgn} x = 2\varepsilon(x) - 1$ 要求 $\operatorname{sgn} 0 = 0$, 此时 $\varepsilon(0) = \frac{1}{2}$



$$G_{t_0}(t) = \varepsilon\left(t + \frac{T_0}{2}\right) - \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T_0}{2}\right)$$

* 有时也用 $u(t)$ 来表示阶跃函数

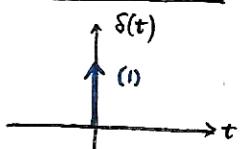
单边指数函数 $f(t) = ke^{-\alpha t} u(t)$

e.g. $x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t)$ 从第一个周期的绝对值表达式:
 0开始

$$f(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t) (u(t - \pi) + u(t)) - A \sin(\omega_0 t) (u(t - \pi) - u(t - 2\pi))$$

另一种表示(拉氏变换更优) $f(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t) (-u(t - \pi) + u(t))$

⑥ **单位冲激函数** $\delta(t)$



定义1. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$. 且 $\delta(t) = 0$ ($t \neq 0$).

$$\Rightarrow \delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t=0 \\ 0, & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

特别地, $0 \cdot \delta(t) = 0$. (此处0表示无冲激函数)

定义2. $p_\Delta(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta} [u(t + \frac{\Delta}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\Delta}{2})]$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} p_\Delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} [u(t + \frac{\Delta}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\Delta}{2})] \text{ 即: } \delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

导数定义式

* 其它函数也能用于定义冲激函数, e.g. $\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tau} \left(1 - \frac{t}{|\tau|}\right) [u(t + \tau) - u(t - \tau)]$

延时冲激 $\delta(t - t_0)$.

性质: 1) $x(t) \delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t - t_0)$ (反正其它地方全是0) 抽样性质

注意结果仍然应当是函数, 别忘 $\delta(t - t_0)$

$$\Rightarrow x(t - t_0) \delta(t - t_1) = x(t_1 - t_0) \delta(t - t_1)$$

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

$$\int_{-2}^2 x(t) \delta(t - 3) dt = 0.$$

2) 偶函数: $\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$

3) 比例特性: $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t)$
 (尺度变换特性)
 (定义2. 证明3)

4) 积分特性: $\int_{-\infty}^t k \delta(\tau) d\tau = k u(t)$

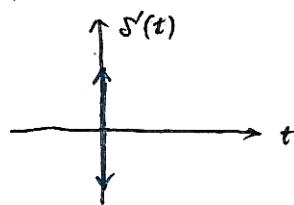
5) 卷积特性: $x(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0)$

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

* $\delta(t)$ 复合函数不作要求

⑦ **[冲激偶函数]**

$\delta'(t)$



性质: (1) $\delta'(t) = \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt}$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t) dt = 0$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t) f(t) dt = -f'(0) \quad \text{分部积分法}$$

$$(4) f(t) \delta'(t) = f(0) \delta'(t) - f'(0) \delta(t)$$

[证] $f(t) \delta(t) = f(0) \delta(t)$. 两边求导, 得:

$$f'(t) \delta(t) + f(t) \delta'(t) = f(0) \delta'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) \delta'(t) = f(0) \delta'(t) - f'(t) \delta(t)$$

$$= f(0) \delta'(t) - f'(0) \delta(t)$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{d}{dt} [e^{+t} \delta(t)] = e \delta'(t) \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} = -e^{-t+1} \delta(t) + e^{-t+1} \delta'(t)$$

$$= -e \delta(t) + e \cdot \delta'(t) \cancel{- e^{+t} \delta(t)}$$

$$= +e \cdot \delta'(t) \quad \square$$

$$\text{e.g. } g(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t+1} \delta(t)] \leftarrow \text{一般先乘法再运算更方便}$$

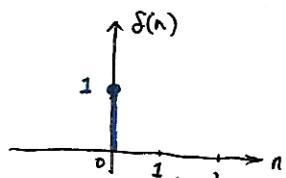
2) 常用离散时间信号

① **[单位样值信号]**

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 0 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

延时样值: $\delta[n-j]$

抽样性: $f[n] \delta[n] = f[0] \delta[n]$



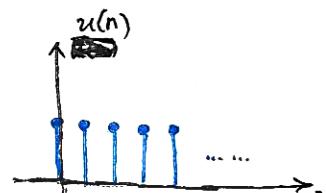
* 中括号表示 n 是序列, 小括号表示取值. 之后不作区别.
(离散时间序列)

单位样值信号可用于表示任意离散时间序列: $x[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) \delta[n-m]$ ~ 级数 (函数项级数)

↑ 在 m 时刻取值

② **[单位阶跃序列]**

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{关系1. } u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-k]$$

$\delta(t) \xrightarrow[\text{微分}]{\text{积分}} u(t)$

$\delta[n] \xrightarrow[\text{差分}]{\text{累加}} u[n]$

$$\text{关系2. } u(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n \delta[m]$$

$$\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$$

后项差分

③ **[矩形序列]**

$$R_N(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0, & n < 0 \text{ 或 } n \geq N \end{cases} = u(n) - u(n-N)$$

→ 单边序列: $x(n) u(n)$

④ **[指数序列]**: $x[n] = C \alpha^n$

$\alpha > 1$	指数增长	{ 直流信号 }	
$0 < \alpha < 1$	指数衰减		
$-1 < \alpha < 0$	摆动衰减		
$\alpha < -1$	摆动增长		
{ 交流信号 }			
↑ ↓ ↑ ↓			
↑ ↓ ↑ ↓			
↑ ↓ ↑ ↓			

⑤ 正弦序列 $x[n] = \sin[n\omega_0]$ 为区分离散时间与连续时间，此后用 Ω 代替 ~~ω~~ ω_0 。

余弦序列 $x[n] = \cos[n\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}]$

→ 频率，表示两个离散值之间的角度变化量
相位

Ω_0 : rad/s 模拟角频率

ω_0 : rad 数字角频率

$$\rightarrow g_1[n] = \cos \frac{2}{5}\pi n = g_2[n] = \cos \frac{12}{5}\pi n.$$

序列随 ω_0 变化以 2π 为周期

数字角频率与序列的“周期”未必一致
对应的模拟“周期”

对比连续与离散信号 (正弦)

$$(1) x(t) = e^{j\Omega_0 t}, x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$\Omega_0 \uparrow$. 振荡频率 \uparrow

$\omega_0 \uparrow$. 振荡频率不一定 \uparrow . $\omega_k = \omega_0 + 2k\pi \Rightarrow e^{j2\pi kn} = 1$.

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} = e^{j\omega_0 n}.$$

有效频率只有 $[0, 2\pi)$ 区间，且 $0 \rightarrow \pi$. 频率 \uparrow

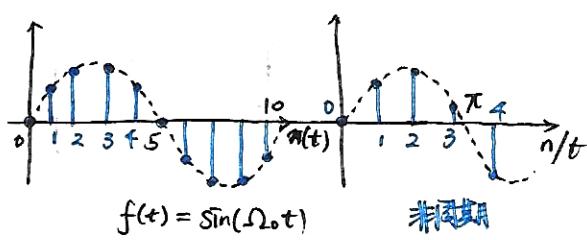
$\pi \rightarrow 2\pi$ 振荡频率 \downarrow (发生逆转)

$$(2) 周期性: x(t) = e^{j\Omega_0 t} \quad \text{[划去]}$$

$$x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n}.$$

$$x[n+N] = x[n] \Rightarrow e^{j\omega_0 N} = 1. \quad (\text{条件}) \quad \text{[划去]}$$

ω_0 为 π 的有理数倍时，才能有周期



计算与变换

1) 加法 → 加性噪声 $f_1(t) + f_2(t)$

2) 乘法 乘性噪声 $f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)$ “调制”



3) 平移 $f(t-t_0)$ (时移/频移)

4) 反转 $f(-t)$ *物理不可实现，更像是 Trick

5) 尺度变换 $f(at)$ $\begin{cases} a > 1: \text{压缩} \\ a < 1: \text{扩展} \end{cases}$

*变换只对 t 有效，对其后常数无效

e.g. $f(t) \rightarrow f(3t - \frac{1}{2})$

① ✓: $f(t) \rightarrow f(t - \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow f(-3(t - \frac{1}{2}))$

② ✗: $f(t) \rightarrow f(t + \frac{1}{2}) \not\rightarrow f(-3(t + \frac{1}{2}))$

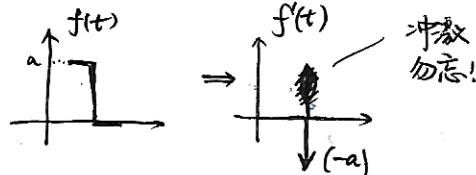
$$x(t) \rightarrow x(\frac{t}{a}) \rightarrow x(\frac{t-t_0}{a})$$

$$\rightarrow x(t - \frac{t_0}{a}) \rightarrow x(\frac{t}{a} - \frac{t_0}{a})$$

$$x(at+b) \rightarrow x(t) = ?$$

$$\text{令 } \tau = at+b \Rightarrow t = f(\tau)$$

6) 微分和积分



* 信号写成含 $\delta(t)$ 形式再求导，不易出错

离散：加、乘、移位，倒置。

$$z[n] = x[n+m]$$

差分 { 前向差分 $\Delta x[n] = x[n+1] - x[n]$

后向差分 $\nabla x[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$

$$\text{累加 } \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] = z[n]$$

重排(压缩、扩展)。

$$x[n] \rightarrow x[an], / x[n] \rightarrow x[\frac{n}{a}]$$

补足/去除某些值
(值为0)

• 分解

1) 直流分量 + 交流分量

2) 奇分量 + 偶分量 \rightarrow F.T.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{任意实信号 } f(t), \\ f(-t) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f_{\text{even}} = \frac{f(t) + f(-t)}{2} \\ f_{\text{odd}} = \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \\ \sin \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \end{array} \right.$$

3) 脉冲分量分解

$$\rightarrow \text{离散: } x[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] \delta[n-m]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{连续: } f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$$

4) 正交函数分解

定义函数空间的内积：函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上内积 $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$

$g_i(t)$ 是一组基函数 ~~正交~~，则 N 项的组合对 $x(t)$ 展开： $x(t) \approx a_1 g_1(t) + \dots + a_N g_N(t)$

$$\langle x(t), g_i^*(t) \rangle = a_1 \langle g_1, g_i^* \rangle + a_2 \langle g_2, g_i^* \rangle + \dots + a_N \langle g_N, g_i^* \rangle$$

⋮ ⋮

$$\langle x(t), g_N^*(t) \rangle = a_1 \langle g_1, g_N^* \rangle + a_2 \langle g_2, g_N^* \rangle + \dots + a_N \langle g_N, g_N^* \rangle$$

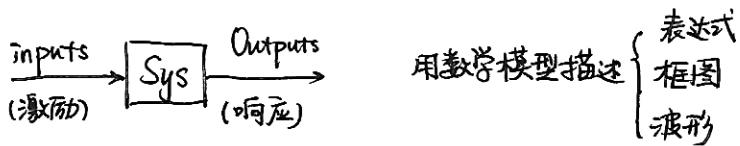
当基函数正交即 $\forall m \neq n, \langle g_m, g_n^* \rangle = 0 \rightarrow$ 对角矩阵。求解容易

此外，新增 $(N+1) \sim M$ 项以优化精度时也无需重算 $a_1 \sim a_N$ (对角矩阵！)

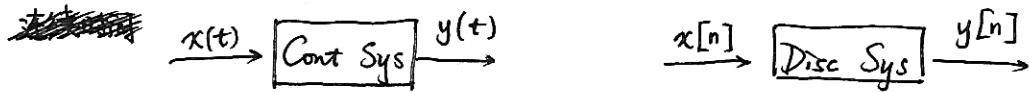
《信号与系统》中选取 ~~基函数~~ $\{e^{jk\omega_0 t}\}$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 为基函数。

可证明这组基函数是完备的。

• 系统的描述与分类



器件：加法器、乘法器、标量乘法器（数乘器）、积分器、延时器等。



因果性 (causality)

$$y(t) = f[x(t), x(t-1), \dots, x(\infty)] \quad \text{与未来的输入无关}$$

只与当前及该时刻之前的输入有关

* 是否因果与物理能否实现未必相关

e.g. $y(t) = x(t) + x(2-t)$ 非因果系统 (取 $t=0$)

(离散系统可能延后信号)

$$y(t) = x(t) \cos(t+1) \quad \text{因果系统}$$

↑ 非输入!

$$y(t) = x_1(t) x_2(t+1) \quad x_2(t) = \cos(t) \quad \text{非因果系统}$$

因果信号 $t=0$ 后才接入系统的信号 ($t < 0$ 时值为 0). \rightarrow **反因果信号** $c(-t)$.

因果信号 $\xrightarrow{\text{因果系统}} \text{因果响应}$

(Stability)

稳定性 输入有界时输出也有界。即 $\left| \frac{x(t)}{x(n)} \right| < \infty, \left| \frac{y(t)}{y(n)} \right| < \infty$.

Bounded Inputs, Bounded Output (BIBO).

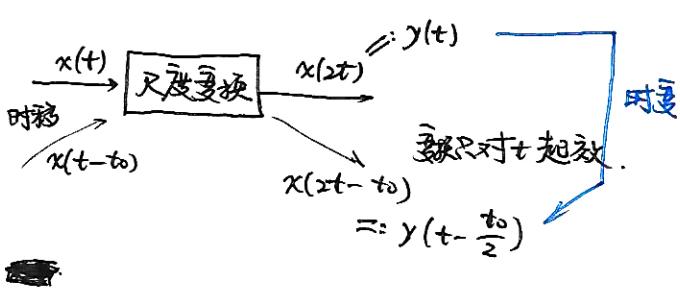
时不变性 $x(t) \rightarrow y(t), x(t-t_0) \rightarrow y(t-t_0)$

(* 移不变性) $x[n] \rightarrow y[n], x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n-n_0]$

e.g. $y(t) = x(2t)$.

