



线性卷积(convolution)



连续信号

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



离散信号

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n - m)$$

卷积的运算



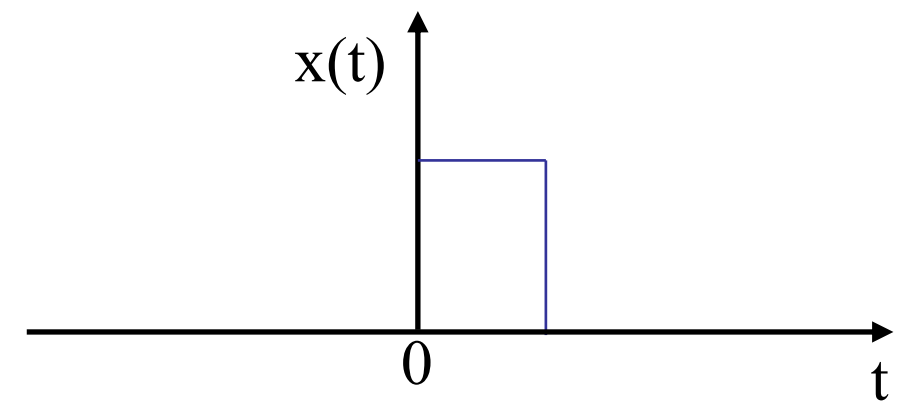
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau$$

反转

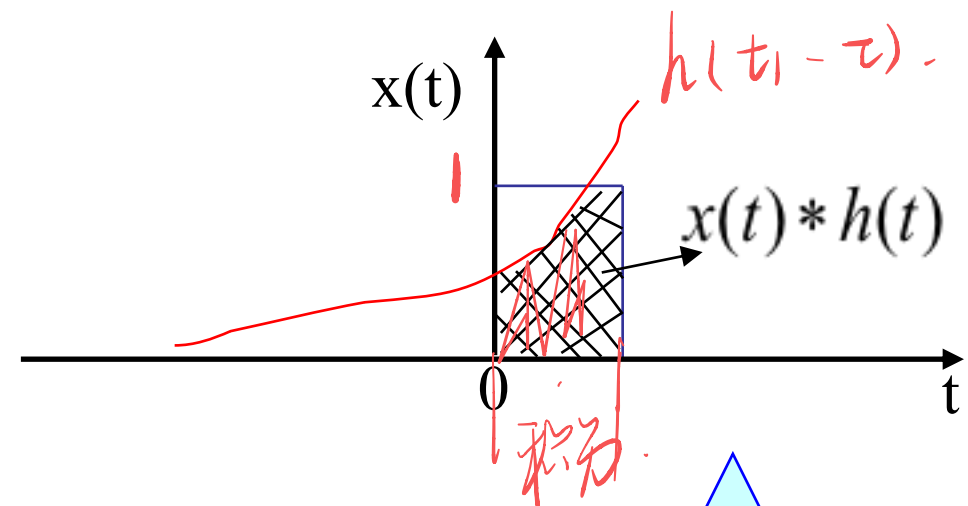
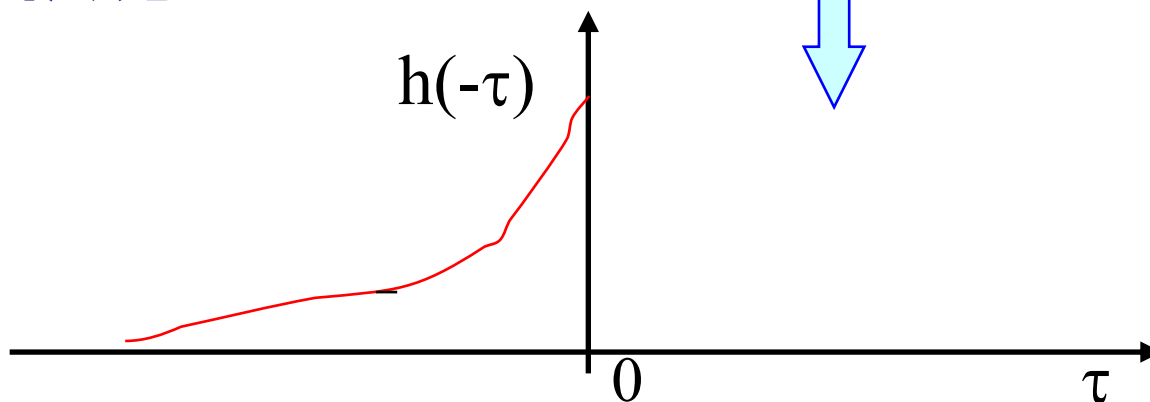
平移

相乘

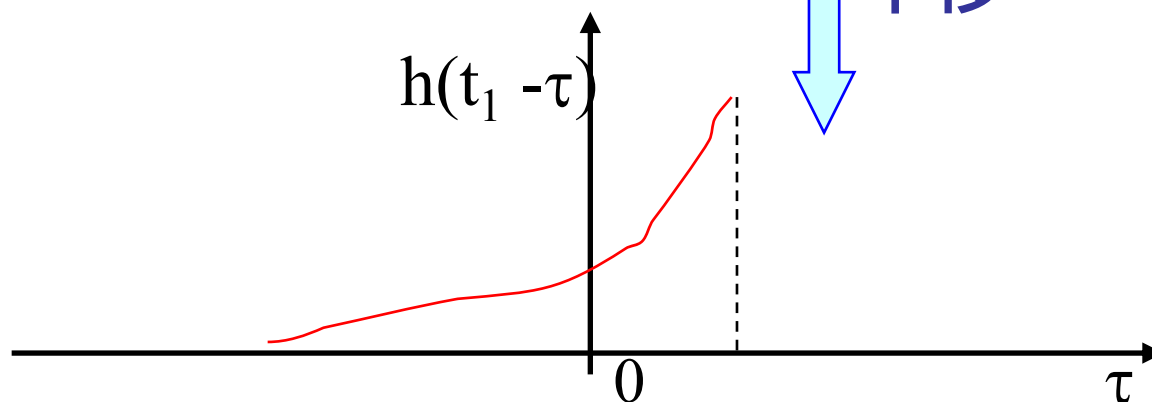
积分



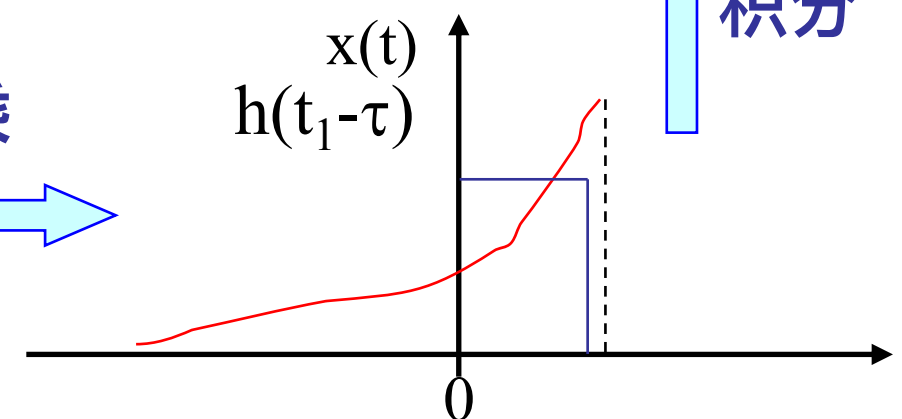
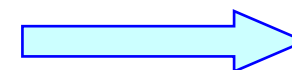
反转



平移

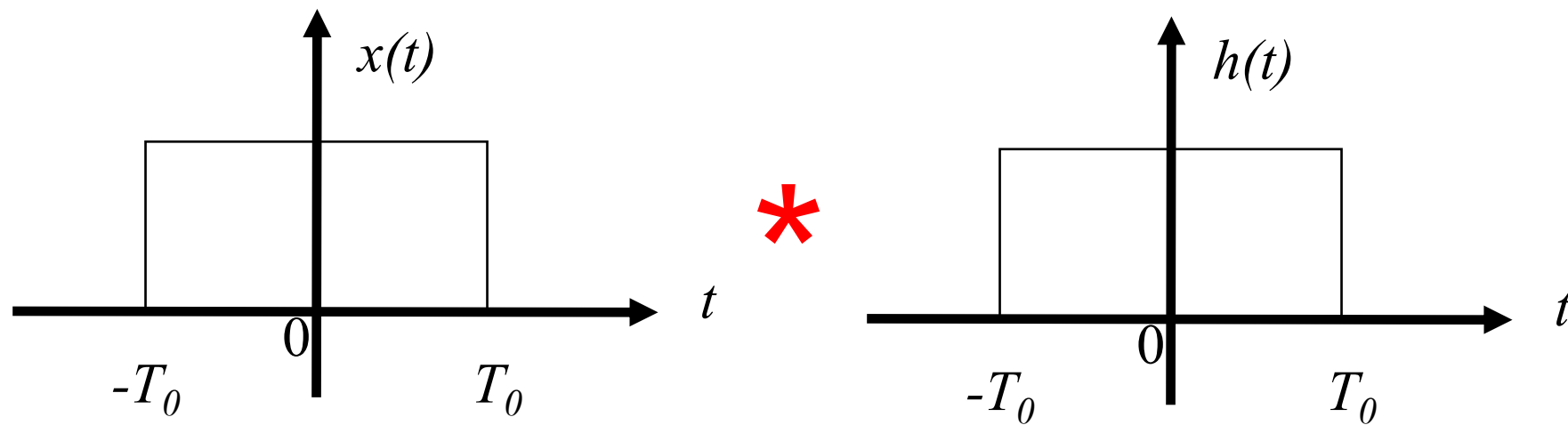


相乘



积分

卷积的运算示例(1)

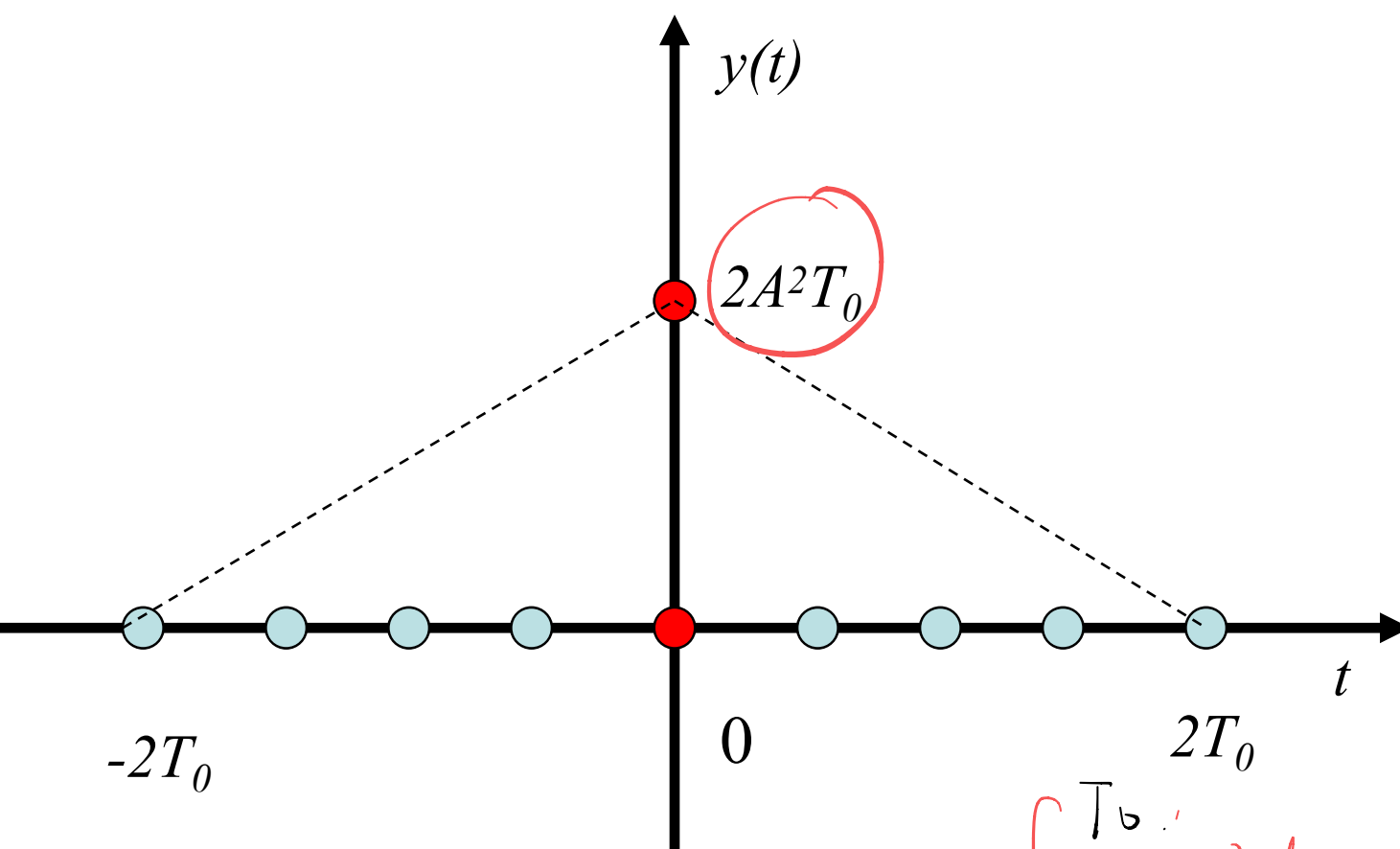


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$

卷积的运算示例(1)

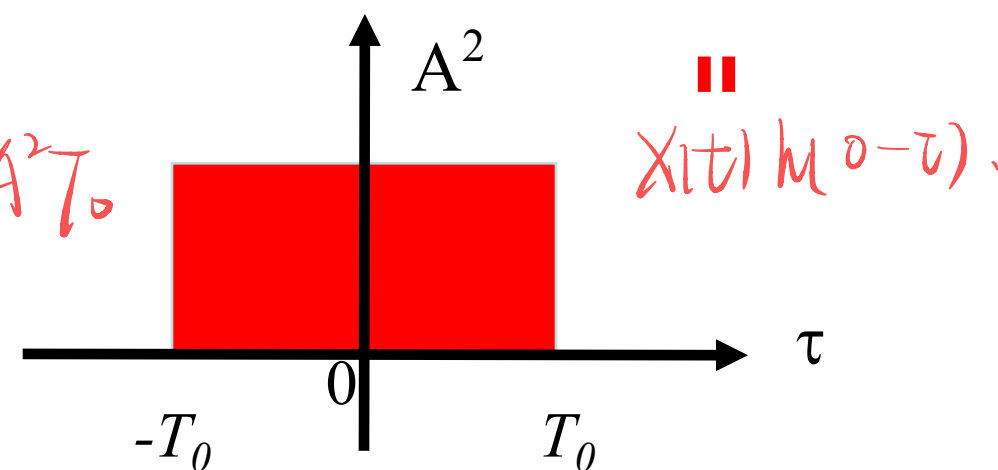
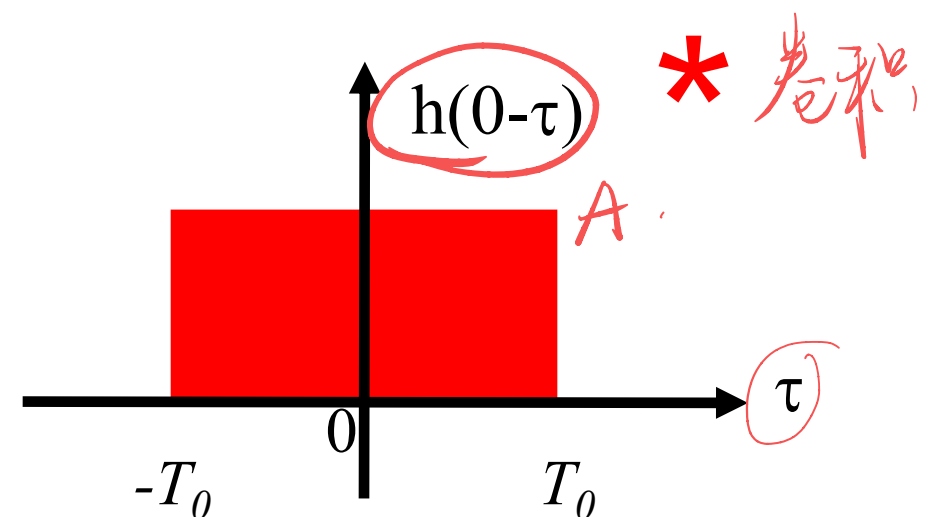
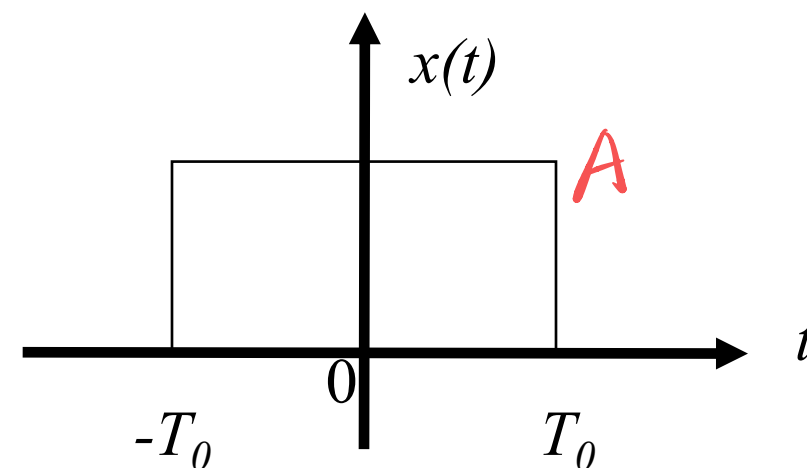


