

第三次课后作业

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(1) 根据帕斯瓦尔定理, $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$

$$x^2(t) = x(t)x^*(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{in\omega_0 t} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} C_m^* e^{-im\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n C_m^* \int_0^T e^{i(n-m)\omega_0 t} dt$$

由于 $e^{in\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{-im\omega_0 t}$ 为正交函数, 当 $m \neq n$ 时, $\int_0^T e^{i(n-m)\omega_0 t} dt = 0$.

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2, \text{ 平均功率等于每条谱线上的功率之和. } |C_n|^2 \text{ 称为功率谱}$$

\therefore 信号的功率谱为幅度谱的平方.

(2) 对于 $p_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-T_s/2}^{T_s/2} p_s(t) e^{-in\frac{2\pi}{T_s}t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-T_s/2}^{T_s/2} \delta(t) e^{-in\frac{2\pi}{T_s}t} dt$$

$$\text{根据 } \delta(t)f(t) = f(0)\delta(t) \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)f(t) dt = f(0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{1}{T_s} \text{ 故 } p_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T_s} e^{in\frac{2\pi}{T_s}t}$$

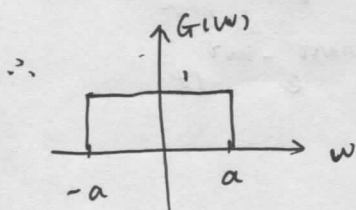
(3) 对于窗函数 $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq \tau/2 \\ 0 & |t| > \tau/2 \end{cases}$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \tau \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = \tau \frac{\sin(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})}{\omega\tau/2} \quad \text{令 } \tau = 2a \therefore X(\omega) = \frac{2\sin a\omega}{\omega} = 2a \frac{\sin a\omega}{a\omega}$$

$$\text{根据对称性 } FT[X(t)] = 2\pi X(-\omega) \text{ 即 } FT\left[2a \frac{\sin at}{at}\right] = 2\pi X(\omega) \text{ 故 } X(\omega) = X(-\omega)$$

$$\therefore FT\left[\frac{\sin at}{at}\right] = X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq a \\ 0 & |\omega| > a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } g(t) = \frac{\sin at}{at} \therefore G(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq a \\ 0 & |\omega| > a \end{cases}$$



$$(4) \therefore x(t) = e^{-at^2} (a > 0)$$

$$\therefore X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at^2} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at^2 + \frac{i\omega t}{a}} dt = e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at(\frac{i\omega}{2a} + t)^2} dt = e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } I(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx, I(y) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ay^2} dy \therefore I(x) = I(y)$$

$$\therefore I(x) \cdot I(y) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ay^2} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I^2 = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ar^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{r} r e^{-ar^2} dr = \frac{2}{4a} \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

$$\therefore X(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a}}$$

15) 解析信号: 在能量不变的前提下, 利用希尔伯特变换构造一个虚部, 原信号加上这个虚部后得到的信号即为解析信号, 其只有正频谱。

$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * h(t), \text{ 解析信号: } a_x(t) = x(t) + i\hat{x}(t)$$

$$A_x(\omega) = X(\omega) + i\hat{X}(\omega) = X(\omega) + iH(\omega)X(\omega)$$

$$\text{若令 } H(\omega) = \begin{cases} -i, \omega > 0 \\ i, \omega < 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即可使得 } A_x(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2X(\omega), \omega > 0 \\ 0, \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } H_1(\omega) = e^{\beta|\omega|} H(\omega) (\beta < 0)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \text{IFT}[H(\omega)] = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \{ \text{IFT}[H_1(\omega)] \} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_1(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^0 i e^{-\beta\omega} e^{i\omega t} d\omega + \int_0^{\infty} (-i) e^{\beta\omega} e^{i\omega t} d\omega \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{i}{it - \beta} + \frac{i}{it + \beta} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$\therefore \hat{x}(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t-\tau} d\tau \quad [\text{Hilbert 变换}]$$

$$\text{解析信号即: } a_x(t) = x(t) + \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t-\tau} d\tau$$

$$(6) \text{ 对 } f(t) \text{ 连续信号采样: } f_s(t) = f(t) p_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(nT_s) \delta(t-nT_s) \therefore p_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T_s} e^{in\omega_s t}$$

$$\therefore F_s(\omega) = \text{FT}[f_s(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) p_s(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{in\omega_s t} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i(\omega - n\omega_s)t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

采样信号的频率是连续信号 $f(t)$ 频谱 $F(\omega)$ 的周期延拓, 重复周期即为采样频率 ω_s

只有 $\omega_s > 2\omega_{\max}$ 时, 作周期延拓的过程中相邻两个频谱不发生频域混叠。