~~因果~~
时变系统

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{5t} x(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{时变}$$



线性 (Linearity) : 若 $x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$
 $x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

$$a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \rightarrow a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \quad (\text{可加性+齐次性})$$

e.g. $y(t) = \operatorname{Re} x(t)$. \bullet 非线性. $\rightarrow a=j$.

* **增量线性** : $\Delta x(t)$ 与 $\Delta y(t)$ 有线性关系。

e.g. 静态工作点

线性时不变系统的时域分析

(LTI系统)

LTI系统: Linear Time-Invariant System

$$x(t) = \sum_i a_i x_i(t) \rightarrow \sum_i a_i y_i(t)$$

$x_i(t) \Rightarrow y_i(t)$

线性性 { 齐次性
叠加性 }

离散 LTI 系统输入信号的分解

$$x[n] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(i) \delta(n-i)$$

序列 值 序列 单位样值信号 分解为单位样值信号及其移位的线性组合

线性: $\sum \delta[n] \rightarrow h[n]$
时不变: $\delta[n]$ 的移位关系 $\rightarrow h[n]$ 移位关系

此时若已知 $\delta[n] \rightarrow h[n]$, $x[n]$.

则有输出 $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h(n-k) =: x[n] * h[n]$ 称 **卷积和**

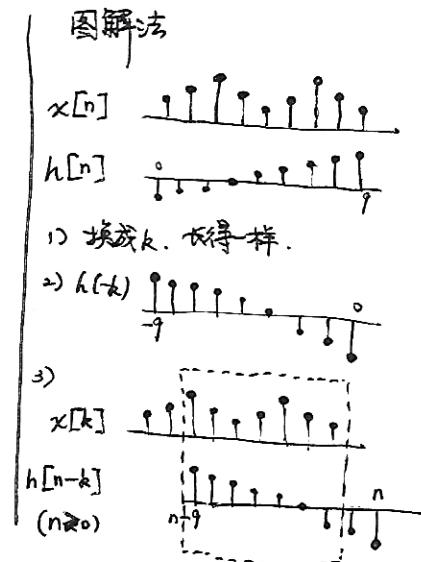
信号作用 求和中是参变量
的时刻 (视作参数)
(求和变量) 观察响应的时刻

v.s.
有 $x[n] = x[n] * \delta[n]$.

特别地, $x[n]=0 (n<0)$ 时 有 $y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x(k) h(n-k)$

$h[n]=0 (n<0)$ 时 有 $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x(k) h(n-k)$

$x[n], h[n]$ 均因果序列. $y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n x(k) h(n-k)$



\Rightarrow 1) 确定 n 范围 2) 确定 n 范围下 k 求和的区间.

题. $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $h[n] = \begin{cases} \alpha^n & 0 < \alpha < 1, 0 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

卷积性质: 1) $x[n] * \delta[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0]$

\rightarrow 对有限长的序列, 把该序列拆成 $\delta[n-k]$ 的线性组合 \rightarrow 利用性质1) 和各序列表卷积.

一般地, 有: x_1 长度 n_1 , x_2 长度 n_2 . $x_1 * x_2$ 长度 $n_1 + n_2 - 1$.

* 变换

离散卷积的性质

$x[n] * \boxed{\text{LTI}} \rightarrow y[n]$	交换律、结合律、分配律
	差分 $\forall x[n] \rightarrow \nabla y[n]$. 例如 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^n y[k]$
	移位 $x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n-n_0]$ (TI)

$x[n] * \delta[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0] \quad (n_0 \text{ 可取 } 0)$

题. $n < N_1$ 时 $x[n] = 0$; $n > N_2$ 时 $h[n] = 0$. 当 $n \in [N_1, N_2]$ 时, $x[n] * h[n] = 0$. (✓)

[解] $h[n] = h[n] u[n - N_2]$ $x[n] = x[n] u[n - N_1]$

$$s[n] = x[n] * h[n] = x[n] u[n - N_1] * h[n] u[n - N_2] = \sum_{k=N_1}^{n-N_2} x[k] h[n-k]$$

若 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$, 则 $y[n-1] = x[n-1] * h[n-1]$. (✗)

[证明其误] $x[n-1] * h[n-1] = x[n] * \delta[n-1] * h[n] * \delta[n-1]$
 $= y[n] * \delta[n-2] = y[n-2] \neq y[n-1]$.

若 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$, 则 $y[-n] = x[-n] * h[-n]$ (✓)

[解] $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h[n-k]$, $y[-n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h[-n-k]$.

$$x[-n] * h[-n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-k) h[-n+k] \stackrel{n-t=k}{=} \sum_{t=+\infty}^{-\infty} x(t) h[-n-t]$$

□

解卷积(反卷积)

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ h_1 & h_0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_n & h_{n-1} & \cdots & h_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

已知 $y[n]$ ($= x[n] * h[n]$). 求 $h[n]$
 已知 $h[n]$. 求 $x[n]$ 信号恢复.
 其中 $\alpha_i = \alpha[i]$.

$$\Rightarrow x[i] = \left(y[i] - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) h[n-k] \right) / h(0)$$

$$h[i] = \left(y[i] - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} h(k) x[n-k] \right) / x(0)$$

• 连续时间 LTI 系统的卷积积分

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau \quad \text{若 } \delta(t) \rightarrow h(t). \quad \text{则 } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau.$$

c.g. 小波变换: $y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \omega\left(\frac{t-\tau}{a}\right) d\tau. \quad (h(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \omega(-\frac{t}{a}))$

相关运算 $R_{12}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2^*(\tau-t) d\tau = x_1(t) * x_2^*(-t)$

性质: 1) 交换律. 结合律 $x(t) * h_1(t) * h_2(t) = x(t) * (h_1(t) * h_2(t))$ (串联系统)

2) 分配律: $x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$ (并联系统)
 * 叠加原理?

3) 微分: $x(t) * h(t) = y(t) \Rightarrow x'(t) * h(t) = x(t) * h'(t) = y'(t)$

* 为方便计算:

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x'(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau$$

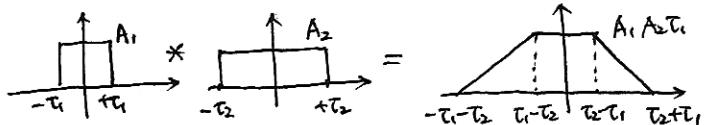
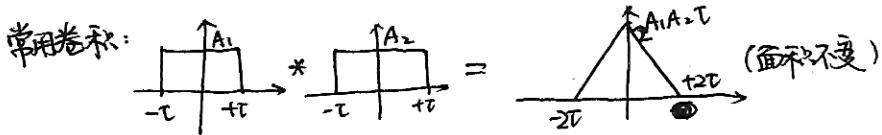
$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau * h(t) = x(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t-t_0) * h(t) = x(t) * h(t-t_0) = y(t-t_0)$$

$$4) f(t) * \delta(t) = f(t), \quad f(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = f(t-t_0). \quad f(t) * \delta'(t) = f'(t)$$

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

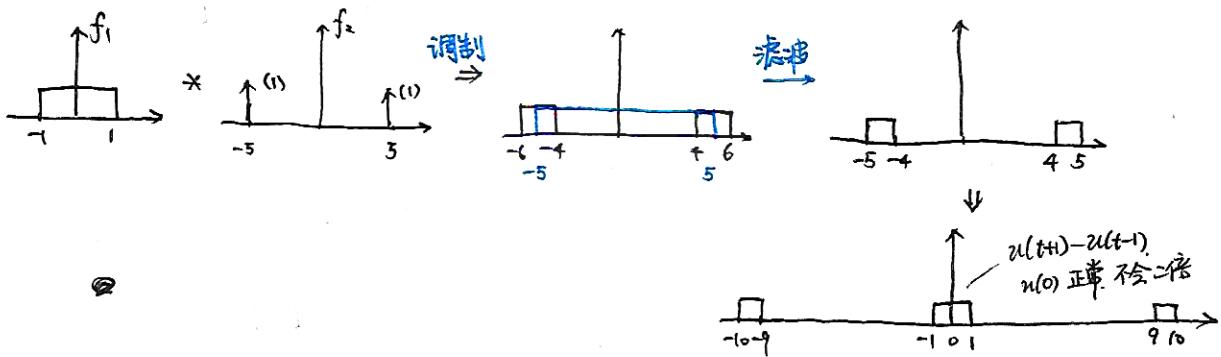
卷积积分: $x_1(\tau) \cdot x_2(-\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{时移}} x_1(\tau)x_2(t-\tau)$. 叠加求和 $\int x_1(\tau)x_2(t-\tau) d\tau$



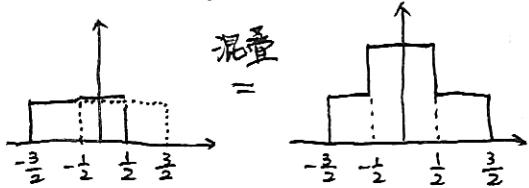
Trick: 微分 \rightarrow 冲激.

$$\text{e.g. } f_1(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1), \quad f_2(t) = \delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5). \quad f_3(t) = \delta(t+\frac{1}{2}) + \delta(t-\frac{1}{2})$$

[解] (1) $[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] \cdot [u(t+5) - u(t-5)] * f_2(t)$



(2) $f_1(t) * f_3(t)$



• 脉冲响应分析

LTI系统可由单位冲激/样值响应来表征. \rightarrow LTI系统的特性在响应中体现.

1) 因果性的体现: $*$ 因果信号 vs 因果系统、因果性

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h[n-k] \rightarrow \text{因果性要求 } k > n \text{ 即 } n-k < 0 \Leftrightarrow h(n-k) = 0$$

即: 单位样值响应是因果信号.

\rightarrow 系统因果性体现

类似可知 对连续的情况,

单位冲激响应是因果信号

* 直观理解: $\delta(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 时才有有效输入. $\sim h(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 之后才能有输出. 即 因果信号

2) 稳定性的体现:

$$|y[n]| = \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[k] x(n-k) \right| \leq B \sum_k |h[k]|$$

有界, 称绝对可和

\Leftrightarrow LTI系统稳定的充要条件.

类似地, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau < \infty$

绝对可积

e.g. $y(t) = \int_0^t x(t-\tau) d\tau$. 判断系统的因果性、稳定性.

连续时间 LTI 系统

[解] 1) LTI.Sys. 故有 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau$ 对比可知 $h(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & t > 1 \end{cases}$

2) 可见 $h(t)$ 是因果信号 且 绝对可积 ($\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = 1 < \infty$)
 $= u(t) - u(t-1)$

故该系统因果且稳定

□

• 单位阶跃响应

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &\stackrel{1}{=} \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau \\ &\stackrel{2}{=} u(t) * h(t) \end{aligned}$$

• 用 LCCDE (线性常系数微分或差分方程) 描述的因果 LTI 系统

Linear Constant Coefficient Differential Equation

1) 差分方程求解: 时域经典法

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y(n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x(n-k) \sim N \text{ 阶差分方程}$$

* 类比线代

① 特征根 $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \lambda^{N-k} = 0 \rightarrow N$ 个特征根 $\{\lambda_k\}$

* $Ax=0$ 的解空间

e.g. $y(n-4) - 2y(n-3) + 4y(n-2) - 8y(n-1) + y(n) = 0$

$$1 - 2\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda^3 + \lambda^4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$$

② 齐次解. → 也称 固有频率 或 自由频率 → 决定系统自由响应的全部形式

(a) 各不相同(无重根). $y_h(n) = \sum_{k=1}^N C_k \lambda_k^n$

待定常数 ← 最后全解代入初始值求

若有根为 L 次重根. 该项对应改为 $\left(\sum_{j=1}^L C_j n^{L-j} \right) \lambda_k^n$. e.g. $\underbrace{(c_1 + c_2 n + c_3 n^2) \cdot (\lambda^*)^n}_{\text{多个代数方程}}$

(b) 共轭根(复根).

写成 $C_1(\alpha + j\beta)^n + C_2(\alpha - j\beta)^n$

或 $\lambda_1 = A e^{j\beta}, \lambda_2 = A e^{-j\beta} \rightarrow A^n (C_1 \cos \beta n + C_2 \sin \beta n)$

③ 特解 (强迫响应) ← 只与激励函数形式相关

左边化简后自由项. (认为不是特征根是重特征根)

$\sum u[n]$ 有常数项 $\rightarrow \text{const}$

但对 $n(t)$ 有时间限制 n 的 p 次多项式

α^n

α 是重根

\sim
 1 是重根 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ A n^k \\ n^k (n \geq p+1) \end{array} \right\}$ 代入左边 $\sum u[n]$
 求解.

* $A \gamma^* = \beta$
 ↑ 特解

$\gamma = \gamma_0 + \gamma^*$
 特解

$$e. 8. y(n) - y(n-1) - 2y(n-2) = x(n) + 2x(n-2). \quad LTI \text{因果系统}$$

求该系统的单位样值响应.

[解] 令 $x(n) = \delta(n)$ 满足条件: $y(-1) = y(-2) = 0$, (因果性)

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\text{齐次解 } y_h(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2 \cdot 2^n$$

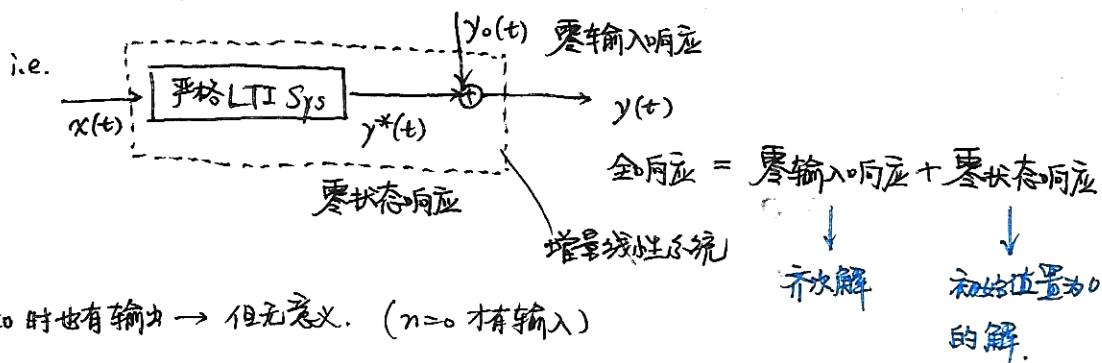
$n \geq 1$ 时, $x(n) = 0 \rightarrow$ 视作常数. 特解 $D_n = D_0$ 代入左边.

$$D_0 - D_0 - 2D_0 = 0 \Rightarrow D_0 = 0$$

$$\text{全解 } y(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2 \cdot 2^n + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -C_1 + C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = y(-1) = 0 \\ C_1 + C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = y(-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \\ C_2 = \end{cases}$$

LCCDE 描述的实际上是增量线性系统: 非零初始状态去除后即严格线性.