(1) $t=0$ 时, $y(0)=2A^2 T_0$



$$y(0) = \int_{-T_0}^{T_0} A^2 d\tau = 2A^2 T_0$$

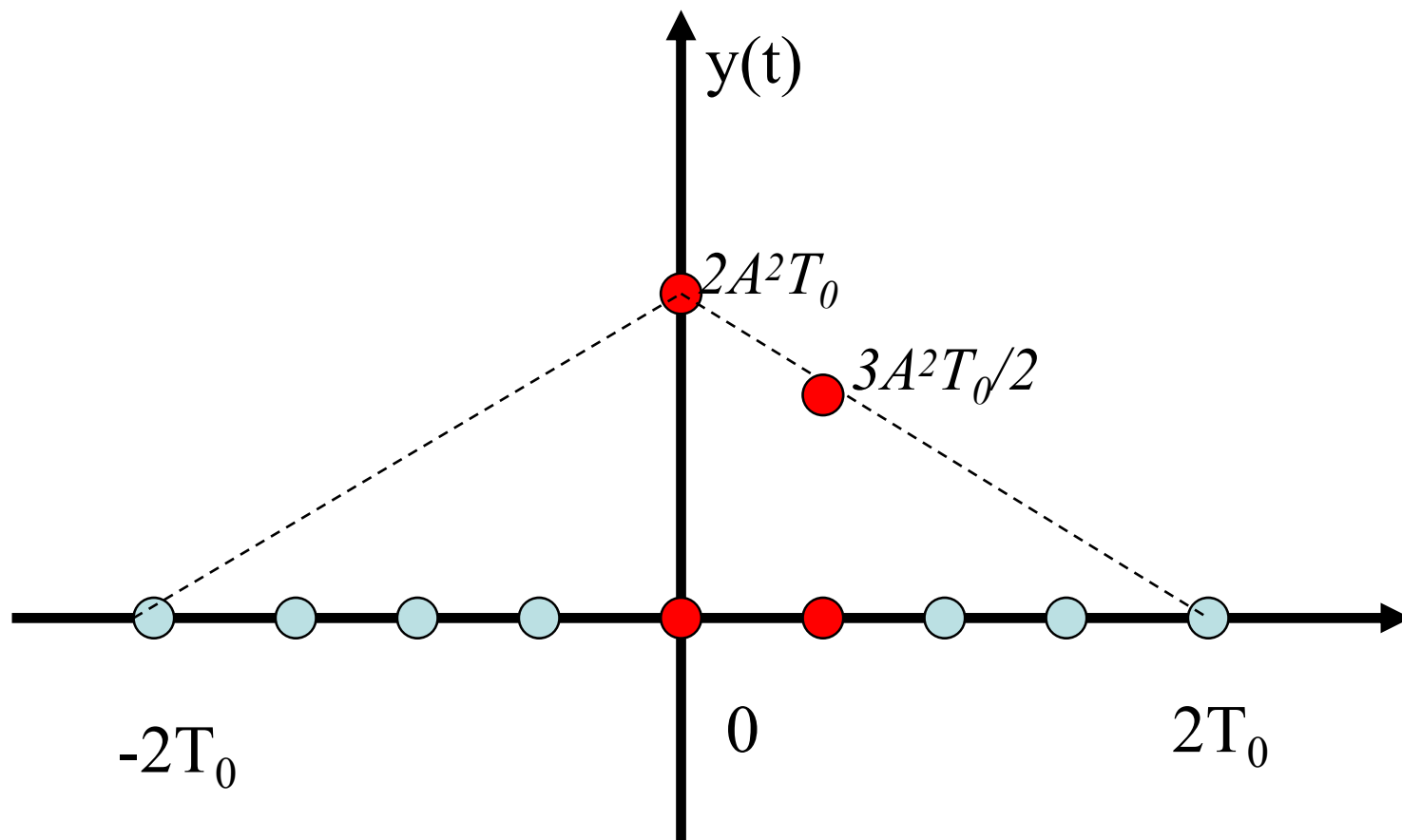
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$



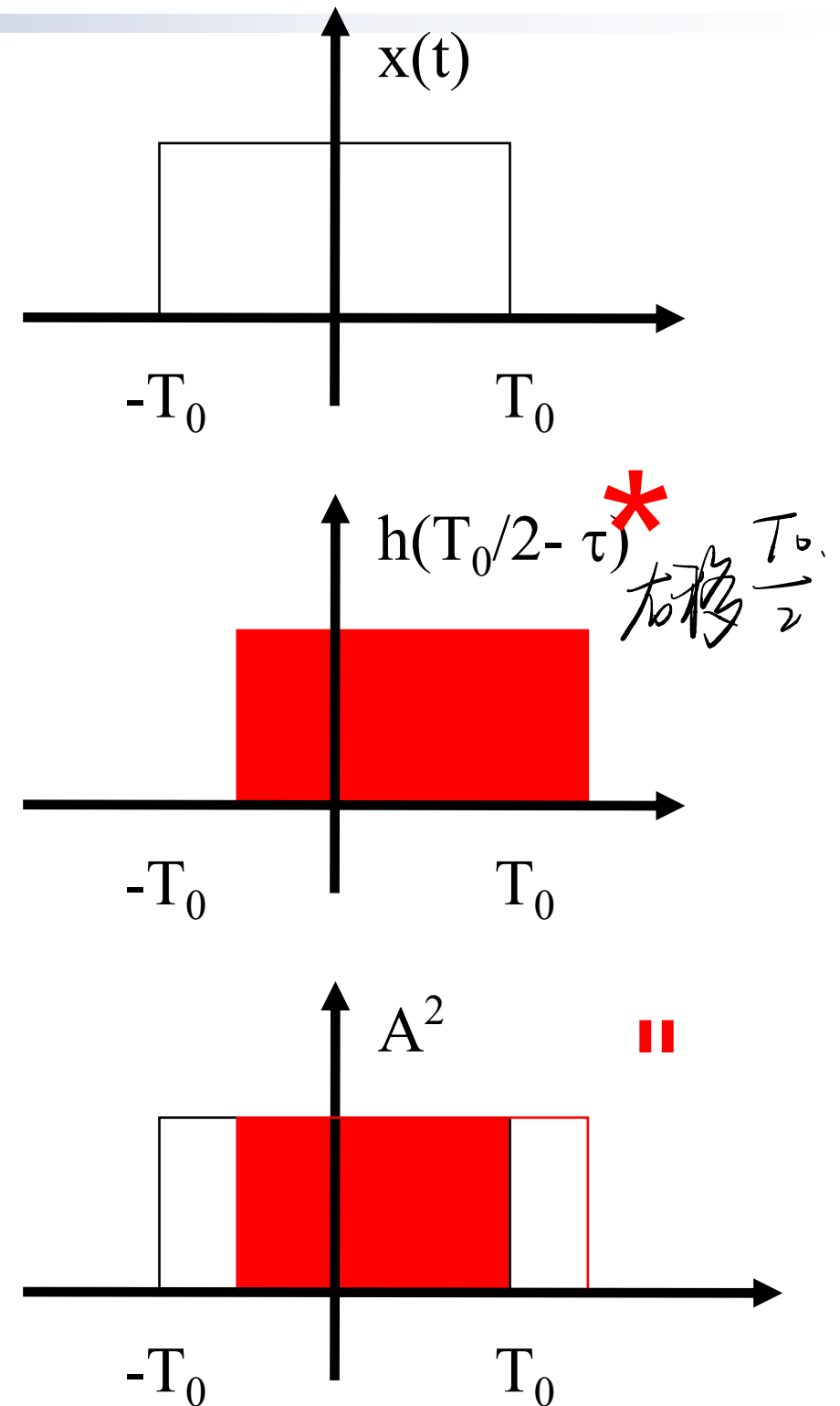
卷积的运算示例(1)



(2) $t = T_0/2$ 时, $y(T_0/2) = 3A^2 T_0/2$

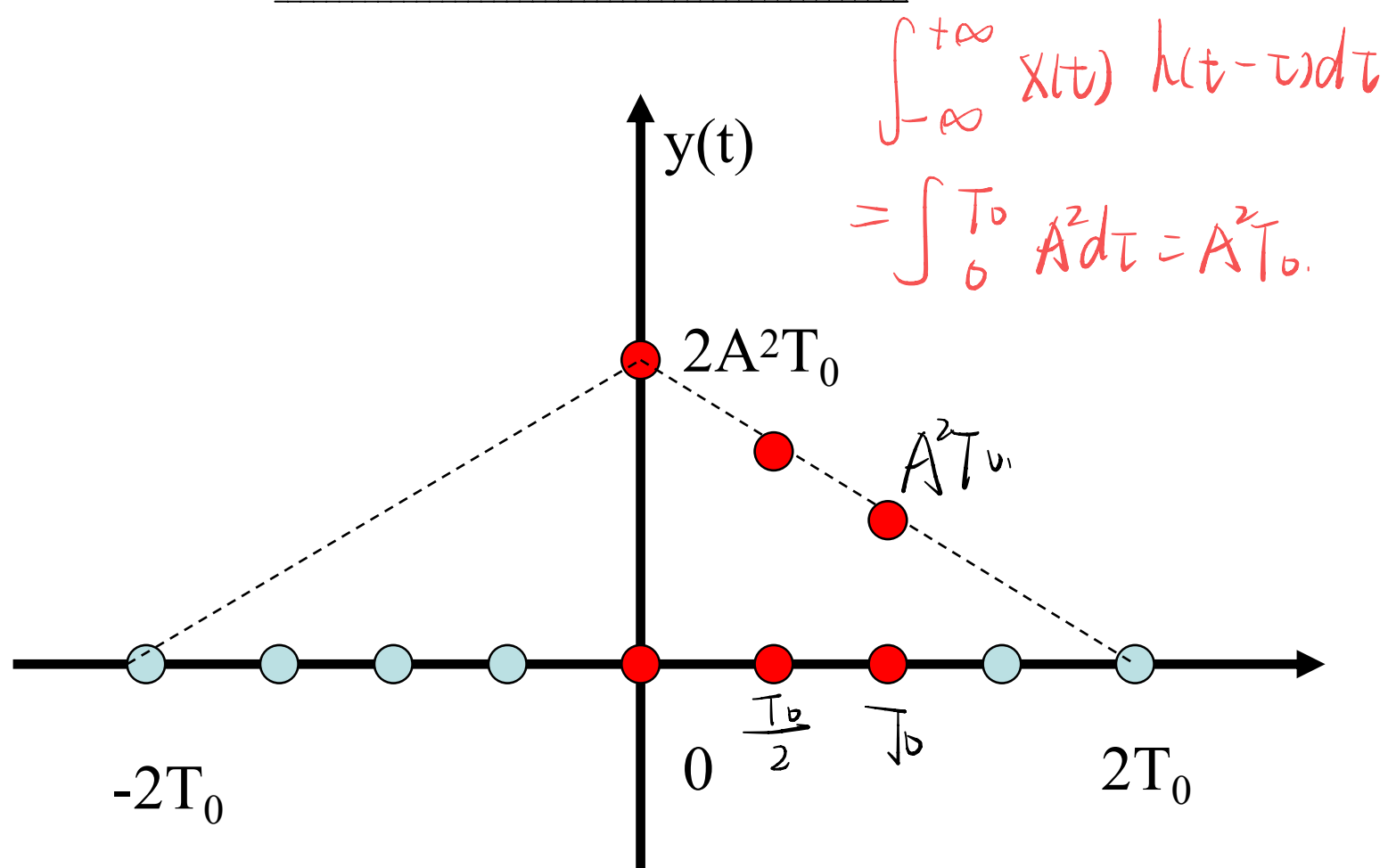


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$

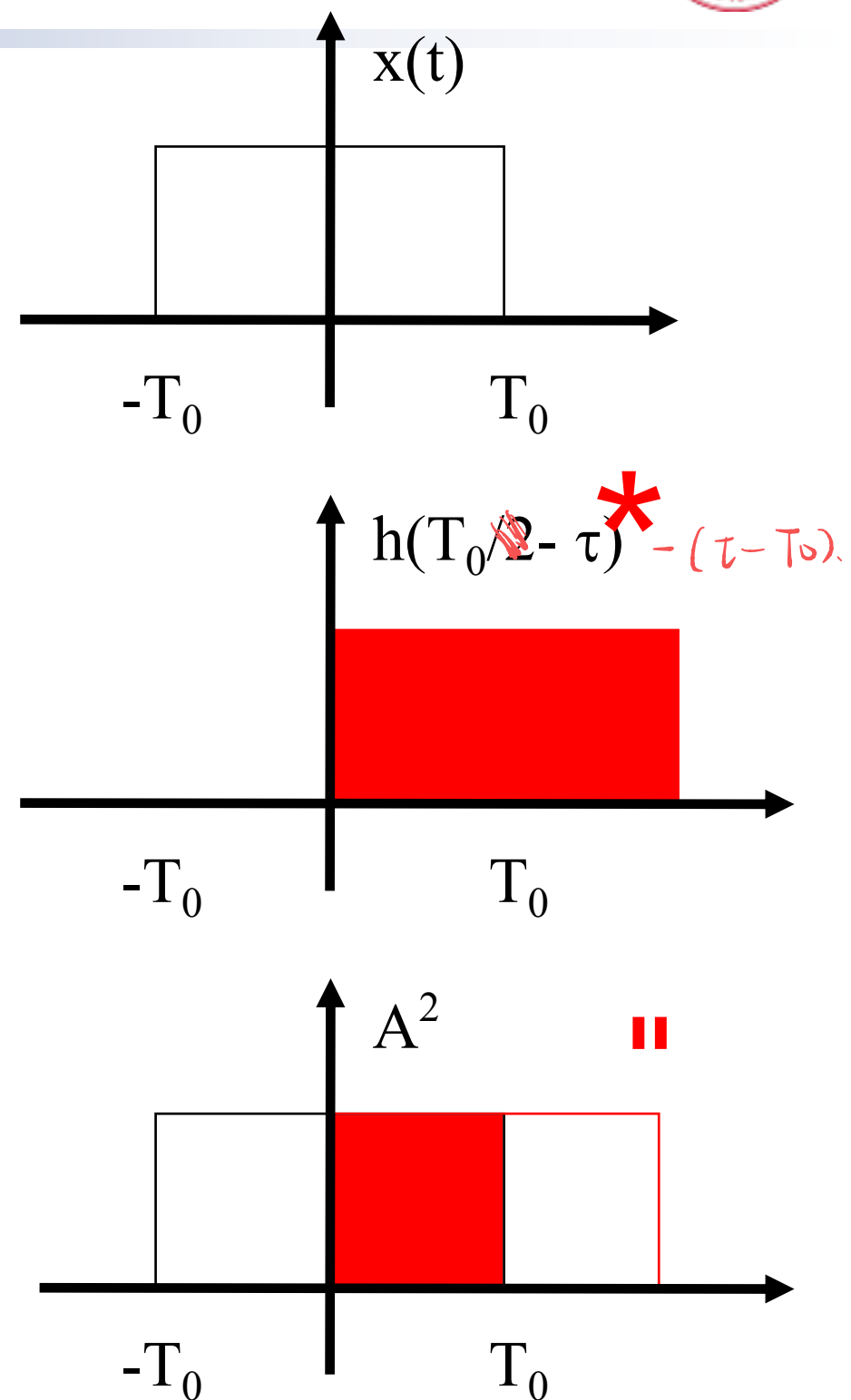


卷积的运算示例(1)

(3) $t = T_0$ 时, $y(T_0) = A^2 T_0$



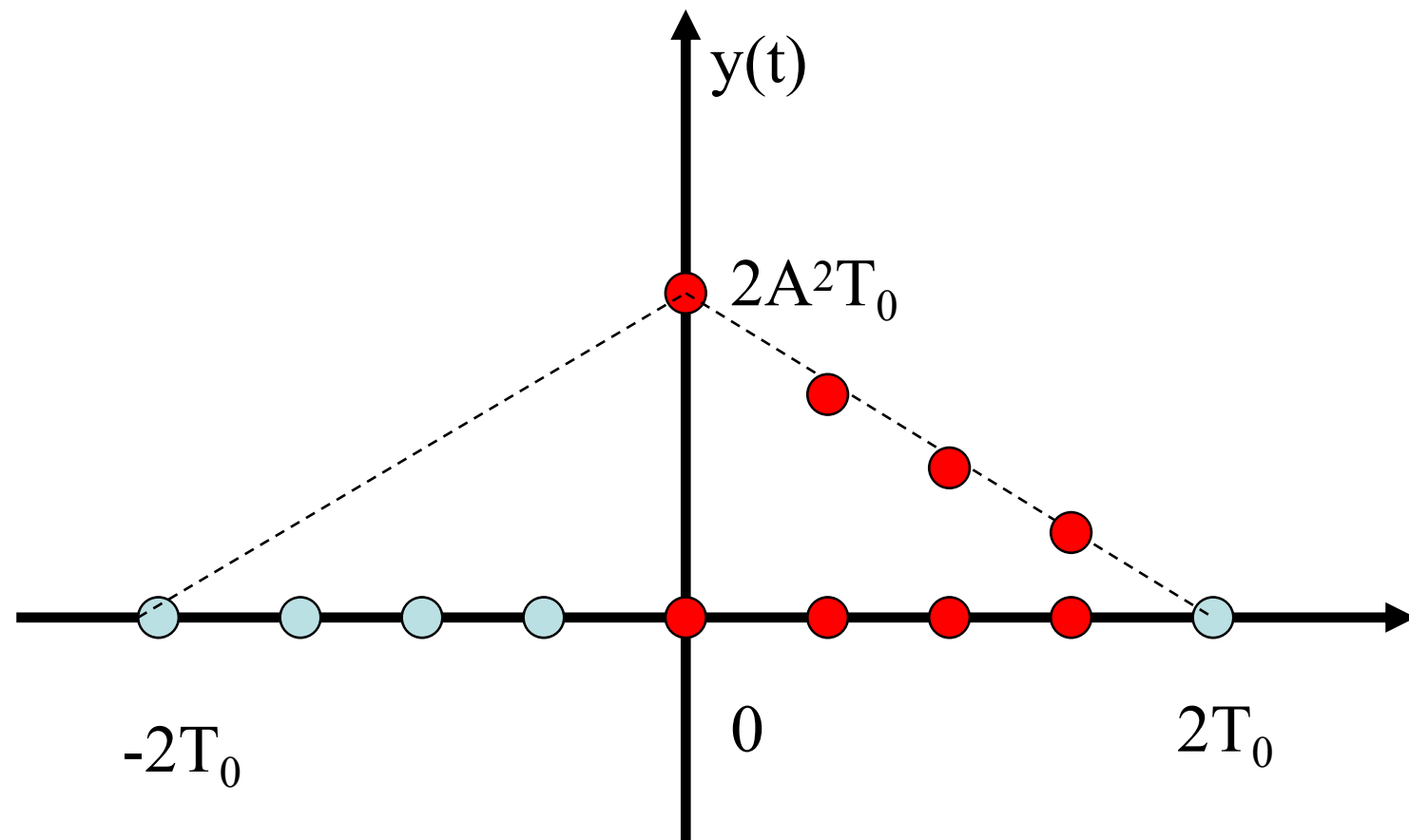
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$



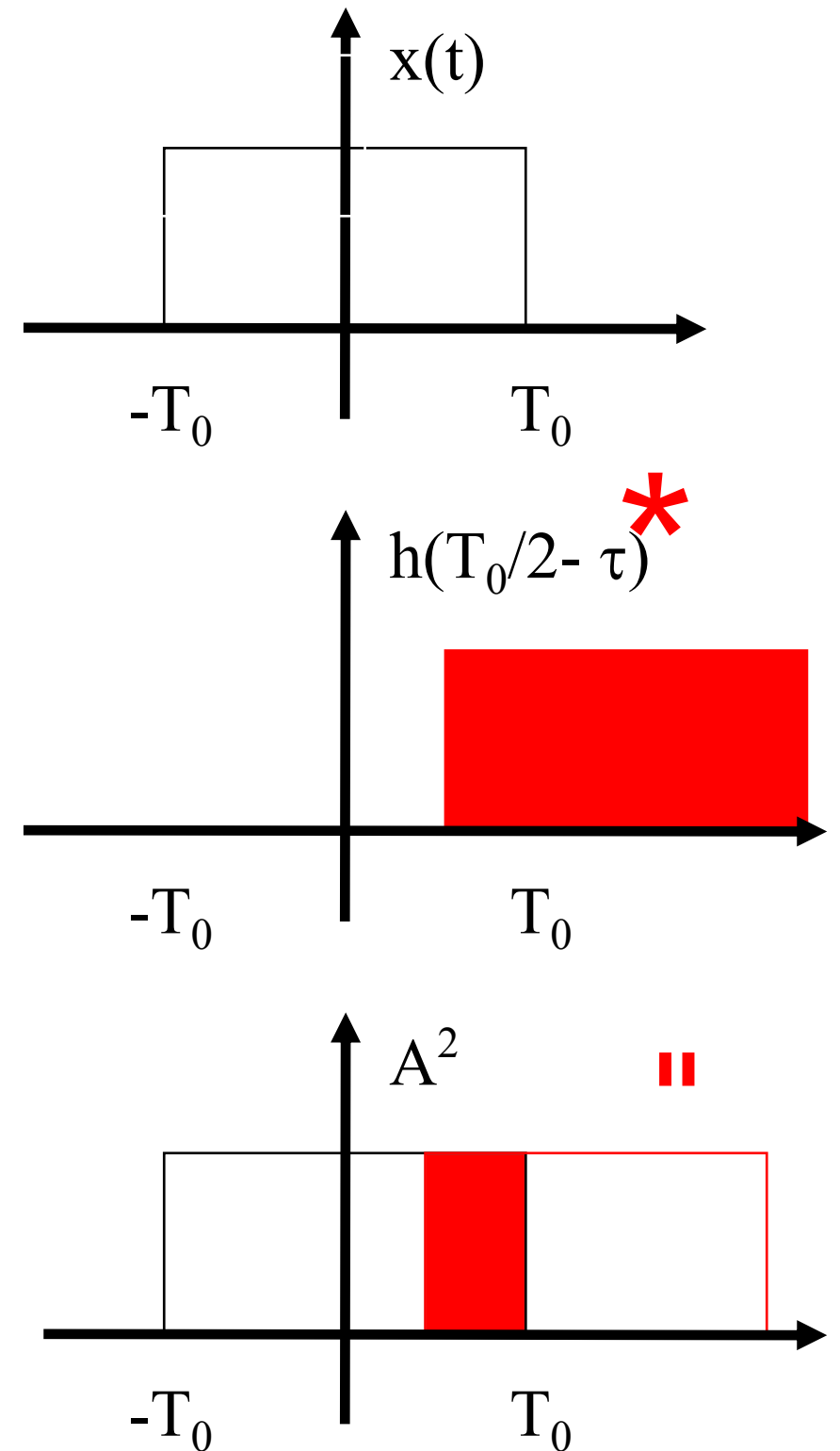
卷积的运算示例(1)



(4) $t = 3T_0/2$ 时, $y(3T_0/2) = A^2 T_0/2$



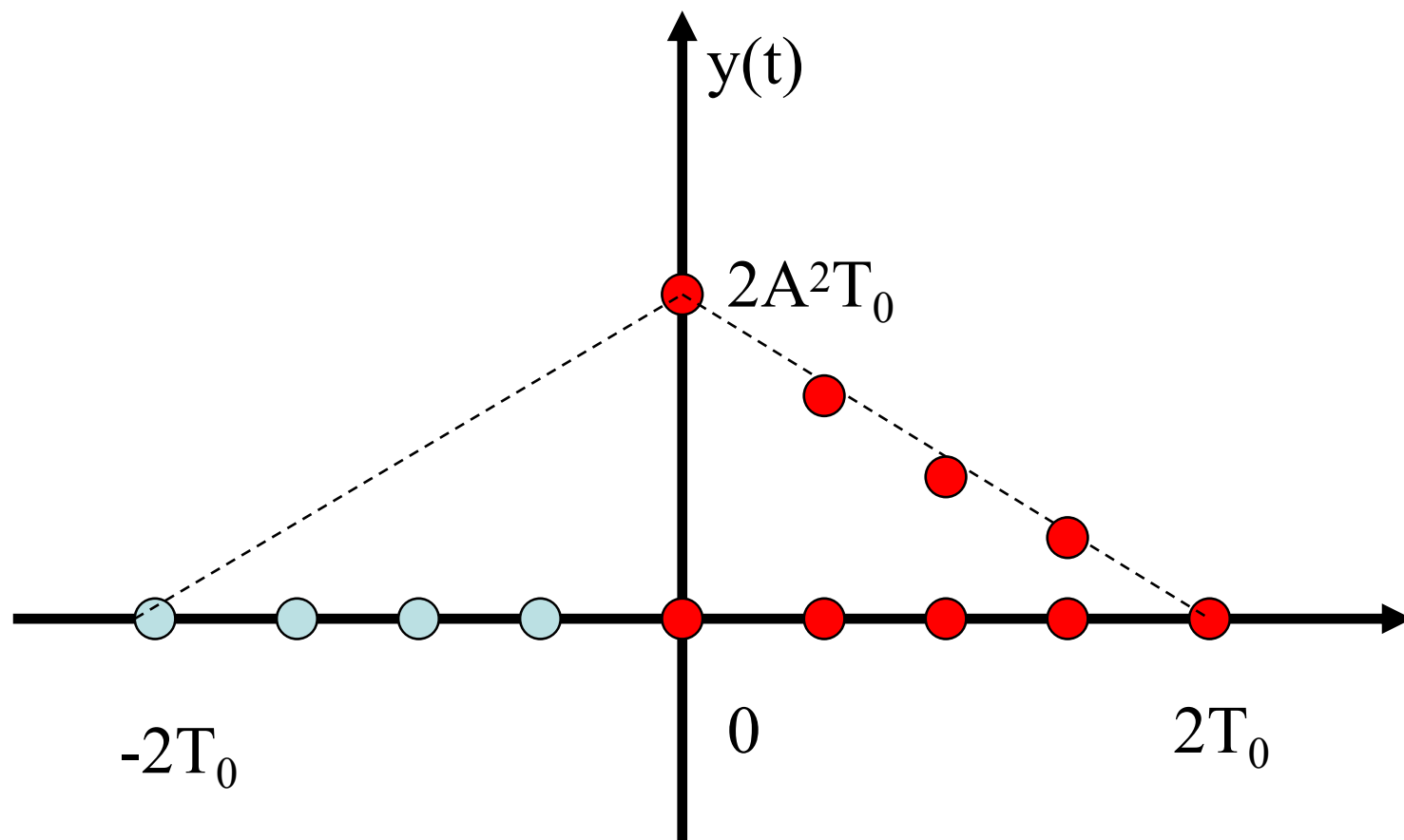
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$



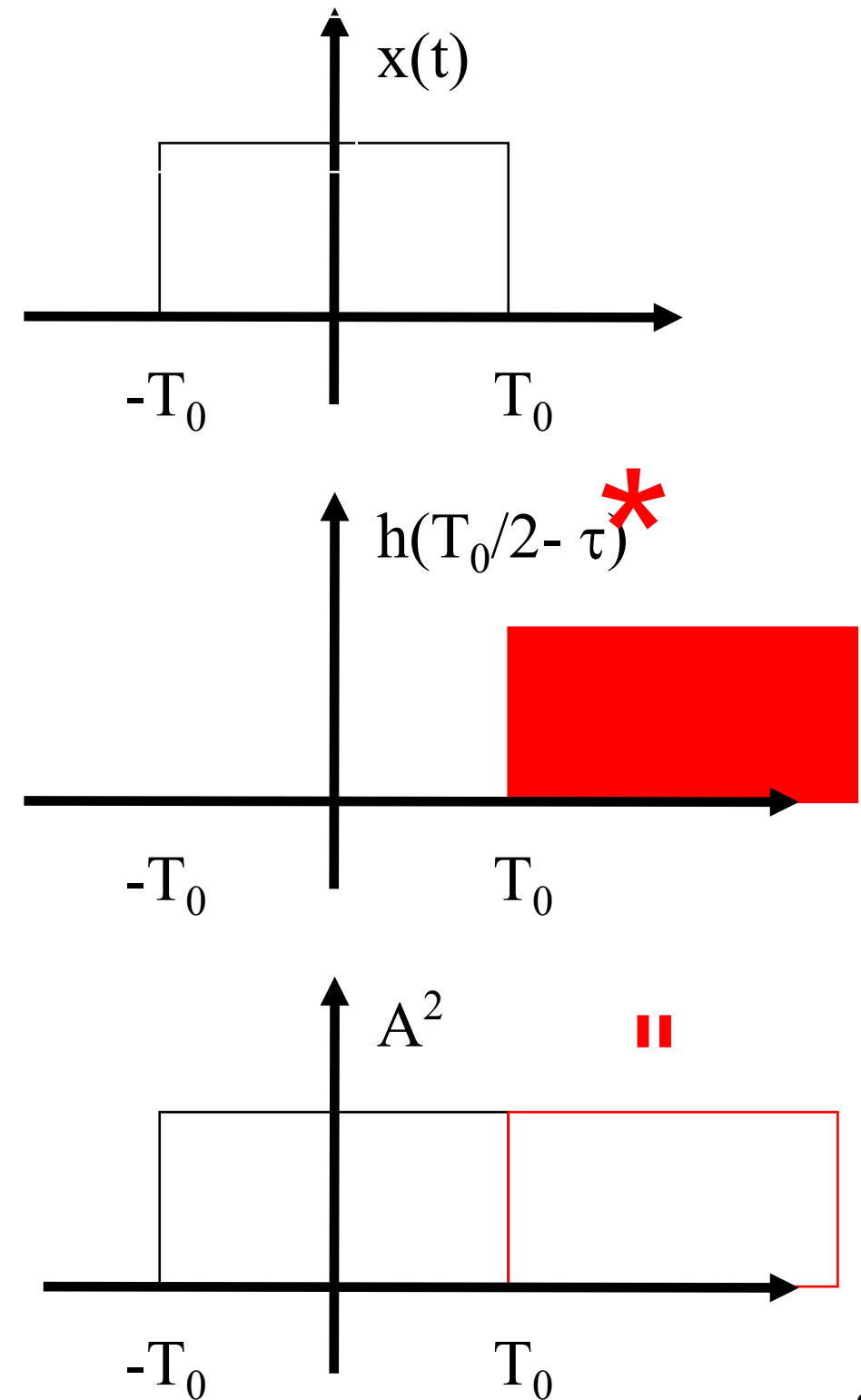
卷积的运算示例(1)