• Fourier 级数表示

为何选用三角函数? $\{1, \sin nw_1 t, \cos nw_1 t\}$ 是完备的正交函数集

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos nw_1 t \sin nw_2 t dt = 0 \quad (\text{正交})$$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos nw_1 t \cos nw_2 t dt = \begin{cases} T/2 & (m=n) \\ 0 & (m \neq n) \end{cases} \quad (\text{正交})$$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin nw_1 t \sin nw_2 t dt = \begin{cases} T/2 & (m=n) \\ 0 & (m \neq n) \end{cases} \quad (\text{正交})$$

似乎求正/余弦响应也有点麻烦?

$$\text{复指数信号 } e^{st} \quad (s = \sigma + j\omega). \quad \text{令 } \sigma = 0 \Rightarrow e^{st} = e^{j\omega t} = \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow s(t) = e^{j\omega t} * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{j\omega t} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau}_{\text{与无关, 常数}}$$

复指数信号的响应

发现: 类似 $Ax = \lambda x \rightarrow e^{j\omega t}$ 是所有 LTI 系统的特征函数.

$$h(t) \downarrow e^{j\omega t} \downarrow e^{j\omega t}$$

复指数函数形式的 Fourier 级数: $\{e^{jn\omega t}\} (n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n\omega_1) \cdot e^{jn\omega_1 t} \quad \text{周期 } T_1 \quad \text{角频率 } \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$$

待定系数
求系数: 与谁作内积, 得谁的系数

$$\langle x(t), e^{-jn\omega_1 t} \rangle = \langle \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{jn\omega_1 t}, e^{-jn\omega_1 t} \rangle$$

$$X(0) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} x(t) dt \quad (\text{直流分量}) \quad \xleftarrow{\text{方波不等于直流信号}} \quad \text{e.g. } \boxed{\text{方波}} \\ \text{对复数, 内积是乘上共轭: } \quad X(n\omega_1) = \frac{\int_0^{T_1} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt}{\int_0^{T_1} e^{jn\omega_1 t} e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt} \\ \langle e^{jn\omega_1 t}, e^{-jn\omega_1 t} \rangle \\ \text{复数} = |X(n\omega_1)| e^{j\varphi_n}$$

$|X_n| \sim \omega$: 幅度频谱图. $\varphi_n \sim \omega$: 相位频谱图.

关于 $n\omega_1$ 的偶函数

关于 $n\omega_1$ 的奇函数

$n=0$: 直流分量

$n=1$: 基波分量

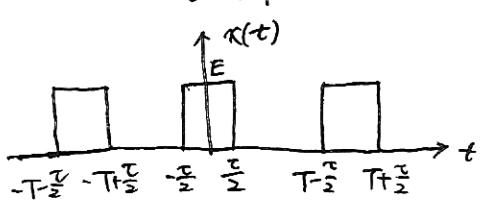
$n \geq 2$: 高次谐波

(Fundamental)

与 Fourier 展开: $x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega t$. 关系?

$$X(0) = a_0, \quad X(n\omega t) = a_n - j b_n.$$

周期矩形脉冲.



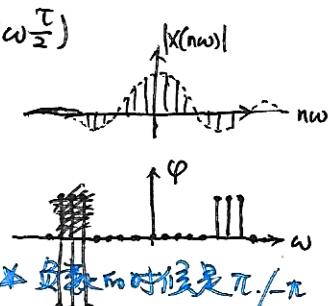
偶函数 $\rightarrow X(n\omega)$ 只有实部

$$X(0) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} E dt = \frac{E\tau}{T}$$

$$X(n\omega) = \dots = \frac{E}{T} \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-jn\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{2E}{n\omega T} \sin\left(n\omega \frac{T}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{E\tau}{T} \frac{\sin(n\omega \frac{T}{2})}{n\omega \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{E\tau}{T} \operatorname{Sa}\left(n\omega \frac{T}{2}\right)$$

包络线: 抽样信号



零点位置: $\frac{2\pi}{\tau}$ 与 T_1 无关.

$T \uparrow$: 变密集. 纵向压缩. $T \rightarrow \infty$: 变为连续
(间隔小)

$T \downarrow$ 间隔不变. 零点远离原点. 纵向压缩

为了让相位频谱图自洽.

$\omega < 0$: 负数 $-\pi$; $\omega > 0$: 正数 π

频带宽度

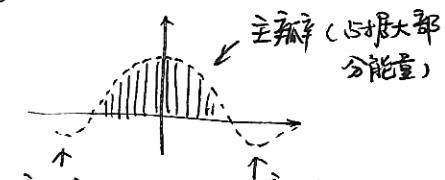
Paseval 定理

$$\text{时域求功率} \quad \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{T_1} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(n\omega_1)|^2.$$

(一个周期)

频域求功率

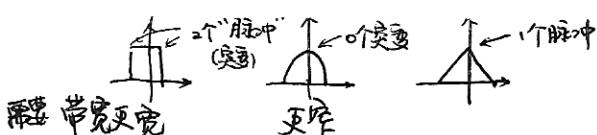
e.g.



[证明] $\frac{1}{T_1} \int_{T_1} |X(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega t}|^2 dt = |X(n\omega_1)|^2.$

满足一定失真条件下, 信号可用某频段内的信号表示. 该频率范围称频带宽度.

一般将首个零点作为频带宽度. $B_\omega = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$ $B_f = \frac{1}{\tau}$.



连续时间的 Fourier 变换

$T_1 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时. 周期信号 \rightarrow 非周期信号.

$$T_1 \cdot X(n\omega_1) = \frac{X(n\omega_1)}{f} : \text{单位频带上频谱值, 频谱密度}$$

$$X(\omega) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_1 X(n\omega_1) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{T_1}{2}}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} x(t) e^{-j\omega_1 t} dt = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt}_{\omega_1 \rightarrow d\omega} = |X(\omega)| e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

$$X(\omega) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_1 X(n\omega_1) = \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{X(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{X(n\omega_1)}{\omega_1} = \frac{X(\omega)}{2\pi}$$

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

常见信号的变换:

(1) 矩形脉冲信号 $X(\omega) = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} E e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{E}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{ET}{\omega T/2} \frac{e^{j\omega \frac{T}{2}} - e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}}}{2j}$

$$= ET \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{\omega T/2} = ET \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$$

↑ 连续化, $n\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$

v.s. 周期

$$X_T(\omega) = \frac{ET}{T} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega T}{2}\right)$$

这里 $X(\omega)$ 是密度, T 被乘掉了

(2) 指数信号 $x(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$ (完整指数信号不收敛) ($\alpha > 0$) 单边指数信号

$$X(j\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}.$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

(3) 冲激信号 $x(t) = \delta(t)$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = 1. \rightarrow \delta(t) \text{ 包含了所有的频率成分.}$$

↓ 时域上的局部信息在频域上被下T模糊化.

(4) 直流分量 $x(t) = E$. 本身不绝对可积. \rightarrow 提出广义定义.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E \delta(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{E}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \text{认为 } x(t) = E \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi E \delta(\omega) \rightarrow$$

$\omega=0$ 处频谱密度为 ∞ .

时域上无限宽 频带无限窄

(5) $x(t) = \text{sgn} t = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{0} & t > 0 \\ -1 & t = 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases}$

$$X(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-2j\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \right) = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0, e^{-\alpha t} \rightarrow 1.$

$$(6) \text{ 阶跃信号 } u(t) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \text{sgn}(t)) \quad \mathcal{F}(u(t)) = \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(t)\right) = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$\omega = \text{const.}, \frac{1}{j\omega} \rightarrow 0$

$$= \begin{cases} \pi\delta(\omega), & \omega = 0 \\ \frac{1}{j\omega}, & \omega \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

性质：①线性性. $\mathcal{F}(c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t)) = c_1\mathcal{F}(x_1(t)) + c_2\mathcal{F}(x_2(t))$

$$\text{②时移性. } \mathcal{F}(x_i(t-t_0)) = \mathcal{F}(x_i(t)) e^{-j\omega t_0} \quad \text{则有 } |\mathcal{F}(x_i(t-t_0))| = |\mathcal{F}(x_i(t))| \cdot 1$$

\uparrow 同步 \uparrow 共轭

$\Delta\varphi = -\omega t_0$

时移 不改变幅值. 只改变相位.

$$③ \text{共轭对称性} \quad \mathcal{F}(x(t)) = X(\omega) \quad \mathcal{F}^*(x(t)) = X^*(-\omega)$$

$$[\text{证}] \quad X^*(\omega) = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right]^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x(t) e^{-j\omega t}]^* dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}(x^*(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = X(-\omega). \quad \square$$

* 原始共轭对称性 ↑

$$\text{若 } x(t) \text{ 为实数, 则有 } X(-\omega) = \overline{X}(\omega) \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} X(\omega) &= \operatorname{Re} X(-\omega) && \text{— 偶函数} \\ \operatorname{Im} X(\omega) &= -\operatorname{Im} X(-\omega) && \text{— 奇函数} \end{aligned}$$

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

偶函数 奇函数

$$x(t) \text{ 为实偶函数. } X(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underset{x(\tau)}{\underset{\text{||}}{x(\tau)}} e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \quad (\tau = -t, -1 \cdot -1 = 1)$$

$$= X(\omega) \quad \text{偶函数.} \quad \text{又有 } X(-\omega) = X^*(\omega). \quad \underline{\text{是实偶函数.}}$$

$x(t)$ 为实奇函数 $\rightarrow x(\omega)$ 为虚奇函数

$$\mathcal{F}[x_e(t)] = R_E X(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[x_0(t)] = \text{Im } X(\omega)$$

虚部

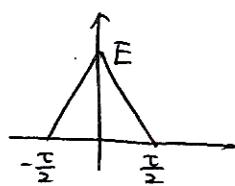
$$\text{④ 微分与积分: } x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega). \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \cancel{j\omega} X(\omega), \quad x^{(n)}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (j\omega)^n X(\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{x(w)}{jw}, \quad (w \neq 0) \rightarrow w=0 \text{ 处单独考虑}$$

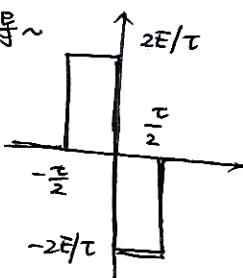
$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}T} \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi c X(e) \delta(\omega)$$

原因：+C. 和分结果是不定的

e.g.



① 导数~



$$\mathcal{F}(x'(t)) = \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \cdot \frac{T}{4}\right) e^{-j\frac{\pi\omega}{4}} + \\ - \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \cdot \frac{T}{4}\right) e^{j\frac{\pi\omega}{4}} \\ = 2E \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \cdot \frac{T}{4}\right) j \sin \frac{\omega T}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(x(t)) = \frac{2E}{j\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \cdot \frac{T}{4}\right) j \sin \frac{\omega T}{4} = \cancel{\text{...}} \quad \frac{2ET}{4} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \frac{T}{4}\right) \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T}{4}}{\frac{\omega T}{4}} = \frac{ET}{2} \operatorname{Sa}^2\left(\omega \frac{T}{4}\right)$$

~~2ET~~

② 折卷积~

$$x(t) = \underbrace{x_1(t)}_{-\frac{T}{4} \quad \frac{T}{4}} * \underbrace{x_2(t)}_{-\frac{T}{4} \quad \frac{T}{4}}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(x(t)) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 * x_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1(t)) \mathcal{F}(x_2(t)) \\ = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \frac{T}{4}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\omega \frac{T}{4}\right) \\ = \frac{ET}{2} \operatorname{Sa}^2\left(\omega \frac{T}{4}\right)$$

$$③ \text{尺度变换: } x(at) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right) \quad x(at-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}t_0}$$

$$④ \text{对偶性: } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(j\omega) \quad X(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi x(-\omega) =: x^*(\omega)$$

$$[\text{证}] \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad x(-t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega t} X(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{即 } x(-\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega t} X(t) dt \quad \cancel{\text{...}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{e.g. } \operatorname{Sa}(\omega_c t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} (u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c))}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{1}{t} \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} -j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

$$⑤ \text{频域微分性质} \quad \text{jt } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{dX(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$

$$\text{e.g. } te^{-2t} u(t), \quad \because e^{-2t} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2+j\omega}, \quad \therefore te^{-2t} u(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{1}{2+j\omega} \right) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

$$\text{e.g. } (1-2t)x(1-2t) = x(1-2t) - 2t x(1-2t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} X\left(-\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - 2j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\frac{1}{2} X\left(-\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} \right]$$

不可直接求 $x(t)$! 因为 $\mathcal{X}(f(t))$ 有这一性质!

$$⑥ \text{频移性质. } e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

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

$$x(t) \cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (X(j(\omega_0 + \omega_0)) + X(j(\omega - \omega_0)))$$

① Parseval's Thm.