(5) $t = 2T_0$ 时, $y(2T_0) = 0$



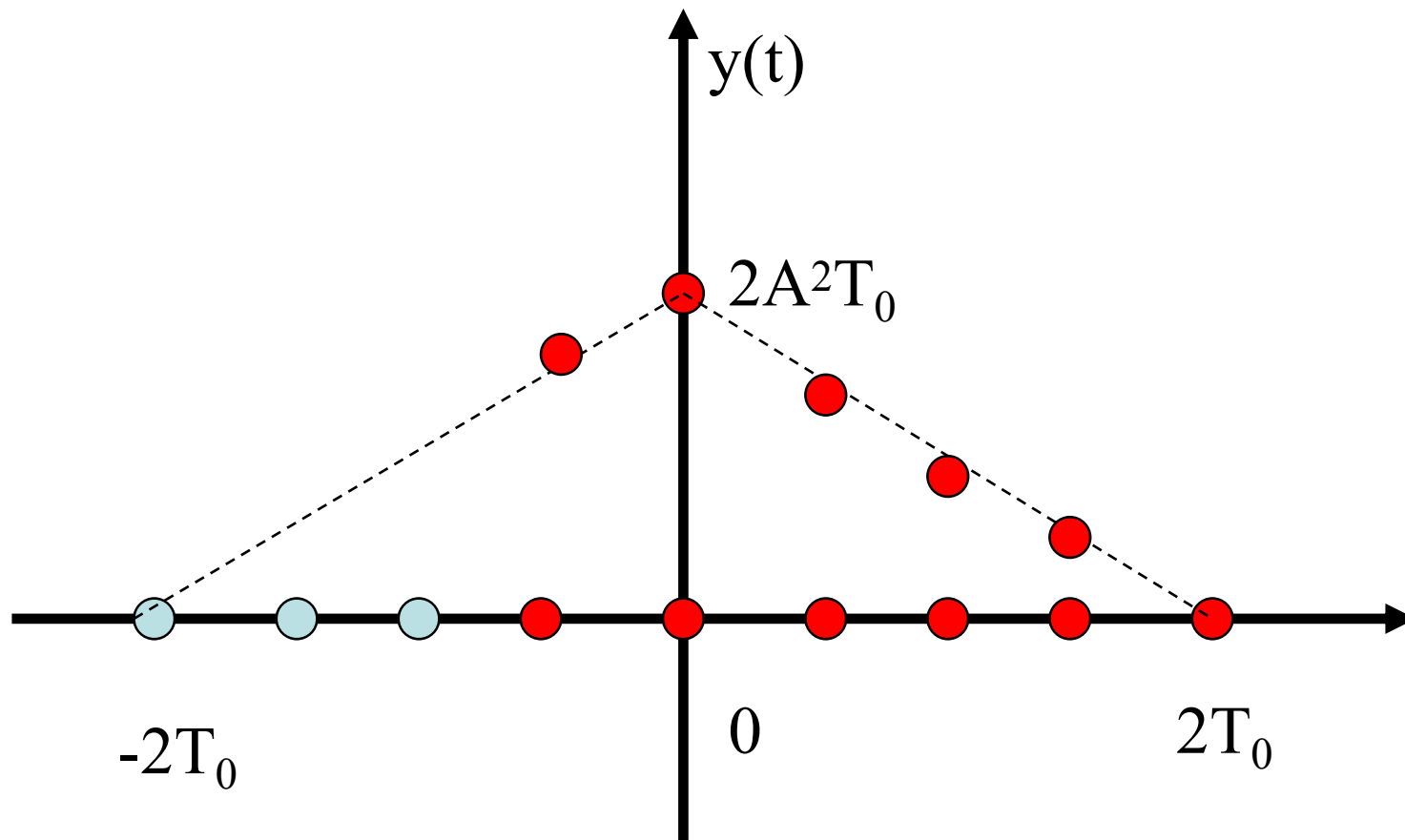
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$



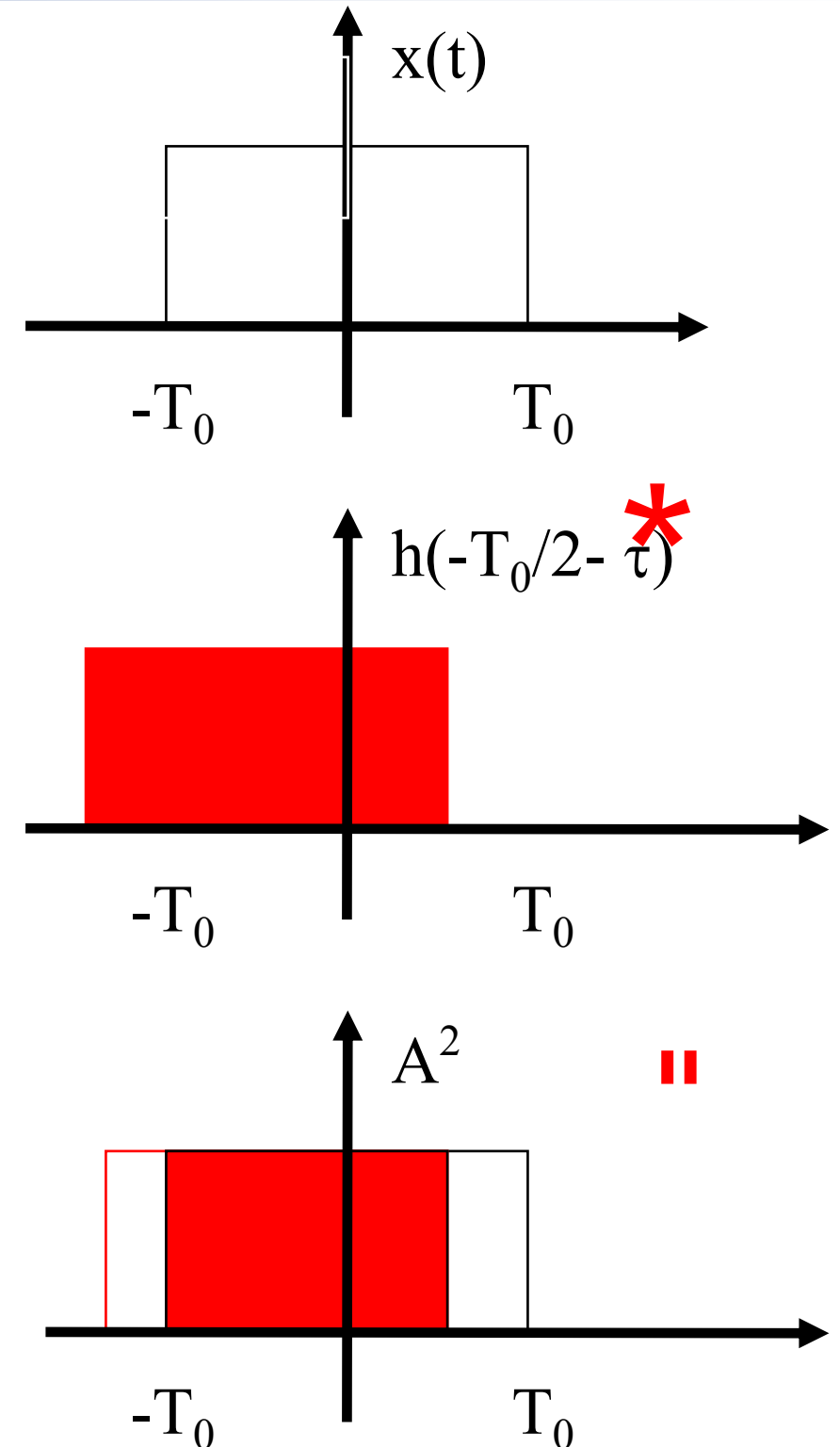
卷积的运算示例(1)



(6) $t = -T_0/2$ 时, $y(-T_0/2) = 3A^2T_0/2$

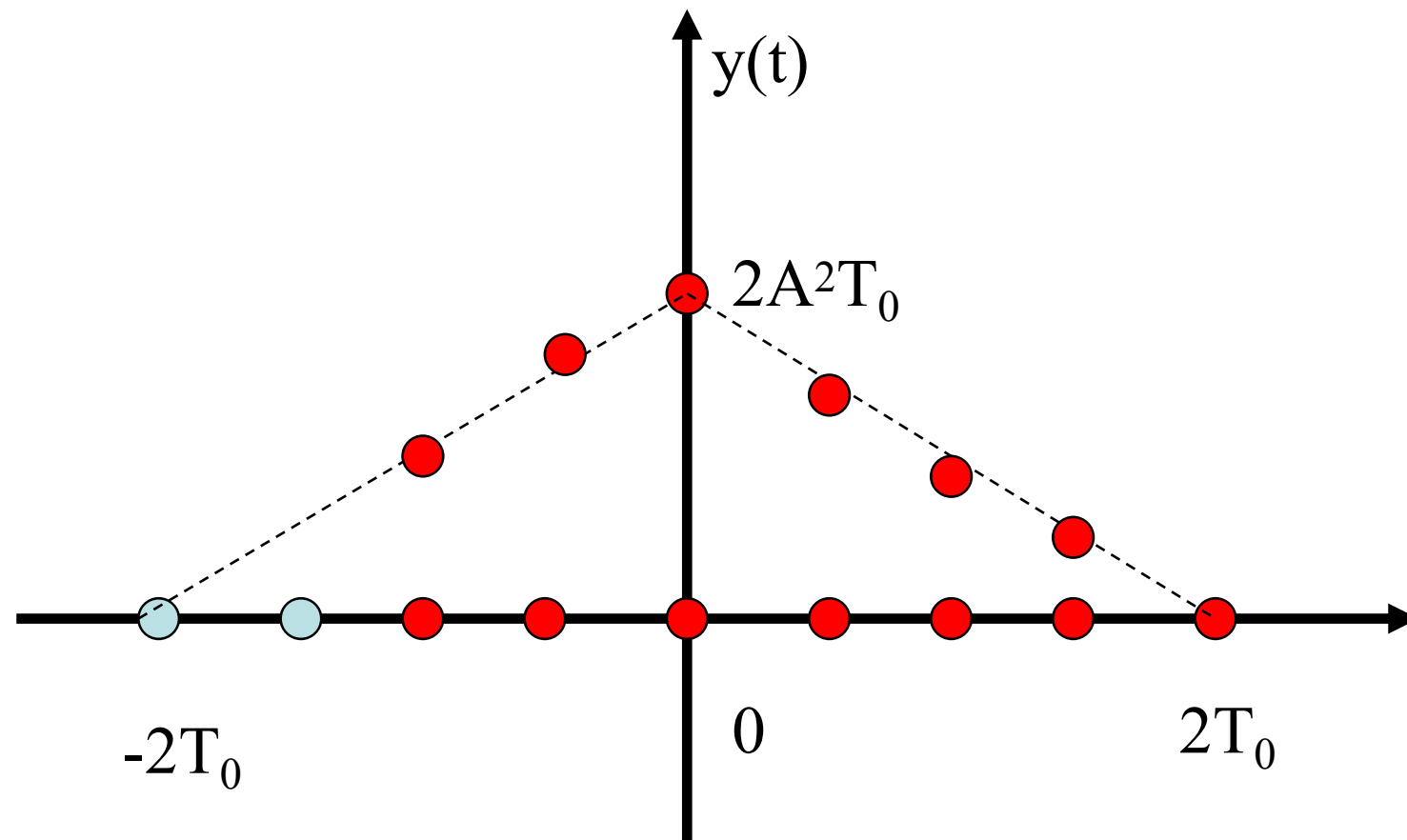


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$

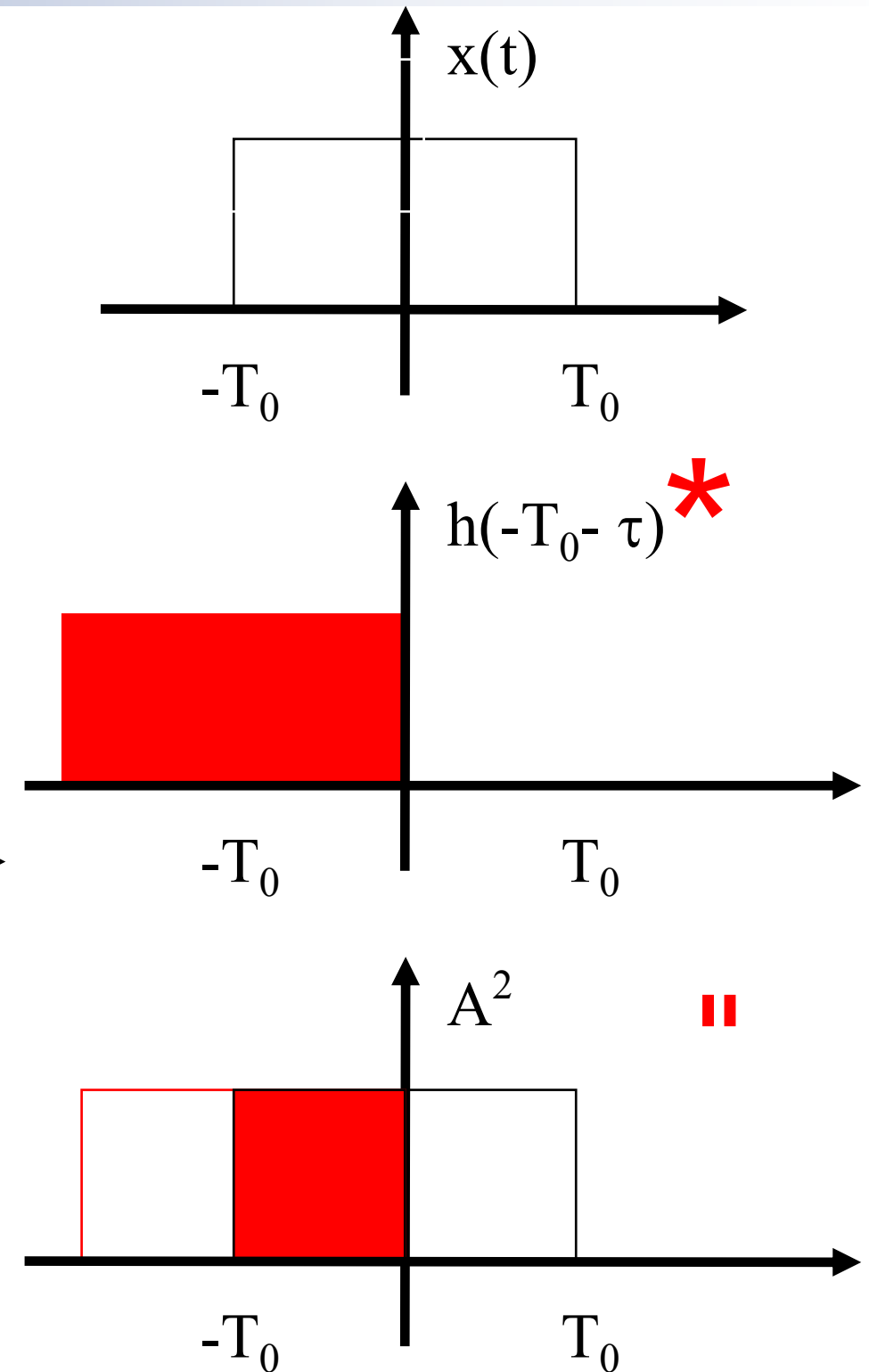


卷积的运算示例(1)

(7) $t = -T_0$ 时, $y(-T_0) = A^2 T_0$

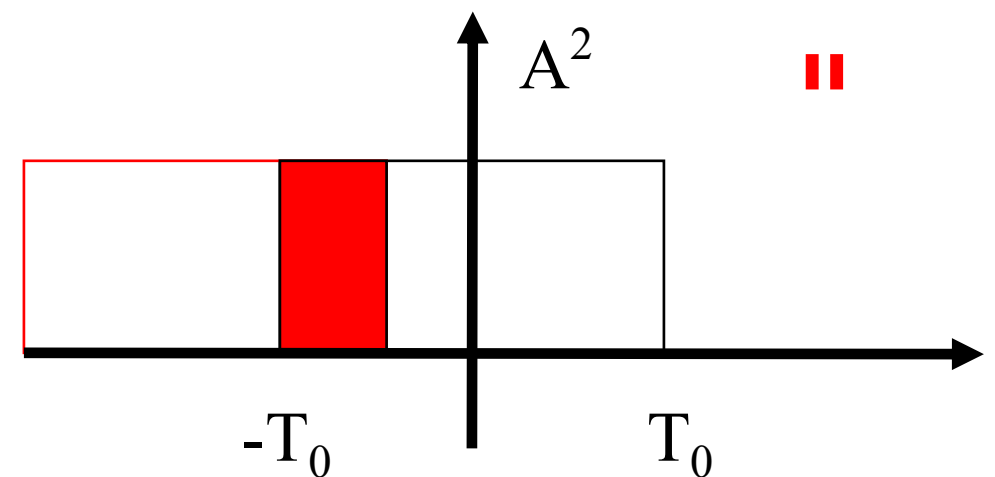
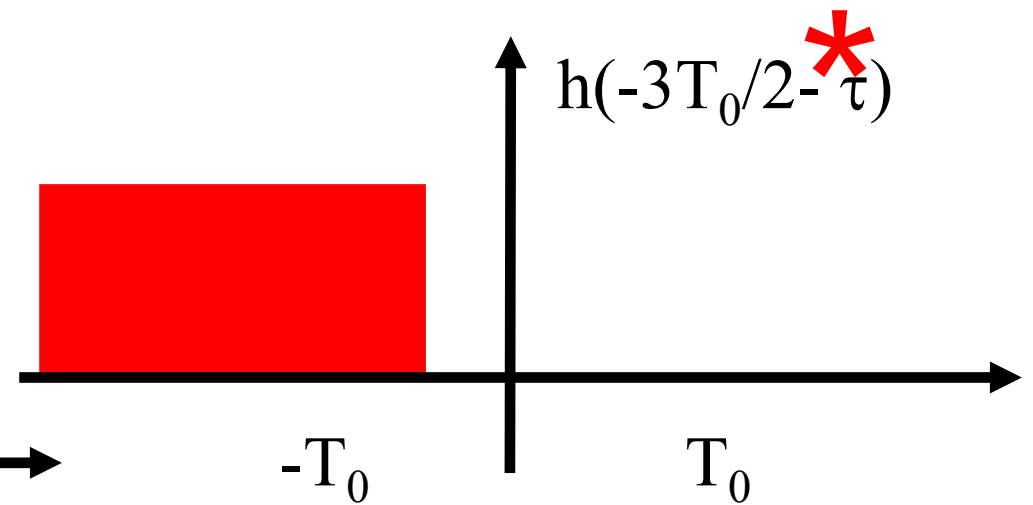
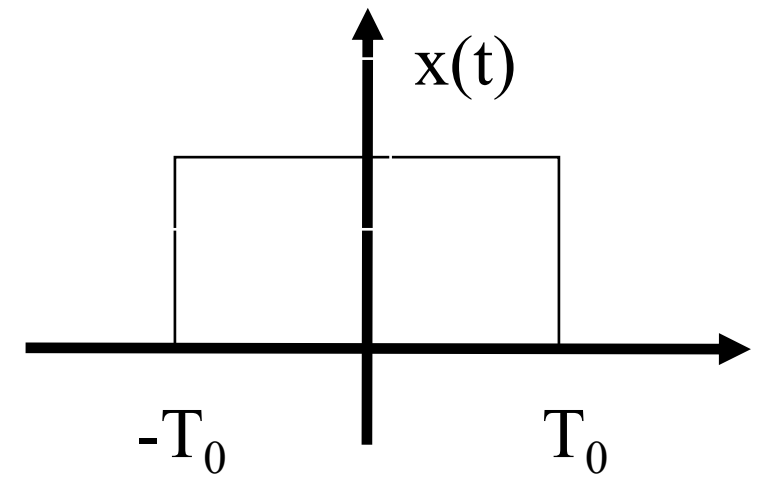
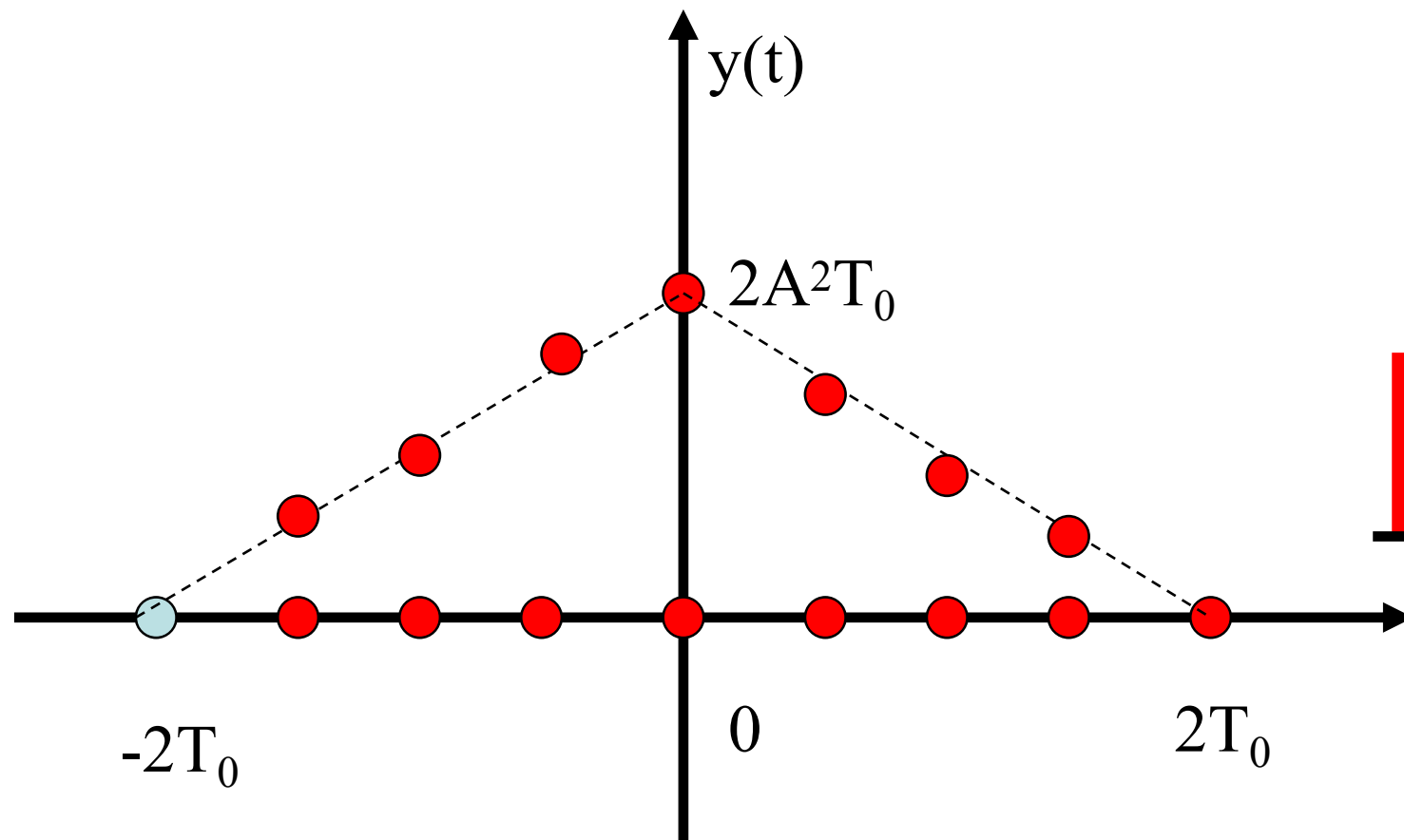


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$



卷积的运算示例(1)

(8) $t = -3T_0/2$ 时, $y(-3T_0/2) = 3A^2T_0/2$

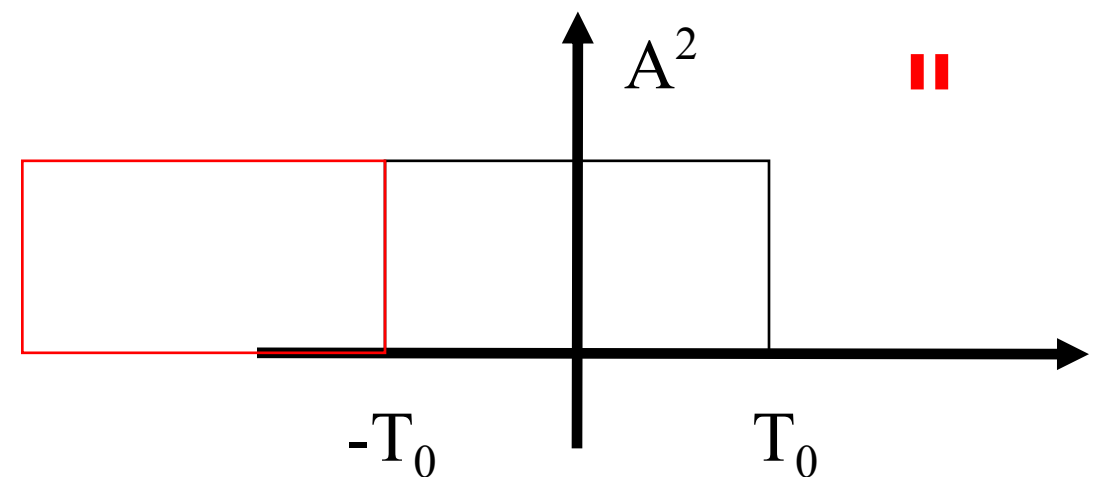
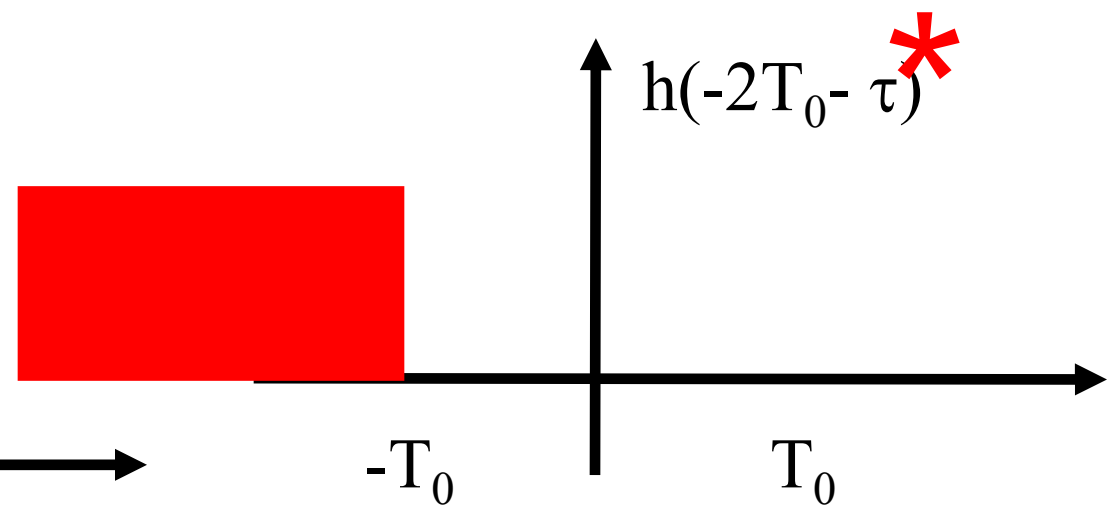
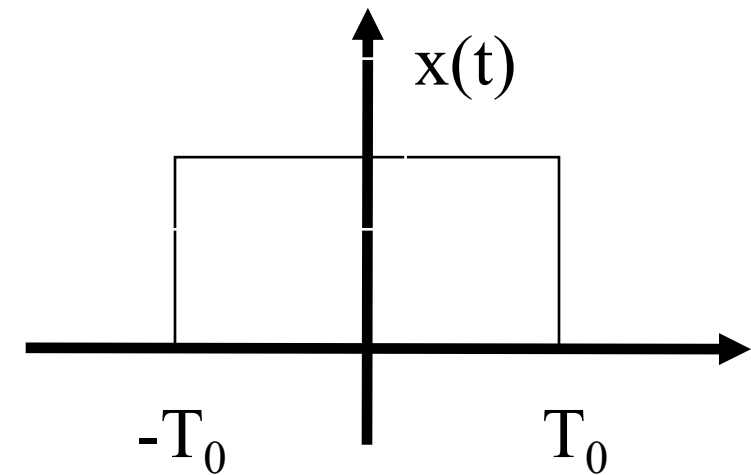
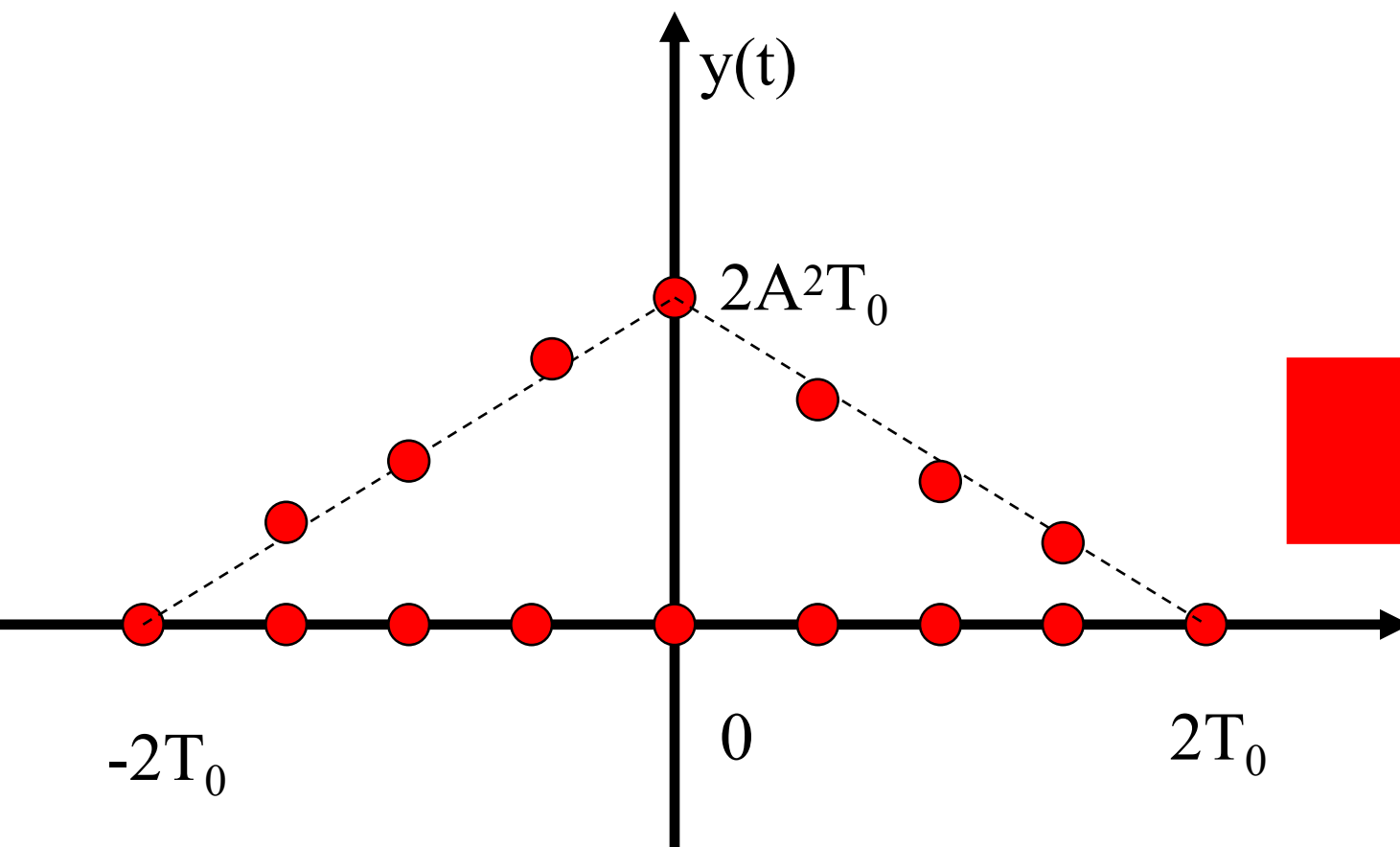