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

⑤ 卷积性质

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad x_1(t) * x_2(t) \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \quad X_1(j\omega) X_2(j\omega) \\ (2) \quad x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \quad \frac{X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)}{2\pi} \end{array}$$

此时系统 $h(t)$ $\longleftrightarrow H(j\omega)$
 单位冲激响应 “特征函数”

$$\text{e.g. } x(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F.T.}} X(\omega) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] = \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$$

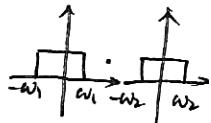
$$\text{e.g. } x(t) \cos \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F.T.}} \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) + \pi [\delta(\omega+\omega_0) + \delta(\omega-\omega_0)] = \frac{1}{2} \left(X[j(\omega+\omega_0)] + X[j(\omega-\omega_0)] \right),$$

$$C.8. \quad \frac{\sin \omega_1 t}{\pi - t} * \frac{\sin \omega_2 t}{\pi - t} \quad | \quad \text{频域中: } \frac{\omega_1}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{\omega_1} (u(\omega + \omega_1) - u(\omega - \omega_1)) \frac{\omega_2 \pi}{\pi \omega_2} (u(\omega + \omega_2) - u(\omega - \omega_2))$$



$\therefore \omega_m = \min\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$

$$\text{频域中: } u(w+wm) - u(w-wm) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{\sin w_m t}{\pi t}$$



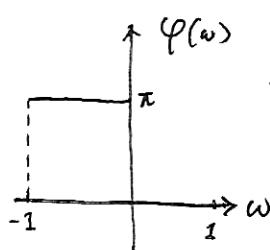
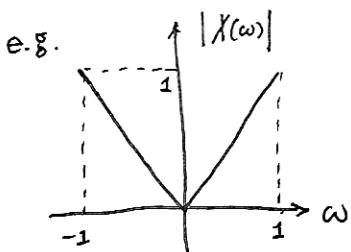
$$\text{Ansatz: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega_1 t}{\pi t} \frac{\sin \omega_2 t}{\pi t} dt$$

若忘到 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = X(0)$. 因此直接 Fourier Transform

$$\text{只用管 } X(0) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} \min \{c_{w_1}, c_{w_2}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{Diagram of } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \times \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{Diagram of } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega_1 t}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin \omega_2 t}{\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \min \{ \omega_1, \omega_2 \}.$$



$$\text{显然 } X(\omega) = \omega [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \dots$$

$$F_1. \quad \Rightarrow x(t) = \dots \\ \text{对偶性. } X_1(t) = t [u(t+1) - u(t-1)] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} \frac{d}{d\omega} 2 \operatorname{Sa}(\omega)$$

$$= 2j \frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} = 2j \frac{\omega \cos \omega - \sin \omega}{\omega^2} \xrightarrow{-j} "x(\omega)"$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{(-t) \cos(t) - \sin(t)}{(-t)^2} = \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \square$$

$$F_2. \quad \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} = u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1) + \omega (\delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)) = u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1) - \delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2Sa(\omega) - \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-jt} - \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{jt} . \quad x(t) = -jt \left(2Sa(\omega) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos t \right) = \dots$$

$$F_3. \quad \frac{d^2X(\omega)}{d\omega^2} = \delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1) - \delta'(\omega+1) - \delta'(\omega-1) \xrightarrow{\text{IFT.}} \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{-jt} - e^{jt} + jt e^{-jt} + jt e^{jt})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} (-j \sin t + jt \cos t)$$

$\curvearrowleft \frac{1}{(jt)^2}$ 相当于末两次积分

$$\underline{\frac{1}{\pi t^2} (jt \cos t - j \sin t)} \quad \square$$

周期信号的 Fourier 变换

$$\tilde{x}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{周期信号}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \tilde{X}(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n\omega_1) \mathcal{F}[e^{jn\omega_1 t}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n\omega_1) 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

$$= 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n\omega_1) \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

冲激序列

$$\text{取一个周期 } x_0(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X_0(\omega). \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_0(\omega) = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x_0(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt.$$

$$\text{故 } X(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} X_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_1}$$

$$\text{e.g. 周期单位冲激序列. } \delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT_1) =: \tilde{\delta}(t)$$

$$F_1. \quad \delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 1. \quad \delta_T(t): X(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1}. \quad \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \delta_T(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \Delta_T(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{T_1} \delta(\omega - n\omega_1).$$

$$= \omega_1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_1).$$

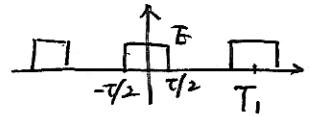
$$F_2. \quad \text{时移性质. } \mathcal{F}[\delta(t - nT_1)] = 1 \cdot e^{-jnT_1 \omega}$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_T(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-jnT_1 \omega}$$

$$\text{利用极限可以证明: } \sum_{\infty} e^{-jnT_1 \omega} = \omega_1, \sum_{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

e.g. 周期矩形信号.

$$F_1. \rightarrow [t] \xrightarrow{F.T.} E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\omega\right) =: X_0(\omega)$$



$$X(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} X_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_1} = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\omega_1\right) \quad \leftarrow \text{直接 F.E. 也能得到}.$$

$$X_T(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{\infty} \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\omega_1\right) = E\tau \omega_1 \sum_{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\omega_1\right) \delta(\omega-n\omega_1).$$

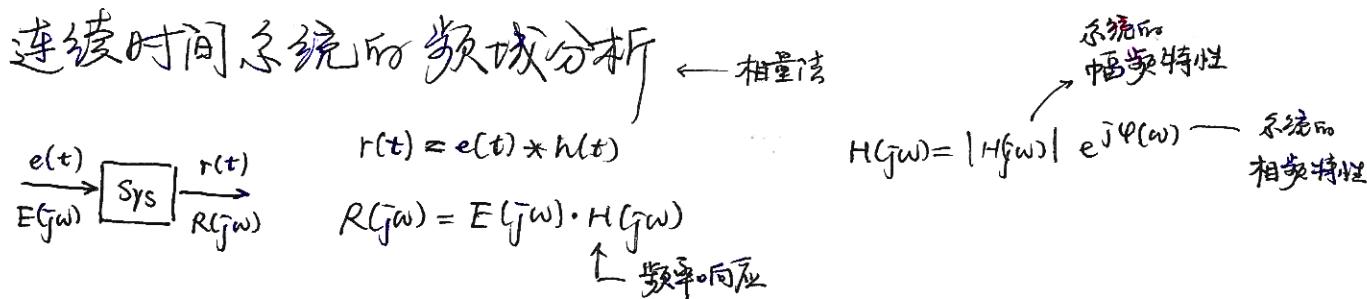
$$F_2. \boxed{\tilde{x}(t) = x_0(t) * \tilde{\delta}_T(t)} \quad !!$$

$$\text{时移性质. } \mathcal{F}[\tilde{x}(t)] = \mathcal{F}[x_0(t)] \mathcal{F}[\tilde{\delta}_T(t)] = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\omega\right) \cdot \omega_1 \sum_{\infty} e^{-jnT_1\omega}$$

$$= \cancel{E\tau} \cancel{\omega_1} \cancel{\sum_{\infty}} \cancel{T_1} = E\tau \omega_1 \sum_{\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\omega_1\right) \delta(\omega-n\omega_1)$$

$$\text{Lab. 直相关} \rightarrow (1+\alpha^2) R_{xx}(0) + \alpha R_{xx}(\tau) + \alpha R_{xx}(-\tau)$$

↑ ↑
得出 τ . \longrightarrow 估算



$$e(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \rightarrow \boxed{R(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{j\omega_0(t-\tau)} d\tau}$$

$$= e^{j\omega_0 t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega_0 \tau} d\tau = e^{j\omega_0 t} H(j\omega) \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0}$$

是 LTI Sys 的特征函数!

频率响应: 1) $h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} H(j\omega)$ 2) $H(j\omega) = \frac{R(j\omega)}{E(j\omega)}$ 3) $H(j\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$
 ↑ Laplace 变换

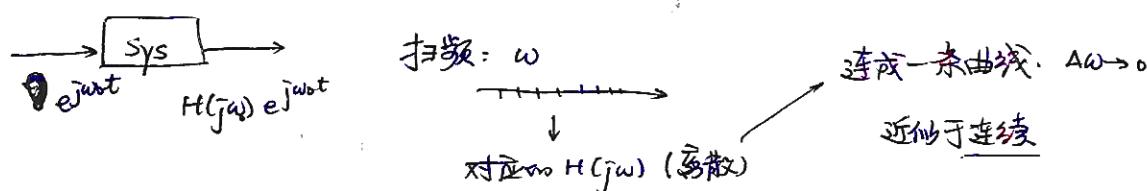
e.g. $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = x(t).$

$$\rightarrow -\omega^2 Y(j\omega) + 5j\omega Y(j\omega) + 6Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + 5j\omega + 6} = \frac{1}{\cancel{j\omega + 6}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \dots$$

$$(j\omega + \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

实际上测 $h(t)$?



正弦激励下的系统稳态响应

激励信号 $v_1(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$. $H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$ 稳态响应 $v_2(t) = ?$

$$V_1(\omega) = \pi (\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) \rightarrow V_2(j\omega) = H(j\omega) V_1(j\omega)$$

$$= |H(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \pi (\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0))$$

$|H(j\omega)|$ 偶函数. $\varphi(\omega)$ 奇函数.

冲激性质

$$V_2(j\omega) = \pi |H(j\omega_0)| e^{j\varphi(-\omega_0)} \delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \pi |H(j\omega_0)| e^{j\varphi(\omega_0)} \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$= \pi |H(j\omega_0)| e^{-j\varphi(\omega_0)} \delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \pi |H(j\omega_0)| e^{j\varphi(\omega_0)} \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$v_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} |H(j\omega_0)| j [e^{-j\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{-j\varphi(\omega_0)} - e^{j\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{j\varphi(\omega_0)}] = |H(j\omega_0)| \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi(\omega_0))$$

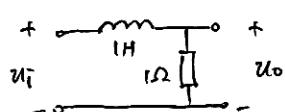
↑ 幅度改变

↑ 相位

相量法的基础! (与 ω_0 无关)

$$e.8. H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \quad (1) \text{ 输入 } \sin t, \sin 2t \text{ 时输出为?} \quad (2) \text{ 输入 } e^t \text{ 时输出为?} \quad (3) \text{ 输入 } (1+e^{-t}) u(t) \text{ 时输出为?}$$

解: 实际电路:



$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} \quad \varphi(\omega) = \arctan \omega$$

~~$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}} e^{-j\arctan \omega}$$~~

$$(1) \sin t \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(t - 45^\circ); \quad \sin 2t \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sin(2t - \arctan 2)$$

(2) $e^{j\omega t}$ 是特征函数.

$$e^{st} \Rightarrow e^{st} H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega_0=1}$$

$$\therefore \text{输出: } \frac{1}{2} e^t.$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{1+s}$$

Laplace T.

$$(3) E(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \leftarrow \alpha=1 \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

$$R(j\omega) = E(j\omega) H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j\omega)} + \pi \delta(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \Big|_{\omega=0} + \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j\omega)} + \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{麻烦}} \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{a}{j\omega} + \frac{b}{1+j\omega} + \frac{c}{(1+j\omega)^2}$$

$$\text{Laplace Transform: } E(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1+s} \quad H(s) = \frac{1}{1+s}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)} + \frac{1}{(1+s)^2} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$r(t) = u(t) - e^{-t} - t \cdot e^{-t}$$

□

□

• 失真 \leftarrow 输出波形发生变化 \rightarrow 不失真: 幅度可变, 可时移, 那 $r(t) = K e^{j\omega_0 t} r_0(t-t_0)$.

{ 幅度失真
相位失真 }

不失真条件:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R(j\omega)}{E(j\omega)} = \frac{K E(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}}{E(j\omega)} = K e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\text{即 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |H(j\omega)| = K \\ \varphi(\omega) = -\omega_0 t_0 \end{array} \right.$$

\leftarrow 通频带无穷宽

$$h(t) = K \delta(t-t_0)$$

幅值和群时延为常数

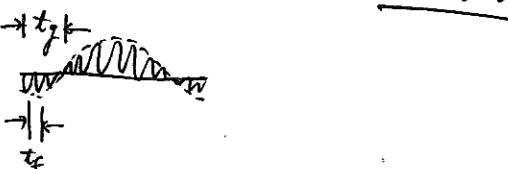
\leftarrow 过原点的负斜率直线 那 群时延为常数.

$$\text{且 } T = -\frac{d\varphi(\omega)}{d\omega} \left(\leftarrow -t_0 \right) \text{ 群时延.} \quad \text{保证各次谐波时移后合成波形维持原状.}$$

$$\text{相时延 } t_f = \frac{\varphi(\omega)}{\omega}$$

\nearrow 群时延为 const

$\omega t - t_0$ vs. cut-off



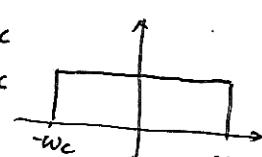
理想低通滤波器 \sim 频率选择性

理想低通:

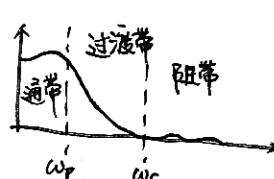
$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$

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

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\omega t_0$$



非理想:



\rightarrow 对于 $\omega < \omega_c$ 频段无失真传输

冲激响应: $h(t) = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \operatorname{Sa}(\omega_c(t-t_0)) \quad (\times e^{-j\omega_0 t_0} \rightarrow \text{时移!})$

非因果信号 \rightarrow 该系统是非因果系统, 物理不可实现

$\omega_c \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ 无失真传输

条件.

失真

阶跃响应: $u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \longrightarrow e^{-j\omega t_0} (-\omega_c < \omega < \omega_c)$

$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\omega_c} \frac{\sin(\omega(t-t_0))}{\omega} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\omega_c} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{正弦积分}} S_I(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} S_I[\omega_c(t-t_0)] \end{aligned}$$

e.g. $x(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$ 经理想低通后输出信号能量降低为 $x(t)$ 的 50%. 求截止频率 ω_c .

[解] $E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\alpha t} dt = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \longrightarrow 50\% = \frac{1}{4\alpha}$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \cdot H(j\omega) \rightarrow Y(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} e^{-j\omega t_0} & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-j\omega t_0} & (\omega < \omega_c) \\ 0 & (\omega > \omega_c) \end{cases}$$

~~Paserval:~~ $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Y(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \left| \frac{e^{-j\omega t_0}}{\alpha + j\omega} \right|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \right)^2 d\omega$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \frac{d\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{4\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\arctan \frac{\omega}{\alpha} \right]_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\arctan \frac{\omega_c}{\alpha} - \arctan \frac{-\omega_c}{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\omega_c = \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

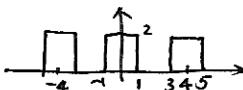
□

调制解调 $x(t) \cos(\omega_0 t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega + \omega_0) - X(\omega - \omega_0)]$

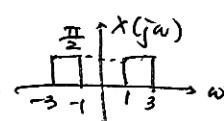
e.g. $x(t) \rightarrow [H_1(j\omega)] \xrightarrow{\otimes} [H_2(j\omega)] \rightarrow y(t).$ $H_1(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 3, & -2 \leq \omega \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 低通

$$H_2(j\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{j\omega_0}, & |\omega| > 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 高通. (1) 若 $x(t) = S_a(t) \cos 2t.$ 求 $y(t)$

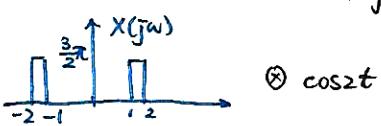
(2) $x(t)$ 如图. 求 $y(t)$



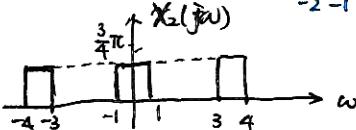
[解] (1) $\mathcal{F}(S_a(t)) = \pi(u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)). \rightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2}(u(\omega+3) - u(\omega+1) + u(\omega-1) - u(\omega-3))$



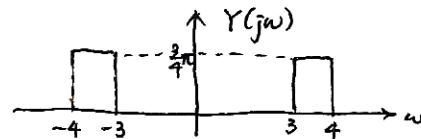
$H_1(j\omega)$: 低通



$\otimes \cos 2t$



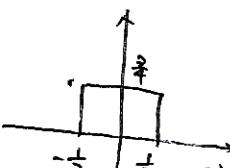
$H_2(j\omega)$: 高通



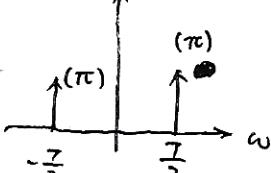
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{3}{4}\pi [u(\omega+4) - u(\omega+3) + u(\omega-3) - u(\omega-4)]$$

||

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y(t) &= \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{4} S_a(\frac{t}{2}) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \right] \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t S_a\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) \leftarrow \text{时移} \end{aligned}$$



* *

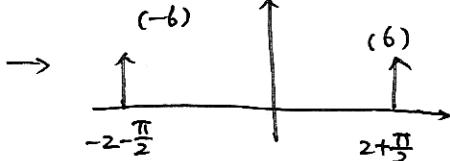
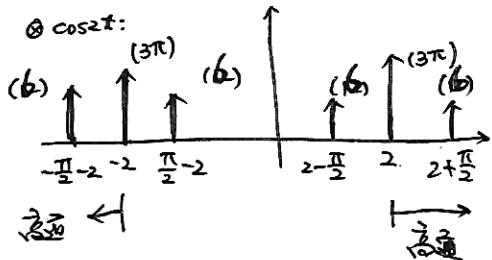
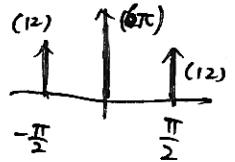


$$2) x(t) = f(t) * p(t). \quad \text{其中 } f(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1), \quad p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-4n).$$

-一个周期: $F(\omega) = 4 \operatorname{Sa}(t)$. $\rightarrow F(n\omega_1) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Sa}(n\omega_1) = \operatorname{Sa}(n\omega_1) = \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$

$$\therefore X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$$

$$H_1(j\omega) \text{ 为. } X_1(\omega) = 6\pi \sum_{n=1}^1 \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}n\right) = 12\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 12\delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 6\pi\delta(\omega)$$



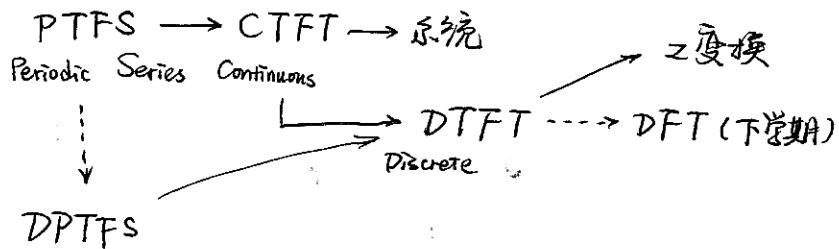
$$\therefore \tilde{y}(t) = \frac{6}{\pi} \cos\left((2+\frac{\pi}{2})t\right)$$

时移!

$$y(t) = \frac{6}{\pi} \cos\left((2+\frac{\pi}{2})(t+1)\right).$$

□

离散时间信号 Fourier 变换



- 周期信号的 Fourier 级数 (Reprise)

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{j k \omega_0 n} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{j k (2\pi/N) n} \quad (\text{由于 } \{e^{j \omega_0 k n}\} \text{ 过 } \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ 之后就周期了})$$

- 离散时间信号的 Fourier 变换

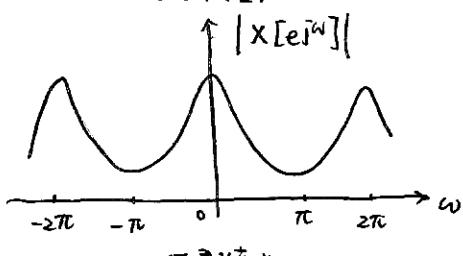
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} \quad \text{频谱连续, 以 } 2\pi \text{ 为周期}$$

常用信号的 DTFT.

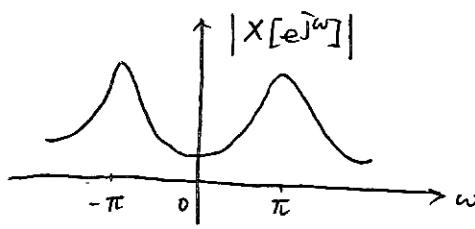
(1) $x[n] = a^n u[n], |a| < 1$.

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}}$$

① $0 < a < 1$.



② $-1 < a < 0$

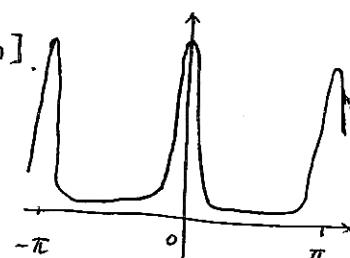


(2) $x[n] = a^{|n|}, |a| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = a^{-n} u[-n-1] + a^n u[n].$$

※!!!

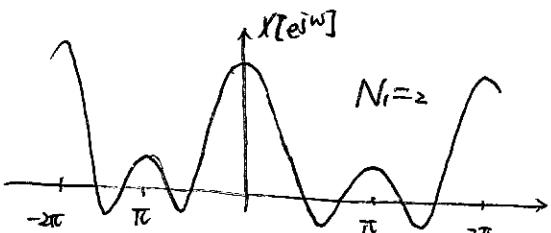
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - a^2}{1 + a^2 - 2a \cos \omega}.$$



(3) 矩形脉冲

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \leq N_1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin[(N_1 + \frac{1}{2})\omega]}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}} =: S_{ad}$$



与对应周期信号: $\tilde{x}[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k] e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} kn}$

$$\text{DTFT } a_k = \frac{1}{N} X(e^{j\omega}) \Big|_{\omega = \frac{2\pi}{N} k}$$

(4) $x[n] = \delta[n] \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = 1$.

DTFT收敛要求: (1) $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]| < +\infty$. (2) $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 < +\infty$

DTFT性质:

(1) $X(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j(\omega+2\pi)})$ 周期 2π

(2) $\alpha x_1[n] + \beta x_2[n] \leftrightarrow \alpha X_1(e^{j\omega}) + \beta X_2(e^{j\omega})$

(3) $x[n-n_0] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) e^{-jn_0}$ 时移 同号.

$x[n] e^{j\omega_0 n} \leftrightarrow X(e^{j(\omega-\omega_0)})$ 频移 反号

(4) $x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega})$

$\hat{x}[+n] \leftrightarrow \hat{X}(e^{-j\omega})$

(5) 差分求和性质: 差分(时移可推): $x[n] - x[n-1] = (1 - e^{-j\omega}) X(e^{j\omega})$.

求和 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \leftrightarrow \frac{X(e^{j\omega})}{1 - e^{j\omega}} + \pi X(e^{j0}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$

连续“ $j\omega$ ” \leftrightarrow 离散“ $1 - e^{j\omega}$ ” \leftrightarrow Laplace S

e.g. $u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$ 保证 2π 的周期性 (DTFT)

(6) 内插. $x_k[n] = \begin{cases} x\left[\frac{n}{k}\right] & k|n \\ 0 & k\nmid n \end{cases}$ $X_k(e^{jk\omega}) = X(e^{jk\omega})$.

(7) 频域微分 $n x[n] \leftrightarrow j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$

(8) Parseval Thm.

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

(9) 卷积

(10) 调制

(11) 对偶性

CFS.

连续时间
周期性

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow a_k$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} X(j \frac{2\pi}{T} k)$$

CTFT

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

$$X(-t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

DFS

离散时间
周期

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow a_k, a_k \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} x[-k]$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} X(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N} k})$$

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi k)$$

连续时间
非周期

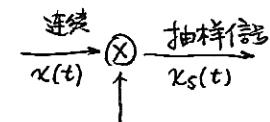
连续频域
非周期

离散时间
非周期

连续频域
周期

采样

• 理想抽样



$$p(t) = \delta_T(t) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT)$$

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega) \quad (-\omega_m < \omega < \omega_m)$$

$$p(t) \leftrightarrow P(\omega) = \omega_s \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-n\omega_s)$$

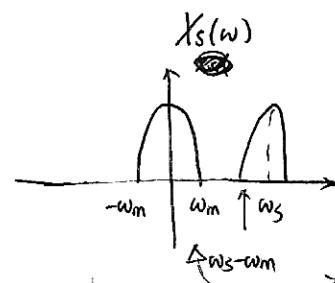
$$x_s(t) \leftrightarrow X_s(\omega)$$

$$X_s(t) = x(t) \delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT_s) \delta(t-nT_s)$$

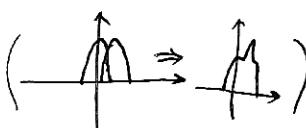
仍是连续信号。

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega-n\omega_s)$$

对 $X(\omega)$ 进行了 ω_s 的周期延拓



想要的情况: $\omega_s - \omega_m \geq \omega_m \Rightarrow \omega_s \geq 2\omega_m \Rightarrow T_s \leq \frac{1}{2f_m}$



(采样定理) $T_s \leq \frac{1}{2f_m}$

一般工程上绝不取 $T_s = 1$ (一个周期)

8~10个以上

* 问题: 频带受限 \rightarrow 时间域上无限. \Rightarrow 抽样前加抗混叠滤波 <只保留一定频率范围>,

e.g.

$$x(t) \rightarrow \omega_m 带限$$

$$\omega_f > 2\omega_m$$

$$x^2(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega) * X(\omega).$$

$$\omega_m^* \geq 2\omega_m \quad (-1)$$

$$\omega_f > 2\omega_m$$

$$x(t) * x(t) \leftrightarrow X^2(\omega)$$

$$\omega_m^* = \omega_m.$$

$$\omega_f > 4\omega_m$$

也可直接代入 $x(t) = \cos \omega_m t$ 来看.