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$

卷积的运算示例(1)



(8) $t = -2T_0$ 时, $y(-2T_0) = 0$



$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t - \tau)$$

卷积的运算示例(2)

含有脉冲函数的卷积

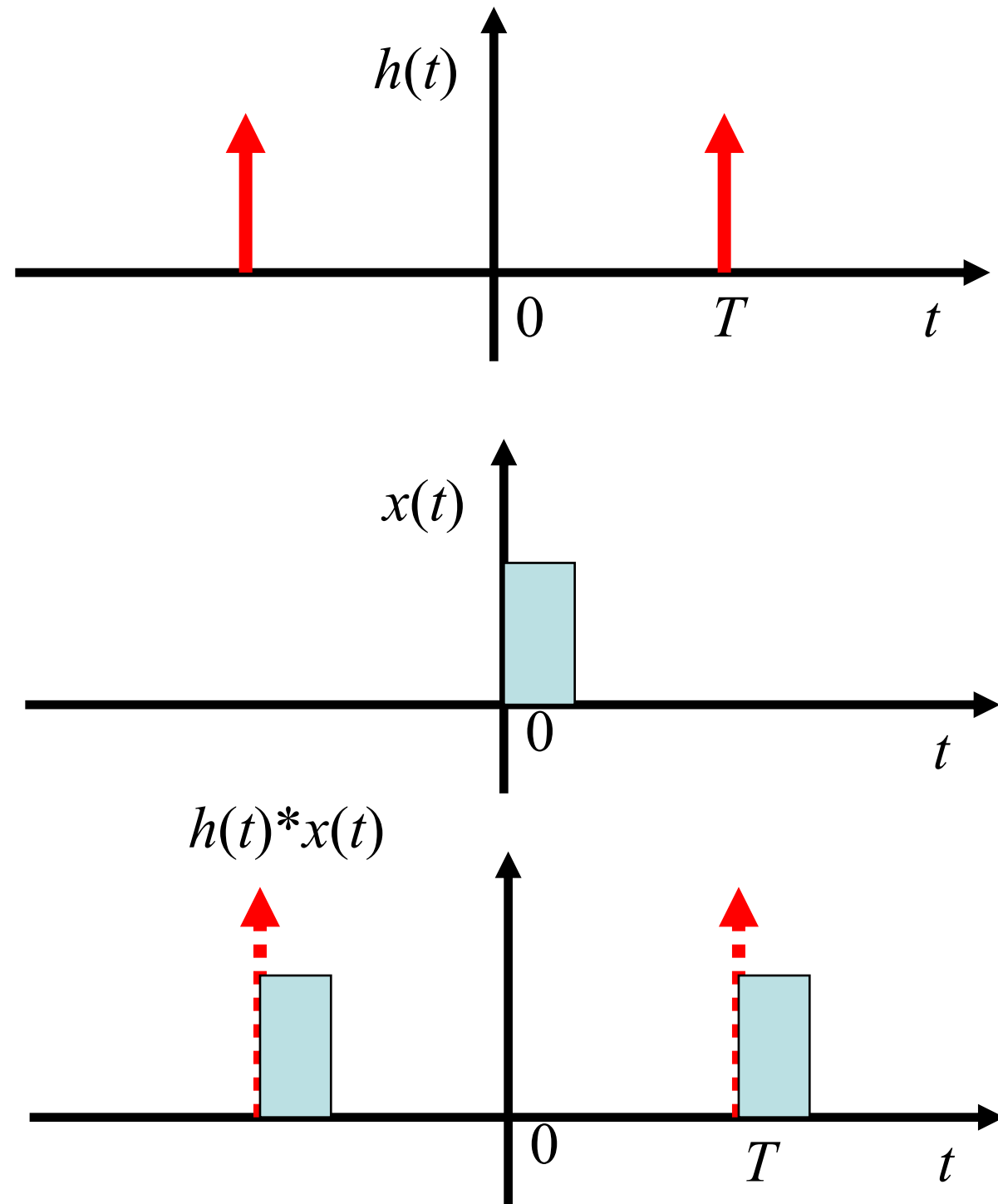
设

$$h(t) = [\delta(t-T) + \delta(t+T)]$$

卷积为

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)x(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\tau-T) + \delta(\tau+T)]x(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= x(t-T) + x(t+T) \end{aligned}$$

计算函数 $x(t)$ 和脉冲函数的卷积，就是简单地将 $x(t)$ 在发生脉冲函数的坐标位置上(以此作为坐标原点)重新构图。





相关运算(correlation)

连续信号相关运算

- 函数 $x(t)$ 与 $y(t)$ 的互相关函数定义为

$$r_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) y^*(t+\tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) y^*(t) dt$$

共轭化，没有翻转

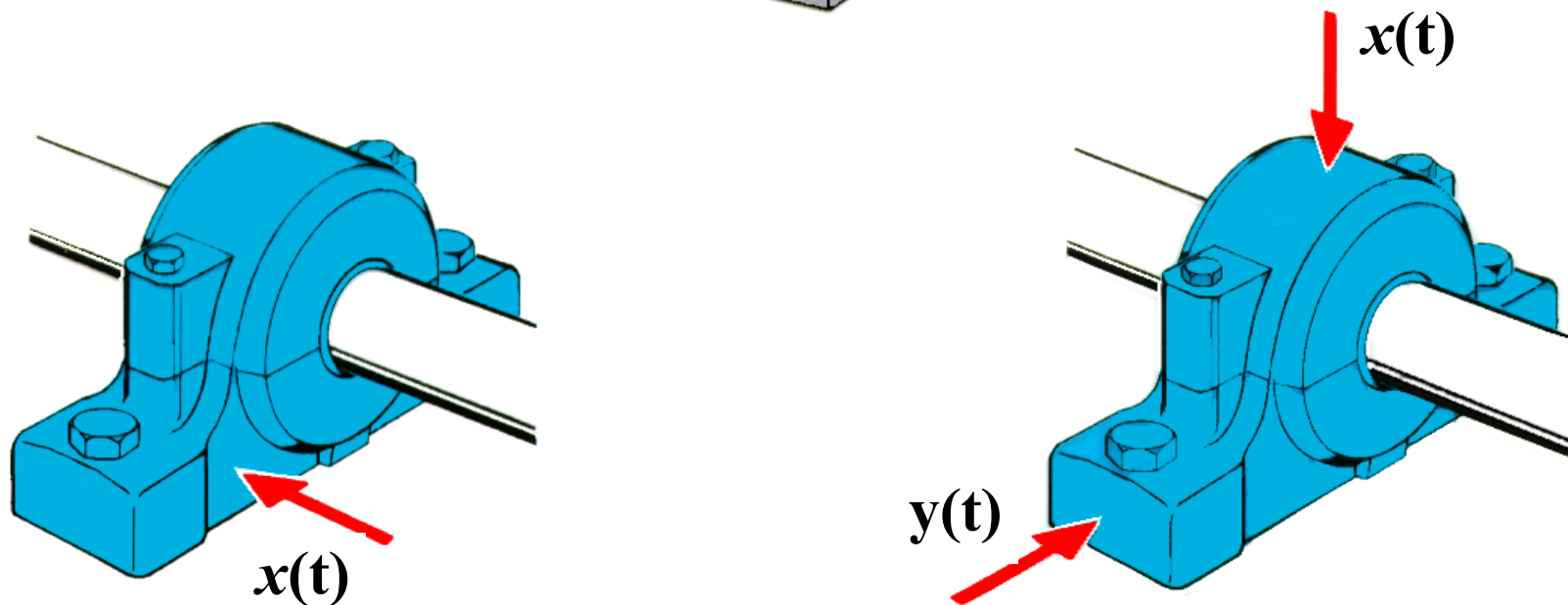
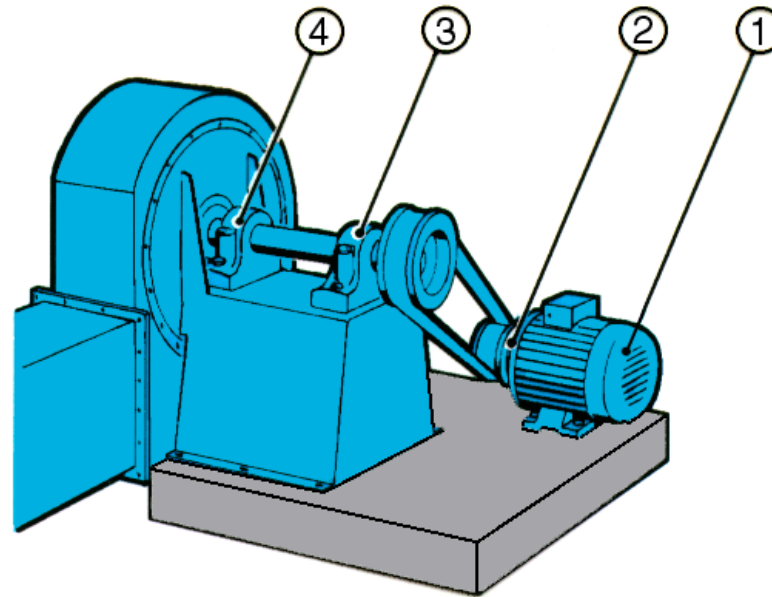
$$r_{yx}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t) x^*(t+\tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t-\tau) x^*(t) dt$$

$$r_{xy}(\tau) = r_{yx}^*(-\tau)$$

- 函数 $x(t)$ 的自相关函数定义为

$$r_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) x^*(t+\tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) x^*(t) dt$$

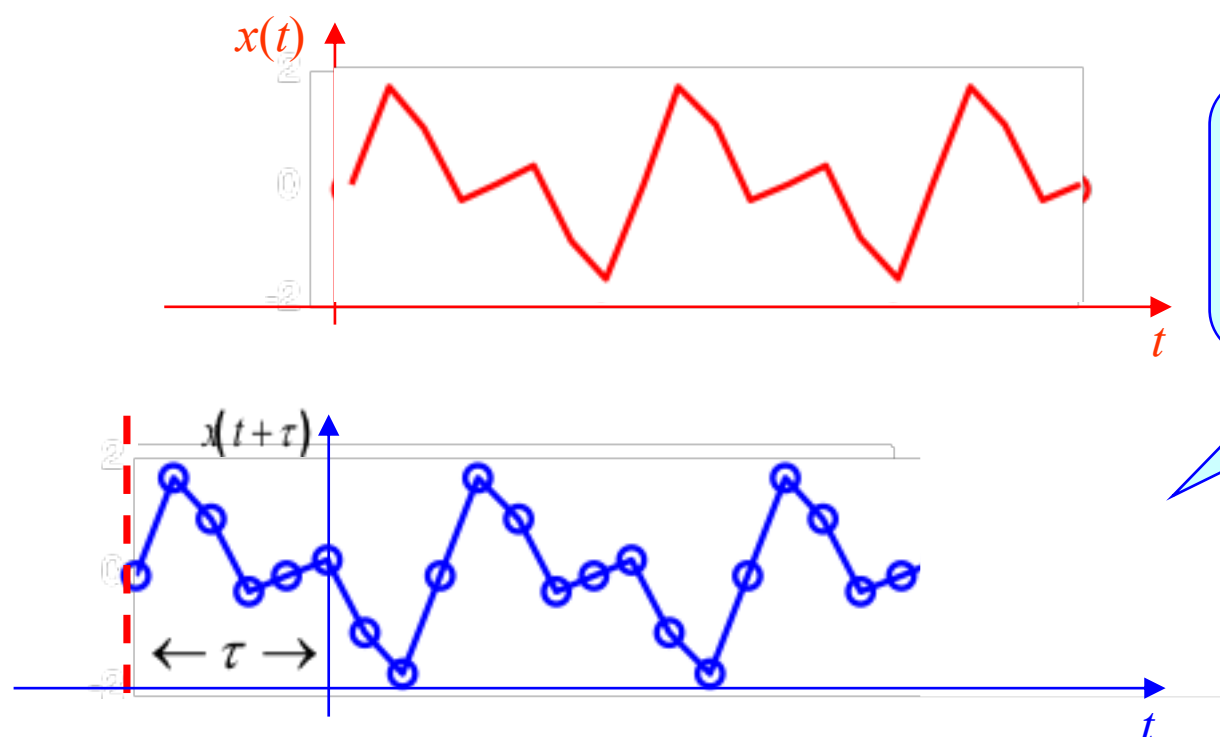
相关运算



研究变量 $x(t)$ 与延迟时间 τ 后的 $x(t+\tau)$ 之间的关系，称为
自相关

研究变量 $x(t)$ 与延迟时间 τ 后的另一个变量 $y(t+\tau)$ 之间的关系，称为**互相关**

自相关运算示例



研究 t 时刻与 $t+\tau$ 时刻，两个信号之间的依赖关系

对功率信号，
除以周期长度

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t)x(t+\tau) d\tau$$

- 实际工程应用中

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{N-\tau} \sum_{t=1}^{N-\tau} \underline{x(t)} \underline{x(t+\tau)}$$