过采样

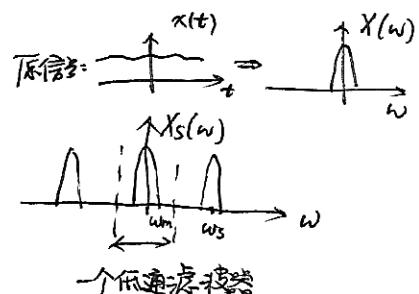
• 恢复

对周期信号采样后: $x_s(t) = x(t) \delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT_s) \delta(t-nT_s)$

$$X_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * P(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega-n\omega_s)$$

采样脉冲
在频域中 (Fourier 变换)

$$\text{低通 } H(\omega) = \begin{cases} T_s & \\ 0 & \end{cases} \leftrightarrow h(t) = T_s \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_c t)$$



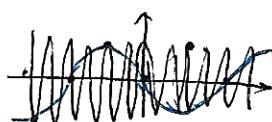
$$\omega_m < \omega_c < \omega_s - \omega_m$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = X_s(t) * h(t) = T_s \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT_s) \text{Sa}(\omega_c(t-nT_s)) \leftarrow \text{无穷个叠加后恢复回原信号}$$

• 欠采样

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \xrightarrow[\text{欠采样}]{\omega_s < 2\omega_0 \text{ 频谱混叠}} \hat{x}(t) = \cos((\omega_s - \omega_0)t)$$

$$\text{e.g. } \cos \frac{7}{3}\pi \xrightarrow{\text{欠采样}} \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$



欠采样 (蓝色是恢复后)

e.g.

$$f(t) = \cos \Omega t \rightarrow \otimes \rightarrow [H(j\omega)] \rightarrow y(t) = \cos \frac{\Omega}{A} t. \neq A.$$

$$\delta_{Ts} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-mTs) \quad \omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{Ts} = \frac{\Omega}{10.01}.$$

[解] $F(\omega) = \pi (\delta(\omega + \Omega) + \delta(\omega - \Omega))$. $f(t) \cdot \delta_{Ts} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega) * \frac{1}{2\pi} \delta_{Ts}(\omega)$

~~只有 $-\frac{\omega_s}{2} \sim \frac{\omega_s}{2}$ 能通过. $\therefore \text{只有 } m = \pm 10$~~

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - m\omega_s + \frac{\Omega}{10.01\omega_s}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - m\omega_s - \frac{\Omega}{10.01\omega_s})$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = (\delta(\omega + 0.01\omega_s) + \delta(\omega - 0.01\omega_s)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \omega_s \cdot Ts = \pi \delta(\omega + 0.01\omega_s) + \pi \delta(\omega - 0.01\omega_s)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \cos(0.01\omega_s t) \Rightarrow A = \frac{\Omega}{0.01\omega_s} = \frac{10.01}{0.01} = 1001. \rightarrow \text{欠采样得到的步进非常慢} \quad \square$$

C/D 转换

$$x_c(t) \xrightarrow{x_p(t)} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline p(t) \\ \hline \text{冲激串} \\ \hline \text{到序列} \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow x_d[n] = x_c(nT) \quad X_c(j\omega) =$$

$$Ts = \frac{1}{fs} \quad \Omega = \omega \cdot Ts \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{抽样间隔} \\ \text{欠采样} \\ (0 \sim 2\pi \text{ 循环}) \end{array} \quad X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_c(nT) e^{-j\Omega n}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{高斯} \\ \text{角频率} \\ \text{(表示)} \end{array} \quad \Downarrow \quad X_d(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_c \left[j \frac{1}{Ts} (\Omega - 2\pi k) \right]$$

Laplace 变换

F.T. \rightarrow $e^{j\omega t}$ 的线性组合 (因复指数是一类 LTI Sys 的特征函数)

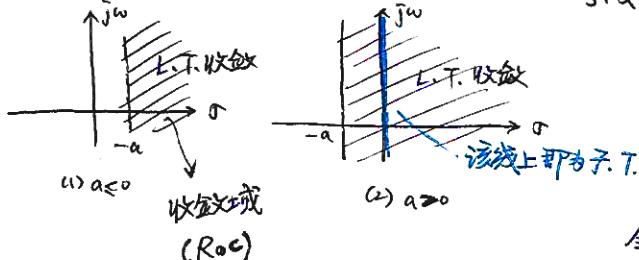
$$s = \sigma + j\omega \quad F.T. 全=0. \quad \sigma \neq 0? \rightarrow L.T.$$

双边 Laplace 变换

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x(t)e^{-\sigma t}) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \mathcal{F}[x(t)e^{-\sigma t}]$$

↑ 一些不能求 F.T. 的信号可通过 L.T. 推导 F.T.

e.g. 单边指数 $e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \leftrightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$. (要求 $\text{Re } s > -\alpha$, 否则不收敛)



($\alpha > 0$ 时, 有 F.T. $X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha}$).

$$X(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega} = X(j\omega)$$

令 $\alpha = 0$. $u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}$.

$$x(t) = -e^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \leftrightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+\alpha} \quad (\text{Res} < -\alpha)$$

Roc 不同!

实际上, $x(t) \mapsto (X(s), \text{Roc } X(s))$

$(X(s), \text{Roc } X(s)) \mapsto x(t)$

<-- 对应>

(带上收敛域才行)

零极点图与收敛域

e.g. $X(s) = \frac{2s+3}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$. $\text{Roc: Re } s \geq -1$.

$s \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow 0$. 零点.

故零点: $\infty, -\frac{3}{2}$; 极点: $-2, -1$.

ROC 性质:

② Roc 内无极点

③ 时限信号 L.T. 的 Roc 是整个 s 平面.

<时限信号 L.T. 和分是一定可积的>

① Roc 总是以平行于 $j\omega$ 轴的直线为边界 (只对 $\text{Re } s$ 有要求)

且边界与分母的根 (极点) 相对应

即: Roc 是带形区域 (竖着的)

⑤ 双边信号 Roc: \emptyset 或带形区域 (拆成左边信号 + 右边信)

e.g. $X(s) = \frac{1}{s+\alpha} (1 - e^{-(s+\alpha)T})$

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

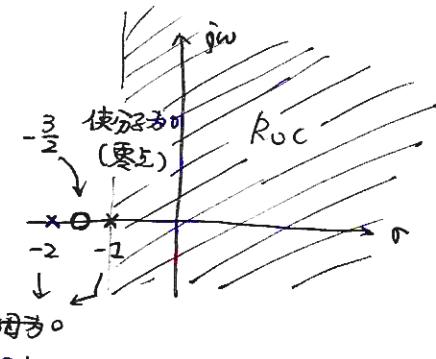
($u(t-T) - u(t)$)

根点: $s = -\alpha$

零点: $1 - e^{-(s+\alpha)T} = 0 \Rightarrow s = \alpha + j\frac{2\pi}{T}\omega$.

零极点对消 \rightarrow Roc 在整个 s 平面

⑥ $X(s)$ 是有理数 $\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$ 时,
Roc 由极点分割



• 单边 Laplace 变换

$$X(s) = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \text{对因果信号, 单边、双边 Laplace 变换一样. 其 ROC 一般在最右极点右边}$$

$$\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1 \quad (\text{全部 } s), \quad \delta(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-s t_0}$$

$$u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}, \quad \text{Res} > 0 \quad -u(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}, \quad \text{Res} < 0$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+\alpha}, \quad \text{Res} > -\alpha. \quad -e^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+\alpha}, \quad \text{Res} < -\alpha$$

$$t^n u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad \text{Res} > 0. \quad -t^n u(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad \text{Res} < 0$$

注: 为区别, 下用 \mathcal{L} 表示双边, \mathcal{L}^+ 表示单边

• Laplace 变换的性质

$$1) \text{ 线性: } x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(s), \quad x_2(t) \leftrightarrow X_2(s) \quad \alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t) \leftrightarrow \alpha X_1(s) + \beta X_2(s)$$

ROC: 至少是 $R_1 \cup R_2$ (可去零极点对消, ROC 可扩大)

$$2) \text{ 时移: } x(t) \leftrightarrow X(s), \quad x(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-s t_0} X(s) \quad <\text{同理}>$$

$$\text{对单边: } x(t) u(t) \leftrightarrow X(s), \quad x(t-t_0) u(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-s t_0} X(s) \quad \boxed{\text{验证一致性}}$$

$$\text{e.g. } e^{-2(t-1)} u(t) = \frac{e^{-2t} u(t) \cdot e^2}{\downarrow \frac{1}{s+2}} \leftrightarrow \frac{e^2}{s+2}. \quad \text{用时移是错误的.}$$

$$\text{e.g. } f_s(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT) \delta(t-nT), \quad \text{当 } f(nT)=1 \Rightarrow f_s(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \quad (\text{直接利用可证})$$

$$3) \text{ 复数域平移: } x(t) \leftrightarrow X(s) \quad x(t) e^{s_0 t} \leftrightarrow X(s-s_0). \quad <\text{同理}>$$

$$\text{ROC: } R \quad \text{ROC: } R + \text{Re } s_0 \quad (\text{也平移})$$

$$\text{e.g. } e^{-j\omega_0 t} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+j\omega_0}, \quad e^{j\omega_0 t} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s-j\omega_0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \omega_0 t u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{s}{s^2+\omega_0^2} \\ \sin \omega_0 t u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega_0}{s^2+\omega_0^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[x(t) \cos \omega_0 t u(t)] = \frac{1}{2} X(s+j\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(s-j\omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[x(t) \sin \omega_0 t u(t)] = \frac{j}{2} X(s+j\omega_0) - \frac{j}{2} X(s-j\omega_0).$$

$$4) \text{ R 变换: } x(t) \leftrightarrow X(s) \quad . \quad x(at) \underset{R}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

aR

$$5) \text{ 共轭对称性: } x(t) \underset{R}{\leftrightarrow} X(s), \quad x^*(t) \underset{R}{\leftrightarrow} X^*(s^*) \Rightarrow x(t) \text{ 实部} \Leftrightarrow X(s) = X^*(s^*)$$

在 s 有极(零)点, 则在 s^* 也有极(零)点

6) 累积性质: $x_1(t) \xrightarrow{R_1} X_1(s)$ $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{R_2} X_2(s)$ $x_1(t)x_2(t) \xrightarrow{} X_1(s)X_2(s)$
 R 至少是 $R_1 \cup R_2$. (可能零极点对消而扩大)

7) 时域微分: $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(s)$. $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow sX(s)$
 $\boxed{[x(t)]}$

$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow sX(s) - x(0^-)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} &\leftrightarrow s^2X(s) - sx(0^-) - x'(0^-) \\ &= s(sX(s) - x(0^-)) - x'(0^-).\end{aligned}$$

8) 复频域积分: $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(s)$ $-tx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dX(s)}{ds}$

9) 时域积分:

$$\mathcal{L} \left[\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \right] = \frac{1}{s} X(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^+ \left[\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \right] = \frac{1}{s} X(s) + \frac{1}{s} \int_{-\infty}^{0^-} x(\tau) d\tau \quad (\text{很少用})$$

10) 初值、终值定理:

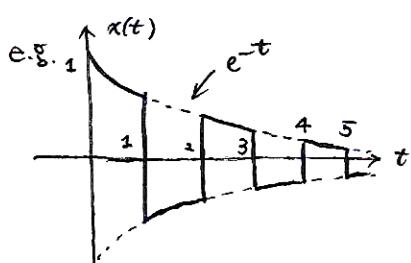
初值定理 $x(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sX(s)$. $\Leftarrow x(t) \Rightarrow \text{因果信号, 且 } t=0 \text{ 不包含奇异函数}$

若含奇异函数, e.g. $F(s) = \frac{2s}{s+1}$, 求 $f(0^+)$.
 \uparrow (所有极点在左半平面时, 初值存在)
 \uparrow $\text{Res} \geq 0$.

$\bullet F(s) = 2 \left(\frac{\frac{2}{s}}{s+1} \right)$ 对这部分初值定理 $\Rightarrow \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \left(-\frac{\frac{2}{s}}{s+1} \right) = -2 = f(0^+)$
 \uparrow 造成冲激

终值定理: $x(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sX(s)$ (所有极点在左半平面时, 终值存在)
 \uparrow $\text{Res} \geq 0$

* 虚轴上有共轭极点 $\pm \alpha j$ \rightarrow 原函数含正余弦成分 \rightarrow 终值不存在.



$$x(t) = \left[(u(t) - 2u(t-1)) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-2n) \right] e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$u(t) - 2u(t-1) + u(t-2) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} \cdot (1 - 2e^{-s} + e^{-2s}) = \frac{1}{s} (1 - 2e^{-s})^2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-2n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{1-e^{-2s}} \quad e^{-t} \Rightarrow \text{时移}$$

$$\frac{x(t)}{e^{-t}} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-s})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-e^{-2s}} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-s}}{1+e^{-s}}.$$

$$\therefore x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-(s+1)}}{1+e^{-(s+1)}}$$

□

• Laplace 反变换

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2j\pi} \int_{\sigma-j(\infty)}^{\sigma+j(\infty)} X(s) e^{st} ds \quad (\text{整个轴上积分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= P(s) + \frac{A(s)}{B(s)} & \frac{A(s)}{B(s)} &= \frac{As}{(s-p_1)^{r_1} \cdots (s-p_n)^{r_n}} = \frac{k_{11}}{s-p_1} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s-p_1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{k_{1r_1}}{(s-p_1)^{r_1}} + \cdots \\ & & &+ \frac{k_{nr_n}}{(s-p_n)^{r_n}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \text{ 当 } r_i = 1 \text{ 时. } k_i = (s-p_i) \cdot F(s) \Big|_{s=p_i}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当有 } \frac{A(s)}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} \text{ 时. } \xrightarrow{F_1} \frac{k_1}{s+\alpha+j\beta} + \frac{k_2}{s+\alpha-j\beta} \quad k_2 = k_1^* \quad \dots \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_2} \frac{s+\alpha}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} - \frac{\alpha-\gamma}{\beta} \frac{\beta}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} \quad (A(s) = s+\gamma) \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ e^{-\alpha t} \cos \beta t - \frac{\alpha-\gamma}{\beta} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t$$

(3) $r_i > 1$ 时. 利用复频域微分性质.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k_{i1}}{s+p_i} + \frac{k_{i2}}{(s+p_i)^2} + \cdots + \frac{k_{ir_i}}{(s+p_i)^{r_i}} \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ k_{i1} e^{-p_i t} + t k_{i2} e^{-p_i t} + \cdots + t^{r_i-1} k_{ir_i} e^{-p_i t} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{ik} = \frac{1}{k!} \left. \frac{d^k}{ds^k} \right|_{s=p_i} \left((s+p_i)^{r_i} \cdot F(s) \right)$$

↑
求导.

$$\text{e.g. } X(s) = \frac{\pi}{(s^2 + \pi^2)(1 + e^{-2s})} \quad \left| \quad = \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{(1 + e^{-2s})(1 - e^{-2s})} \right.$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ x_1(t) = \sin \pi t \ u(t) \sim X_1(s) \qquad X_2(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{1 - e^{-4s}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-4s}} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{1 - e^{-4s}}$$

$$X_1(t) * X_2(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \pi(t-4n) u(t-4n) =: r(t) \quad \downarrow \\ x_2(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n) \quad x_2(t-2)$$

$$x(t) = r(t) - r(t-2) = \dots$$

□

• LTI 系统的系统函数

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t). \sim Y(s) = X(s) \frac{H(s)}{\text{系统函数}}$$

单位冲激响应

* $H(j\omega)$ 系统的频率响应
 $H(s) = \mathcal{L}(h(t))$

$$\text{特征函数} \quad e^{st} \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} \text{LTI} \\ h(t) \end{matrix}} \rightarrow e^{st} \cdot H(s).$$

$$\text{证: } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{s(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{st} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau = e^{st} H(s).$$

$$\text{系统若稳定} \quad H(j\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$$

$$H(s) = ?$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad h(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} H(s)$$

\textcircled{2} 微分方程两侧取 \mathcal{L}，整理

\textcircled{3} 零极点。

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{e.g. } y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 3x'(t) + 2x(t) \\ \rightarrow s^2 Y(s) + 5s Y(s) + 6Y(s) = 3s X(s) + 2X(s) \end{array} \right.$$

LTI Sys: 线性系统。0-时刻要求为0。单双边是一样的

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{3s+2}{s^2+5s+6}$$

$$H(j\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega} \rightarrow \text{频率响应}.$$

$$\text{正确稳态响应: } e(t) = E_m \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) u(t) \rightarrow r(t) = |H(j\omega_0)| E_m \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi + \angle H(j\omega_0))$$

\uparrow 用 e^{st} 就可证

利用 $H(s)$ 判断系统的性质：

$$\text{1) 因果性: } \begin{matrix} h(t) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{因果信号}} \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \text{因果系统}$$

$H(s)$ 有理函数 $H(s)$ ROC 在 $j\omega$ 轴右侧
ROC 在 $j\omega$ 轴左侧

$$\text{2) 稳定性: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{有限输入得有限输出} \\ \text{稳定系统} \end{matrix}$$

$H(j\omega)$ 存在，即 ROC 包含 $j\omega$ 轴。

e.g. 二阶常系数微分方程描述的系统。极点 $s=-1$, 零点 $s=1$. $x(t)=1$ 时 $y(t)=-1$. $h(t)$ 初始值为2. 不含冲激项

(1) Sys. (2) $y(0^-) = 1$, $y'(0^-) = 2$, $x(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$ 时初值是否跳变。

$$(1) H(s) = \frac{k(s-1)}{(s+1)(s+a)} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \text{可能}s\text{的高阶.} \\ g(s) \end{matrix} \quad (x\text{求几次导与高阶微分方程阶数无关})$$

$$1 = e^{0 \cdot t} \rightarrow \boxed{1} \rightarrow e^{0 \cdot t} \cdot (-1) \quad \therefore H(0) = \frac{-k g(0)}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{a}{g(0)}$$

$h(t)$ 初始值不含冲激项 \rightarrow 分子阶数 \leq 分母阶数-1. $\therefore g(s) \geq 0$ 阶。令 $k g(s) = k^*$. $k^* = a$.

$$\text{初值定理} \quad h(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s H(s) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^* s(s-1)}{(s+1)(s+a)} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow k^* = 2, \quad a = k^* = 2$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{2s-2}{s^2+3s+2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2x'(t) - 2$$

$$(2) y(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s Y(s) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \text{代入微分方程} \\ Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} \quad (\because X(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}) \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore y(0^+)$ 对比。
跳变

$$y'(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s^2 Y(s) = 2 = y(0^-). \text{ 无跳变}$$

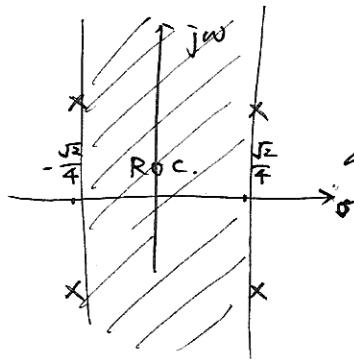
e.g. $x(t)$: 实值偶信号. 有限 s 平面上. $X(s)$ 有 4 个极点且无零点. $X(s)$ 一个极点: $s = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{4}}$.
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = 4$.

$$X(s) = \frac{k}{(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}$$

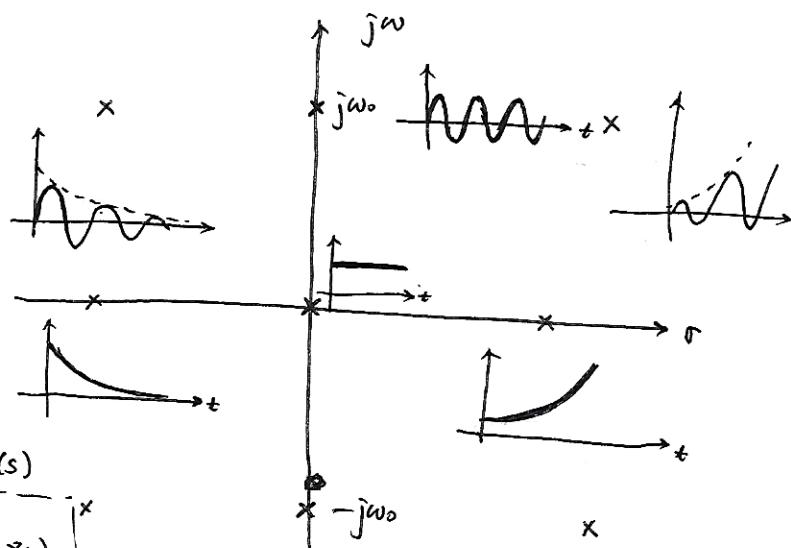
$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x(-t) \\ X(s) &= X(-s) \end{aligned} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{只交换}}$$

$$= \frac{k}{(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}$$

$$\xrightarrow{1} \boxed{x(t)} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = 1 \cdot X(0) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{16} = 4 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$$



必须包括 $j\omega$ 轴 (因 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = 4$, 可积)



$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= X(s) H(s) = \left[\frac{\prod_i (s - z_i)}{\prod_j (s - p_j)} \right] \left[\frac{\prod_k (s - z_k)}{\prod_\ell (s - p_\ell)} \right] \\ &= \left[\sum_j \frac{A_j}{s - p_j} \right] + \left[\sum_\ell \frac{A_\ell}{s - p_\ell} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_j A_j e^{p_j t} u(t) + \sum_\ell A_\ell e^{p_\ell t} u(t) \quad * \text{重合/对消的极点: 无法分离.}$$

强迫响应分量
(输入极点)

自由响应分量
(系统极点)

暂态响应: 完全响应中暂时出现的分量. $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\rightarrow 0$.

$\sim j\omega$ 轴两侧 (衰减)

$\sim j\omega$ 轴上 (steady!)

稳态响应: 减去暂态响应部分. (不一定是常值!)

steady

* 激励的极点在 s 正半平面时 (实部 ≥ 0). \rightarrow 稳态响应即自由响应; 暂态响应即强迫响应

增量 LTI Sys. \rightarrow 拆出一个初值全 0 的 LTI \rightarrow 单边 LT.

e.g. $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) + 3 \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t) + 3e(t)$. $r(0^-)=1$, $r'(0^-)=2$.

$$\mathcal{L}^+ \left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) \right] = s^2 R(s) - s r(0^-) - r'(0^-).$$

对方程两边作 \mathcal{L}^+ . $s^2 R(s) - s r(0^-) - r'(0^-) + 3s R(s) - 3r(0^-) + 2R(s) = s E(s) - s e(0^-) + 3E(s)$

$$\therefore R_{zi}(s) = \frac{s r(0^-) + r'(0^-) + 3r(0^-)}{s^2 + 3s + 2} \sim r_{zi}(t) = \dots \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 11 \\ \text{实际上: } t > -\infty \\ \text{只关心 } t \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

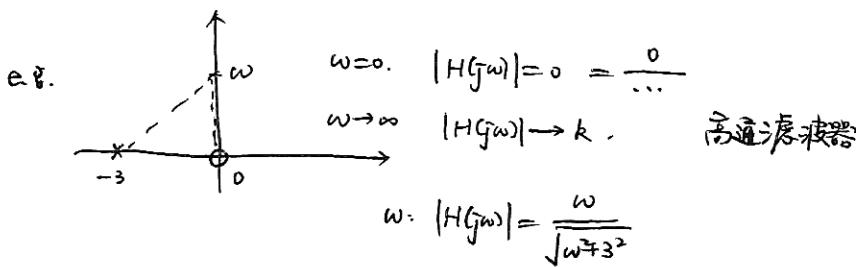
$$R_{zs}(s) = \frac{(s+3) E(s)}{s^2 + 3s + 2} \sim r_{zs}(t) = \dots \quad (t \geq 0)$$

计算频率响应.

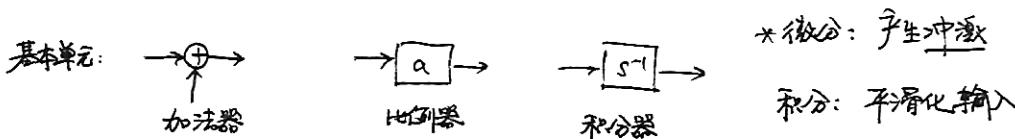
$$H(j\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega} = K \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (j\omega - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (j\omega - p_i)} = N_j e^{j\psi_j} \leftarrow \text{“矢量差”(类似)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{N_1 N_2 \dots N_m}{M_1 M_2 \dots M_n} \frac{e^{j\theta_1} e^{j\theta_2} \dots e^{j\theta_m}}{e^{j\theta_1} e^{j\theta_2} \dots e^{j\theta_n}} \quad |H(j\omega)| = \frac{N_1 \dots N_m}{M_1 \dots M_n}$$

$$\varphi(j\omega) = \sum \psi_j - \sum \theta_i$$



方框图表示 \sim 具体电路实现

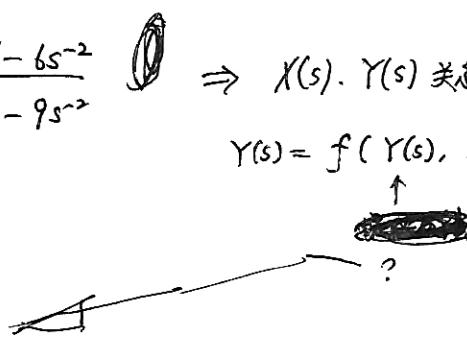


直接型

e.g. $H(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 4s - 6}{5s^2 + 3s - 9} \rightarrow \frac{2 + 4s^{-1} - 6s^{-2}}{5 + 3s^{-1} - 9s^{-2}}$ $\Rightarrow X(s), Y(s)$ 关系 \Rightarrow 直接电路

$$Y(s) = f(Y(s), X(s))$$

e.g. $Y(s) = -3s^{-1}Y(s) - 2s^{-2}Y(s) + f(X(s))$



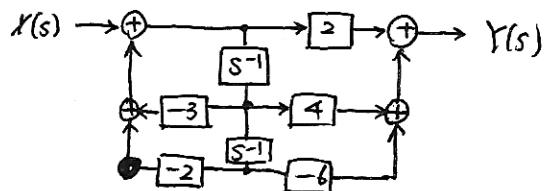
问题: 误差逐级放大; 加法器数量很多.

直接II型

$$\text{e.g. } Y(s) = \frac{2+4s^{-1}-6s^{-2}}{1+3s^{-1}+2s^{-2}} X(s) =: (2+4s^{-1}-6s^{-2}) W(s)$$

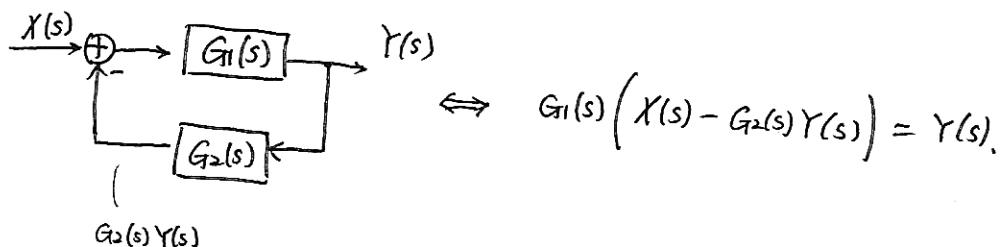
$$\Rightarrow W(s) = -3s^{-1}W(s) - 2s^{-2}W(s) + X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = 2W(s) + 4s^{-1}W(s) - 6s^{-2}W(s)$$



级联型: $H(s) = \square \cdot \square \cdot \square \quad -\square \rightarrow \square \rightarrow \square \rightarrow$

并联型: $H(s) = \square + \frac{\square}{\square} + \frac{\square}{\square} \rightarrow \boxed{\quad} \boxed{\quad} \rightarrow$



注意: 非零状态系统 / 增量 LTI Sys. $\rightarrow y(t) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{y_{zp}}{y_{zs} \text{ 零状态}} \xrightarrow{\text{零输入}} \text{Unknown. TBC.} \sim Y_{zp}(s) \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{零状态}} h(t) * x(t) \sim H(s)X(s) \end{aligned}$$

↓
复频域分析

反馈型:

$$\frac{\square}{1 + \square \cdot \Delta}$$

Z-变换

离散时间信号/系统的复频域分析 DTFT 的推广

$$x_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT) \delta(t-nT) \quad (s = \sigma + j\omega)$$

$$X_s(s) = \mathcal{L} \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT) \delta(t-nT) \right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT) \mathcal{L} [\delta(t-nT)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT) e^{-snT}$$

$$\text{引入复变量 } z = e^{sT}. \quad \text{则 } X_s(s) \Big|_{z=e^{sT}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) z^{-n} =: X(z)$$

↑ 希望数

双边Z变换

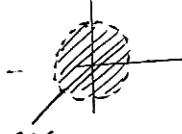
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \quad (\text{若 } z = re^{j\omega} \in \mathbb{C}. \quad \text{当 } r=1 \text{ 时, } z = e^{j\omega} \text{ 即 DTFT})$$

$$X(re^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] r^{-n} e^{-j\omega n} = \mathcal{F}[x[n] r^{-n}]$$

即对 $x[n] r^{-n}$ 做 DTFT.

ROC 和式子一起才能确定原函数.