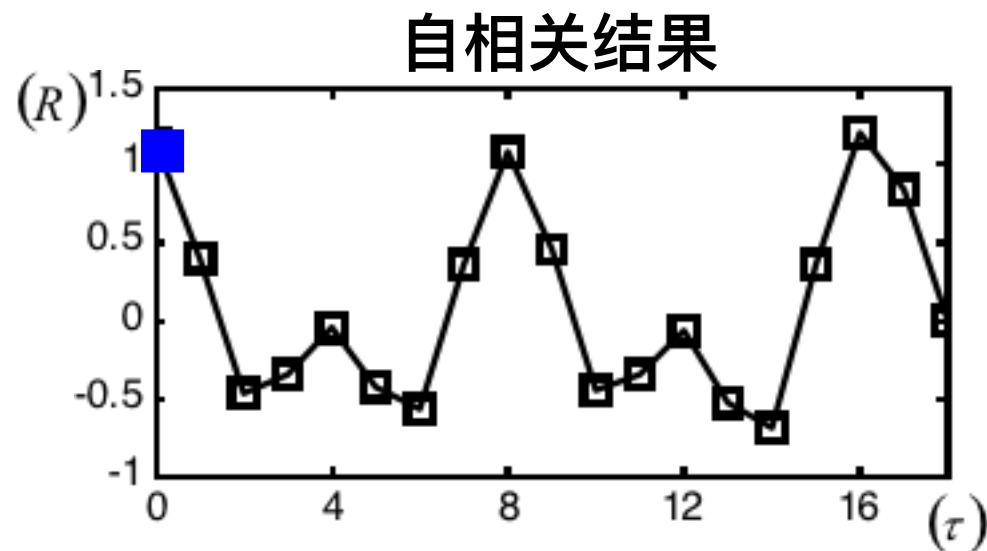
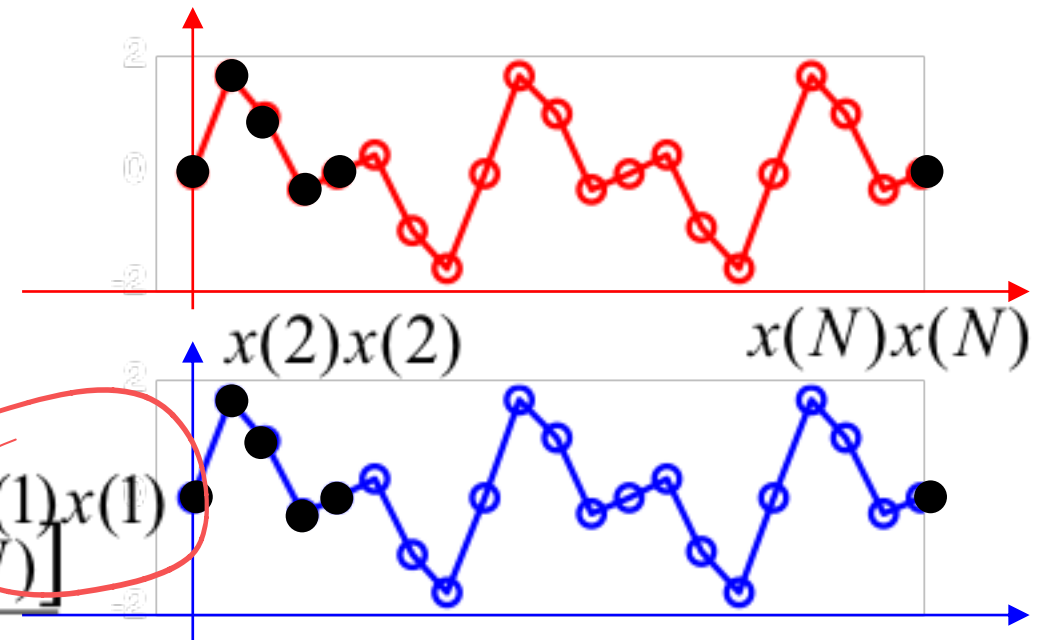
乘积、加和、求平均

自相关运算示例

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{N-\tau} \sum_{t=1}^{N-\tau} x(t)x(t+\tau)$$

时间延迟 $\tau = 0$

$$R(0) = \frac{[x(1)x(1) + x(2)x(2) + \cdots + x(N)x(N)]}{N}$$

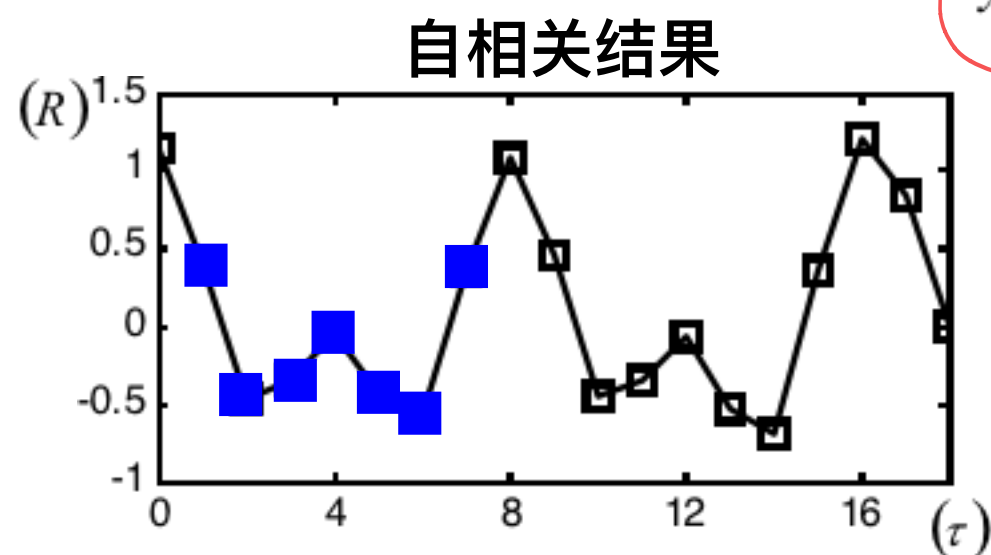
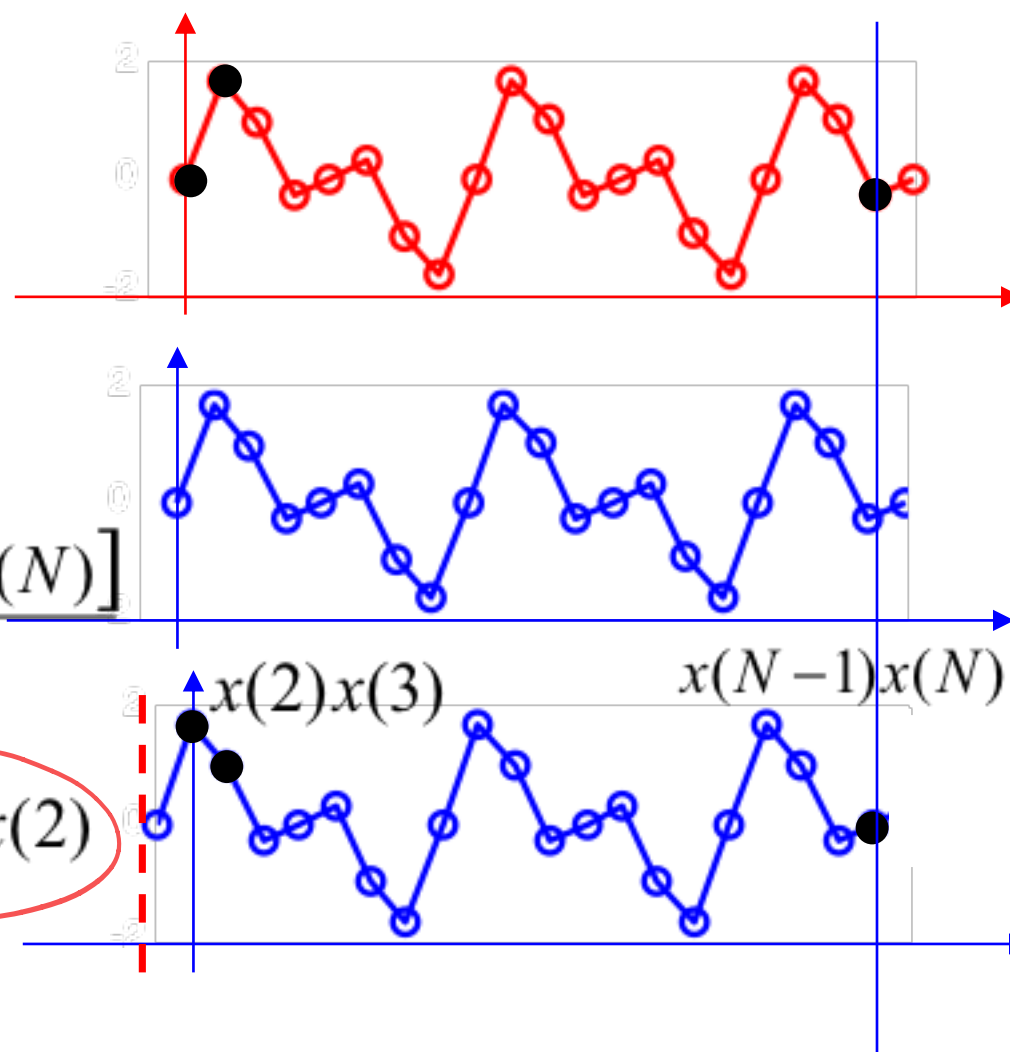


自相关运算示例

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{N-\tau} \sum_{t=1}^{N-\tau} x(t)x(t+\tau)$$

时间延迟 $\tau = 1$

$$R(1) = \frac{[x(1)x(2) + x(2)x(3) + \cdots + x(N-1)x(N)]}{N-1}$$



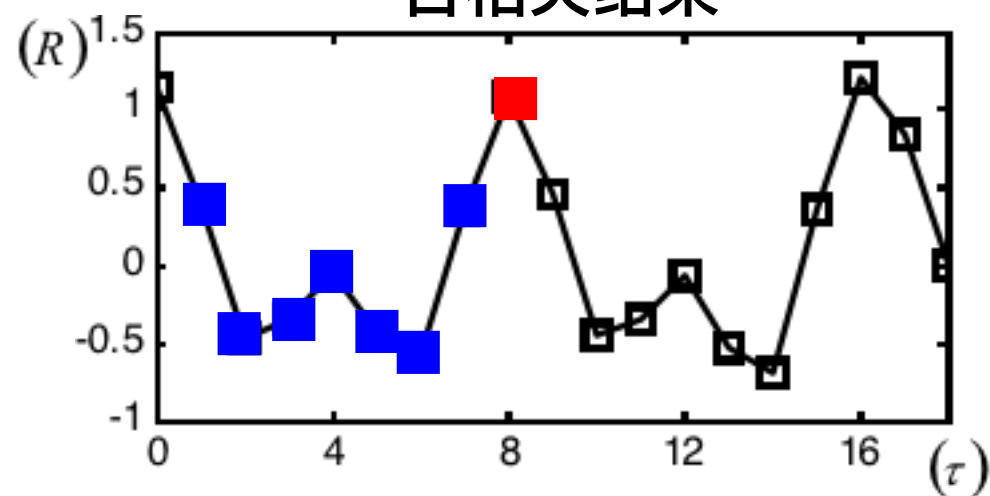
自相关运算示例

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{N-\tau} \sum_{t=1}^{N-\tau} x(t)x(t+\tau)$$

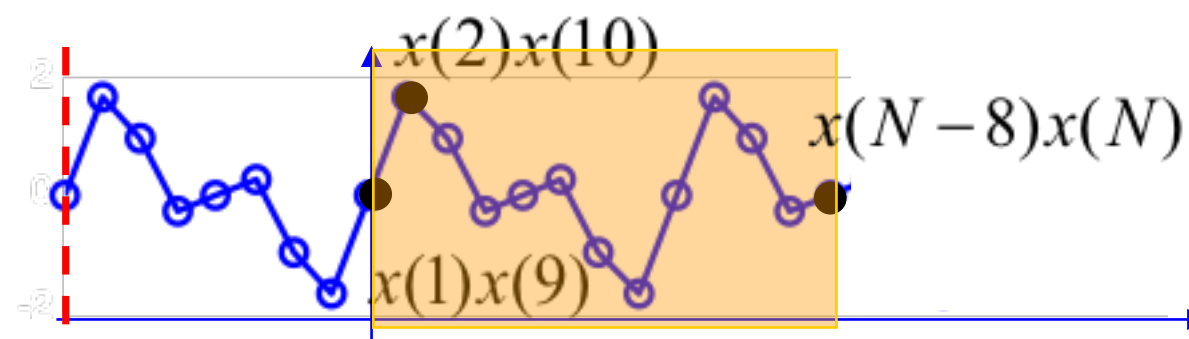
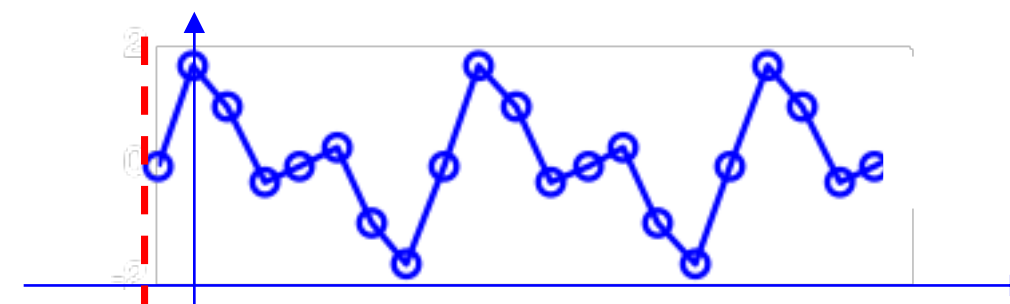
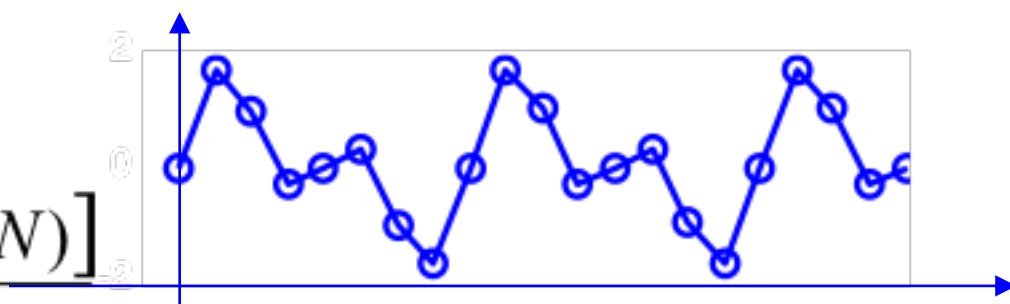
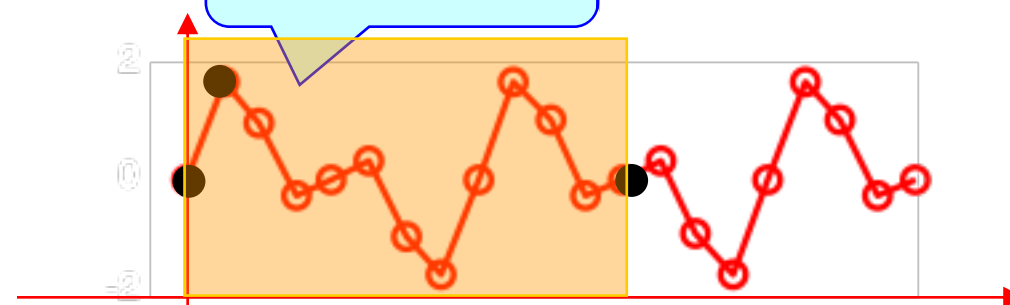
时间延迟 $\tau = 8$