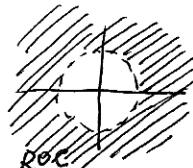
e.g.

$$x[n] = -a^n u[-n-1]$$


$$X(z) = - \sum_{-\infty}^{-1} a^n z^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{-n} z^n.$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a^{-1} z)^n.$$

$|z| < |a|$ 时, $X(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \dots$



$$x[n] = a^n u[n]$$

$$\rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{z-a}$$

ROC: $|z| > |a|$

与 DTFT 的关系: $X(e^{j\omega}) = X(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$. (若 ROC 包括单位圆)

注: 有限序列 $n_1 \sim n_2$

$\begin{cases} n_1 \geq 0, n_2 \geq 0. \\ n_1 < 0, n_2 < 0. \\ n_1 < 0, n_2 > 0. \end{cases}$	不包括 $z=0$ (否则 $\frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \infty$)	$n_1 < 0 \rightarrow z^{-n_1}$ $ z = \infty$ $z \neq 0, z \neq \infty$	$ z = \infty, H(z) \rightarrow \infty$ <u>极点</u>
	不包括 $ z = \infty$.		
	$ z \neq 0, z \neq \infty$		

$|z| = \infty$ 是否在 ROC 内 \rightarrow 是否因果稳定

$$|z| = 0$$

反因果

零极点图

常用 Z 变换: $\delta[n] \sim X(z) = 1$. 全平面

$$u[n] \sim X(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}, \quad |z| > 1.$$

$$-u[-n-1] \sim X(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}, \quad |z| < 1.$$

$$a^n u[n] \sim X(z) = \frac{1}{z-a}, \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$-a^n u[-n-1] \sim X(z) = \frac{1}{z/(z-a)}, \quad |z| < |a|$$

$$n u[n] : \mathcal{Z}(u[n]) = \frac{1}{1-z} \cdot |z| > 1 \xrightarrow{\text{对 } z^{-1} \text{ 乘以}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(z^{-1})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$$

注: z 是连续变量, n 是离散变量

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(z^{-1})^n = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1.$$

$$n u[n] \sim \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1.$$

$$n^2 u[n] \sim \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$* \cos(\omega_0 n) u[n] \sim \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

$$* \sin(\omega_0 n) u[n] \sim \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}, |z| > 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(z^{-1})^n \\ \downarrow \text{同理} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \\ \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1} \\ \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1} \end{array} \right\}$$

• Z 变换的性质

1) 线性性 ROC 取交集

2) 位移性

$$(1) x(n) \sim X(z). \quad x(n-m) \sim z^{-m} X(z).$$

双边 Z 变换

$$x(n+m) \sim z^m X(z)$$

正实部 ROC 不含 $|z|=0$
 \downarrow
 ROC 取交集, $|z|=0$ 和 $|z|=\infty$ 处

(2) 单边 Z 变换: $x(n) \sim X(z)$.

$$* x[n-1] \sim z^{-1} X(z) + x[-1]$$

$$x[n-2] \sim z^{-2} X(z) + z^{-1} x[-1] + x[-2].$$

* 可以把 n 时刻之前项表示成 $\sum \delta[n]$ 形式.

3) 序列线性加权 (Z 域微分性质)

$$\mathcal{Z}(x[n]) = X(z) \quad \mathcal{Z}(n x[n]) = \frac{d}{dz} X(z) \quad *$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\alpha z^{-1})^{m+1}} = \frac{z^{m+1}}{(z-\alpha)^{m+1}} \sim \frac{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+m)}{m!} \alpha^n x[n].$$

$|z| > |\alpha|$

4) Z 域尺度变换 (序列指数加权)

$$\mathcal{Z}(x[n]) = X(z) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}[a^n x[n]] \Leftarrow X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$$

$$R_1 < |z| < R_2$$

$$R_1 < \left|\frac{z}{a}\right| < R_2$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} x(n) \leftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega_0} z) \quad \text{数字角频率, } \omega_0 \in [0, \pi]$$

即 DTFT 的频移

5) 共轭对称性: $x[n] \sim X(\gamma), R$

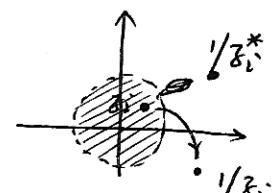
$$\hat{x}[n] \sim \hat{X}(\bar{\gamma}) - R$$

6) 时间反转: $x[-n] \sim X(\bar{\gamma}^{-1}), ROC: \frac{1}{R}$ (内外圈互转)

$$\text{零极点 } \gamma_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma_i}$$

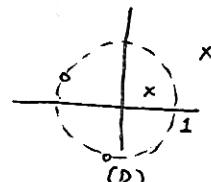
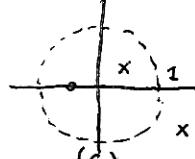
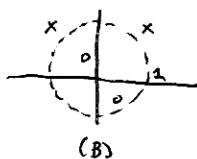
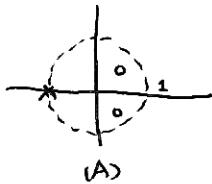
$$x[n] \quad x[-n]$$

$$\downarrow \quad \gamma_i^* \text{ 也是零/极点} \quad \frac{1}{\gamma_i^*} \\ x[-n].$$



共轭倒量对称

e.g. 自相关序列 $r[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*[k] x[k-n]$, 其Z变换的零极点图可能长什么样?



[解] 离散卷积形式.

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] x[n-k]$$

$$r[n] = \hat{x}[n] * x[-n] \sim R(\gamma) = \hat{X}(\bar{\gamma}) X(\bar{\gamma}^{-1})$$

~~若~~ 若 γ_0 是 $X(\gamma)$ 的极点 $\rightarrow \gamma_0^*$ 和 $\frac{1}{\gamma_0}$ 同时出现

$$\text{若 } |\gamma_0| = 1, \quad \gamma_0 = e^{j\theta}, \quad \gamma_0^* = e^{-j\theta}, \quad Y_{\gamma_0} = e^{j(\pi+\theta)} \rightarrow D) \text{ 可能}$$

7) 时域内插.

$$x[n] \sim X(\gamma), ROC: R$$

$$x_k[n] = \begin{cases} x[\frac{n}{k}] & n \text{ 为 } k \text{ 整数倍} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$x_k[n] \sim X(\gamma^k)$$

8) 初值定理 $x[n]$ 因果信号.

$$x[0] = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \infty} X(\gamma)$$

$$\frac{x[n+1]}{\gamma} \sim \gamma^{+1} X(\gamma)$$

$$* x[1] = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \infty} (\gamma^{+1} X(\gamma))$$

终值定理. $x[n]$ 因果信号

$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(\gamma)$. 除了在 $\gamma=1$ 有一阶极点外, 其它极点都在圆内

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x[n] = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 1} (\gamma - 1) X(\gamma)$$

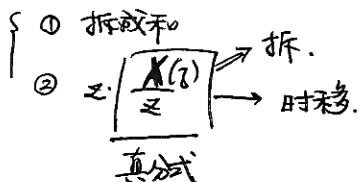
9) 卷积: $x_1[n] * x_2[n] \sim X_1(\gamma) X_2(\gamma)$

• 反Z变换

真分式 (分子比分母少一阶)

$$1) \text{ 部分分式展开} \rightarrow \sum_i \frac{A_i}{(z-a_i z^{-1})^{m_i}} = \sum_i \frac{A_i z^{m_i}}{(z-a_i)^{m_i}}$$

转化为真分式?



化成真分式: 上、下部非负次幂

不同ROC下形式不同!

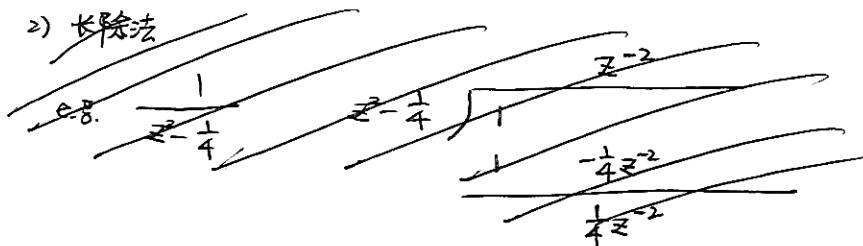
无重根 vs 有重根 \rightarrow e.g. $\frac{z}{(z-4)^3} = z^{-2} \cdot \frac{z^3}{(z-4)^3} \sim \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!} \cdot 4^n u[n]$

直接 $\frac{z}{z-a} \sim a^n u[n] |z| > |a|$
 $-a^n u[-n-1] |z| < |a|$

$\Rightarrow (m=2! 2+1=3)$

$$\frac{(n-2+1)(n-2+2)}{2!} 4^n u[n-2]$$

2) 长除法



$$\text{e.g. } \frac{z^2}{(z-a)^2}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \cdot \frac{z}{z-a}$$

$$x[n] = a^n u[n] * a^n u[n]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a^m u[m] a^{n-m} u[n-m] = \sum_{m=0}^n a^m \cdot a^{n-m} = \underbrace{a^n}_{\text{周期}} \sum_{m=0}^n 1$$

$$= a^n (n+1) u[n]$$

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{z(z^N - a^N)}{(z-a)(z^N - 1)} = \frac{1}{z^{N-1}} \cdot \frac{z^N - a^N}{z-a} \cdot \frac{z^N}{z^N - 1} = \boxed{\frac{1 - (az^{-1})^N}{1 - az^{-1}}} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^{-mN}$$

$$= \boxed{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a^n z^{-n}} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^{-mN}$$

$$x[n] = a^n [u[n] - u[n-N]] * \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \delta[n - mN]$$

周期延拓

2) 幂级数展开法: $\ln(1-w) = - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{w^n}{n} \dots$

• Z平面与S平面的关系

S平面 \sim S域直角坐标系 $s = \sigma + j\omega$

$$Z\text{平面} \sim \gamma = e^{sT} = e^{(\sigma+j\omega)T} = e^{\sigma T} \cdot e^{j\omega T} =: r e^{j\theta}$$

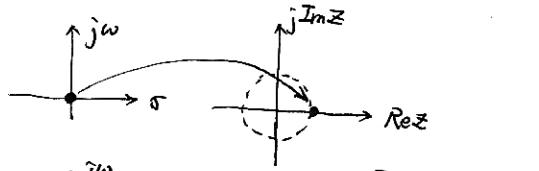
采样时间间隔

极坐标系

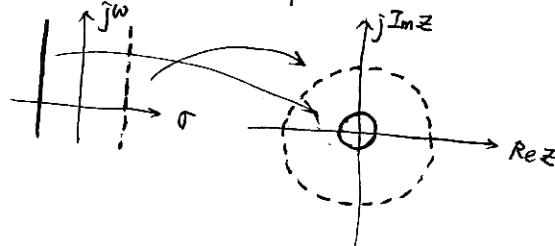
$$\begin{cases} r = e^{\sigma T} \\ \theta = \omega T = 2\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_s} \end{cases}$$

\uparrow_{sample}
抽样角频率

1) 原点 $\begin{cases} \sigma=0 \\ j\omega=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \theta=0 \end{cases}$ 即 $\gamma=1$



2) $\sigma = 0$. (平行j\omega轴直线) $\rightarrow r = \text{const}$
即圆



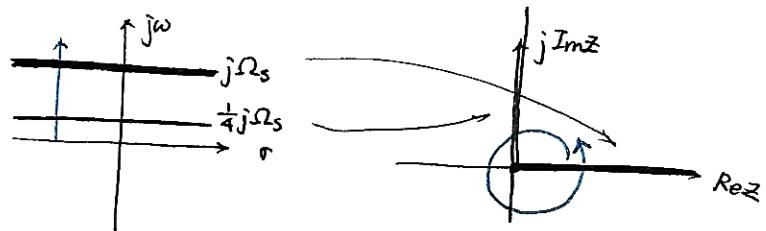
左半平面 \sim 单位圆内

j\omega轴 \sim 单位圆

右半平面 \sim 单位圆外

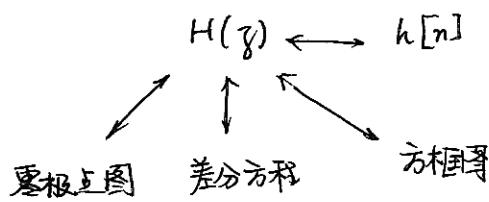
3) $\omega = \omega_0$. (平行\theta轴直线) $\rightarrow \theta = \text{const}$
即射线

$\omega = \Omega_s$ 时转了一圈.



* 其它类见下学期.

• 系统函数与Z变换



因果系统 \leftrightarrow

1) 定义

2) $h[n]$ 因果信号

3) $H(z)$: ~~ROC 包含单位圆~~

ROC 是最外侧极点外部, 包括 $|z|=0$

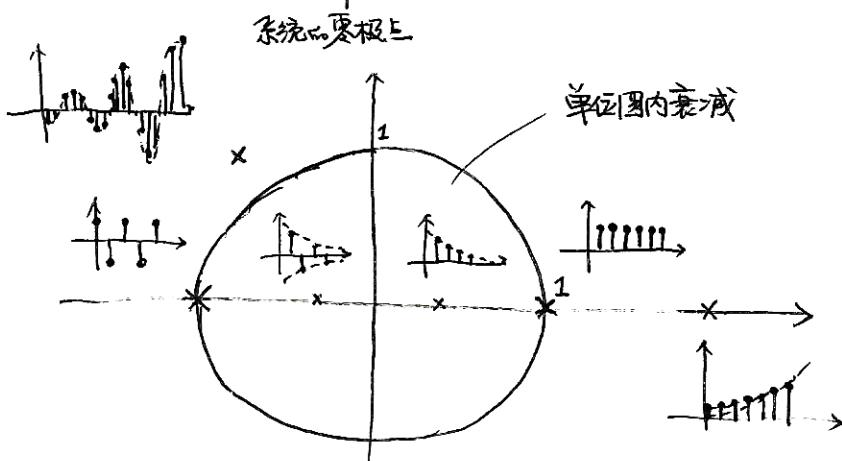
稳定系统 \leftrightarrow

1) 定义

2) $|\sum h[n]| < \infty$.

3) $H(z)$: ROC 包含单位圆.

$$Y(z) = H(z)X(z) = \frac{M(z)}{N(z)} \frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}$$



$$H(z) \rightarrow H(e^{j\omega})$$

$$H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} \quad (\text{要求 } H(z) \text{ ROC 包含单位圆})$$