$$R(8) = \frac{[x(1)x(9) + x(2)x(10) + \dots + x(N-8)x(N)]}{N-8}$$

自相关结果

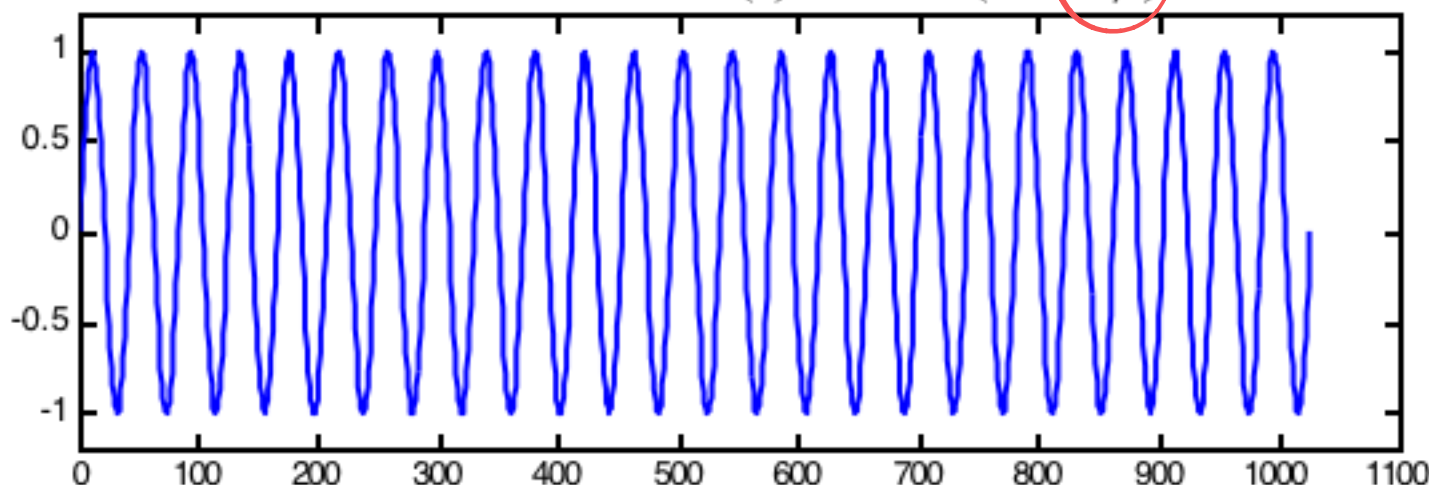


周期信号

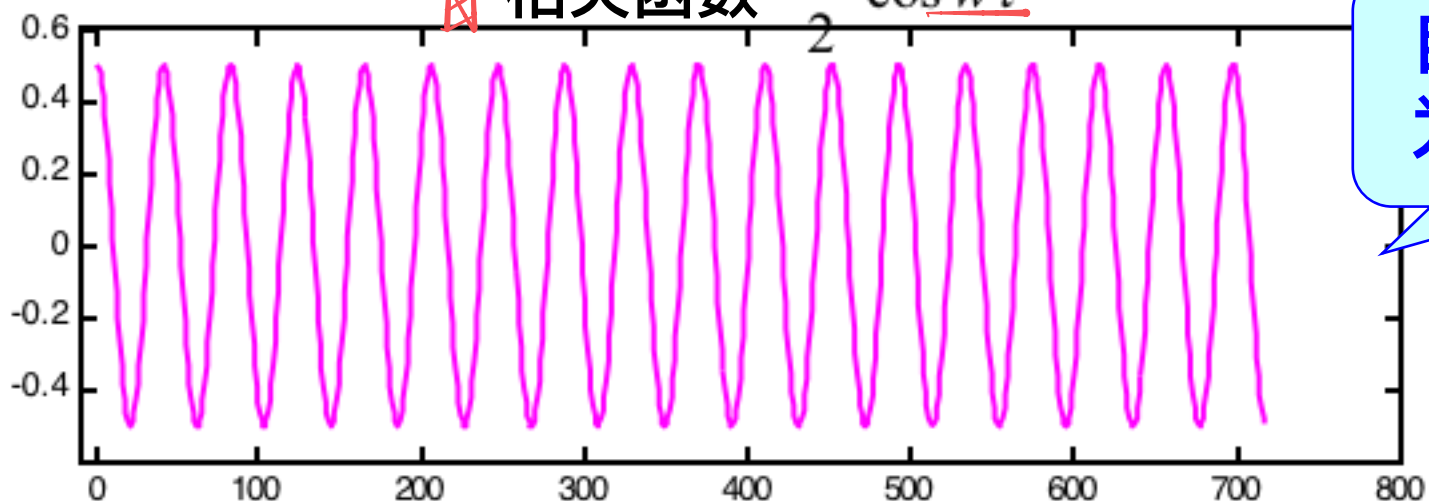


自相关的计算--仿真信号

周期函数 $x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$



自相关函数 $\frac{A^2}{2} \cos \omega \tau$

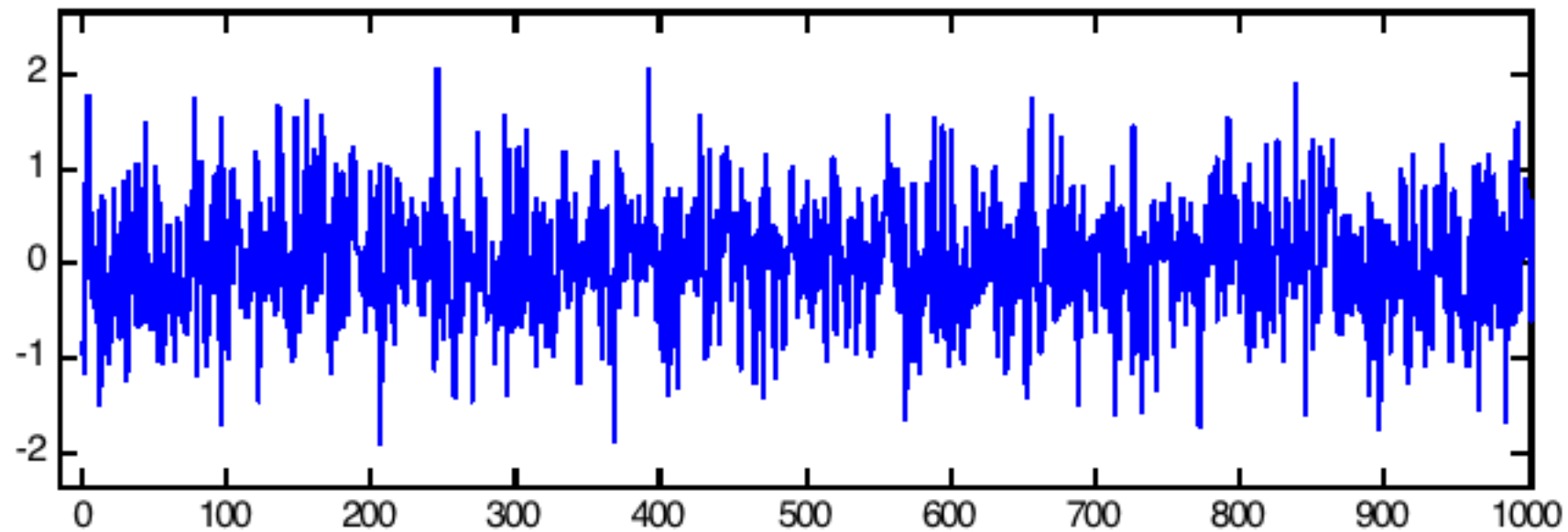


自相关结果
为余弦函数

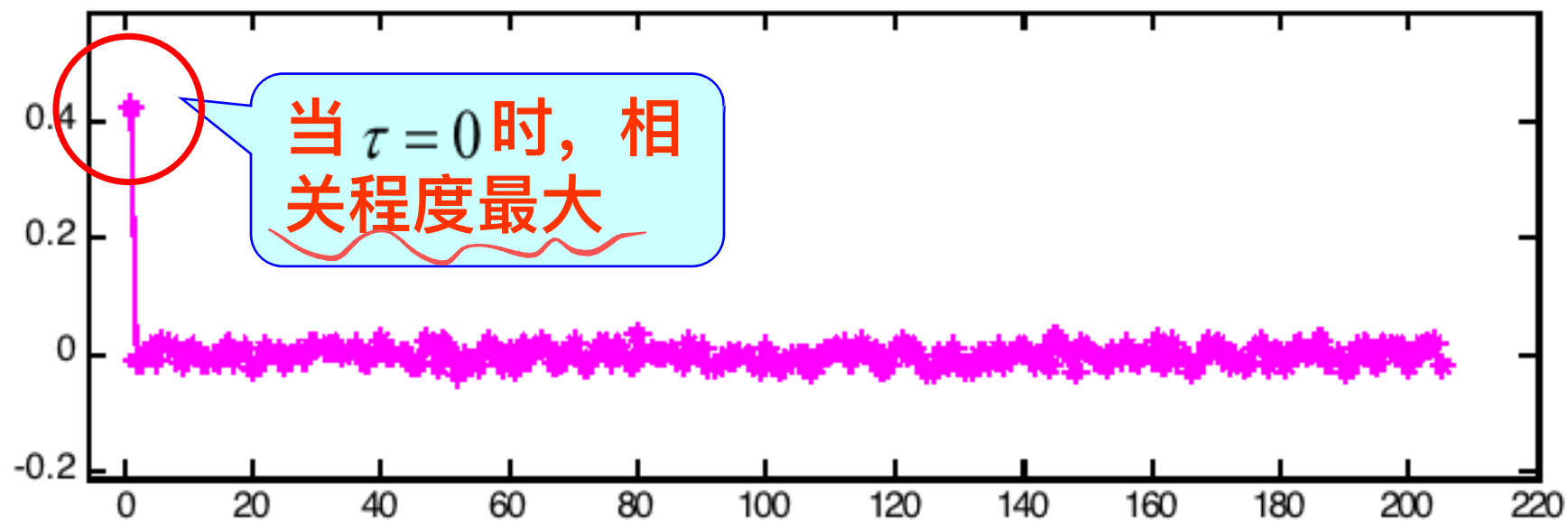


- 周期函数的自相关结果仍为同频率的周期函数
- 幅值与原周期信号的幅值有关
- 丢失原信号的相位信息

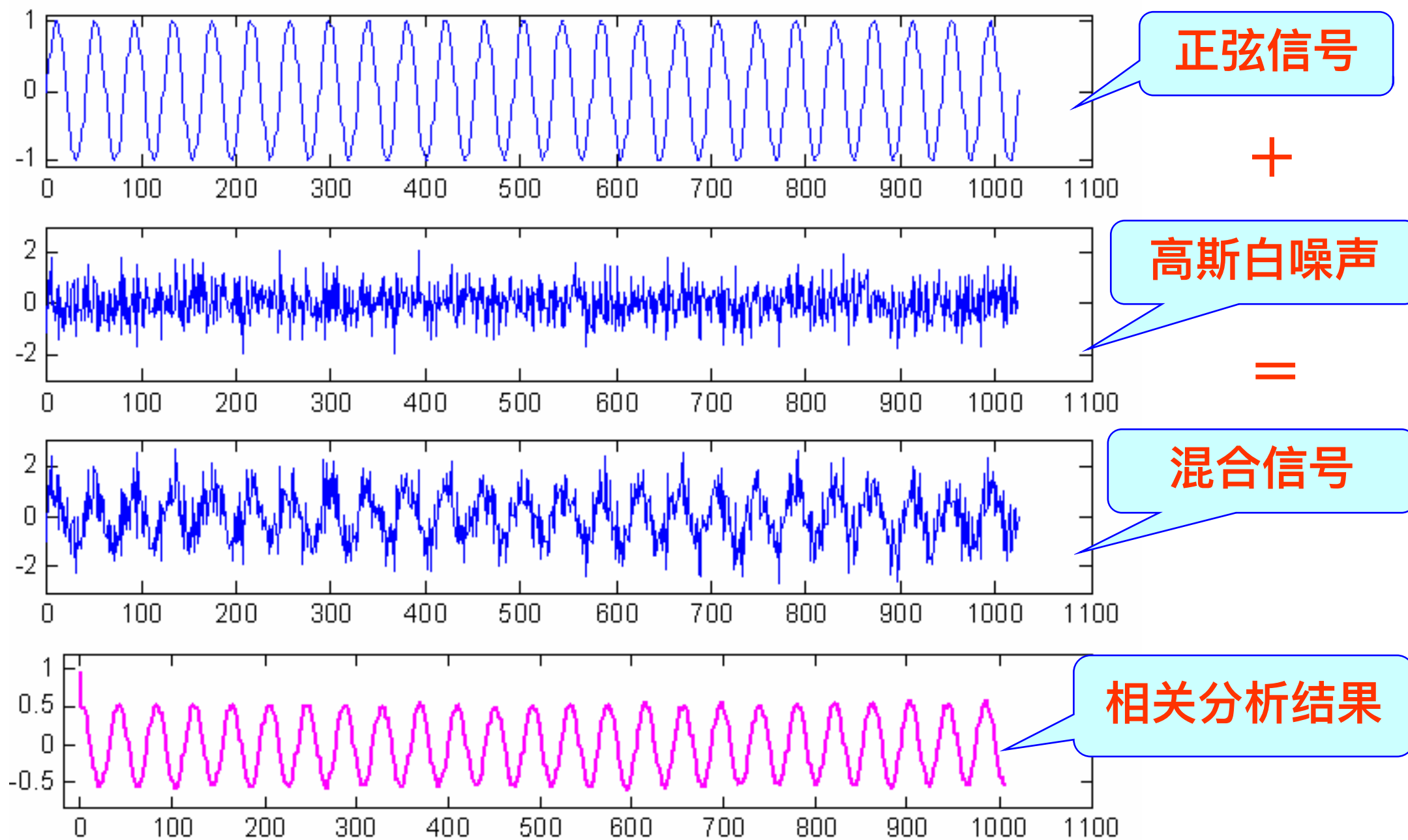
自相关的计算--仿真信号



相关函数



自相关的计算--仿真信号

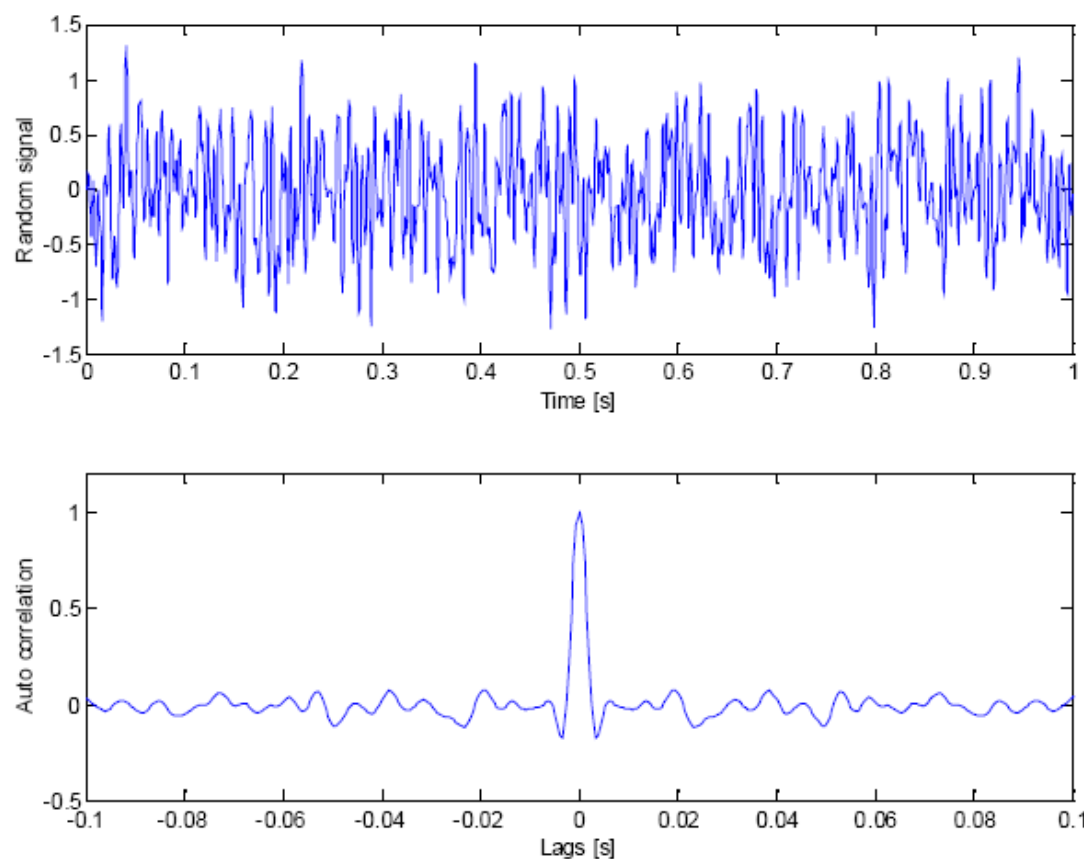


能从复杂信号中提取出周期成分

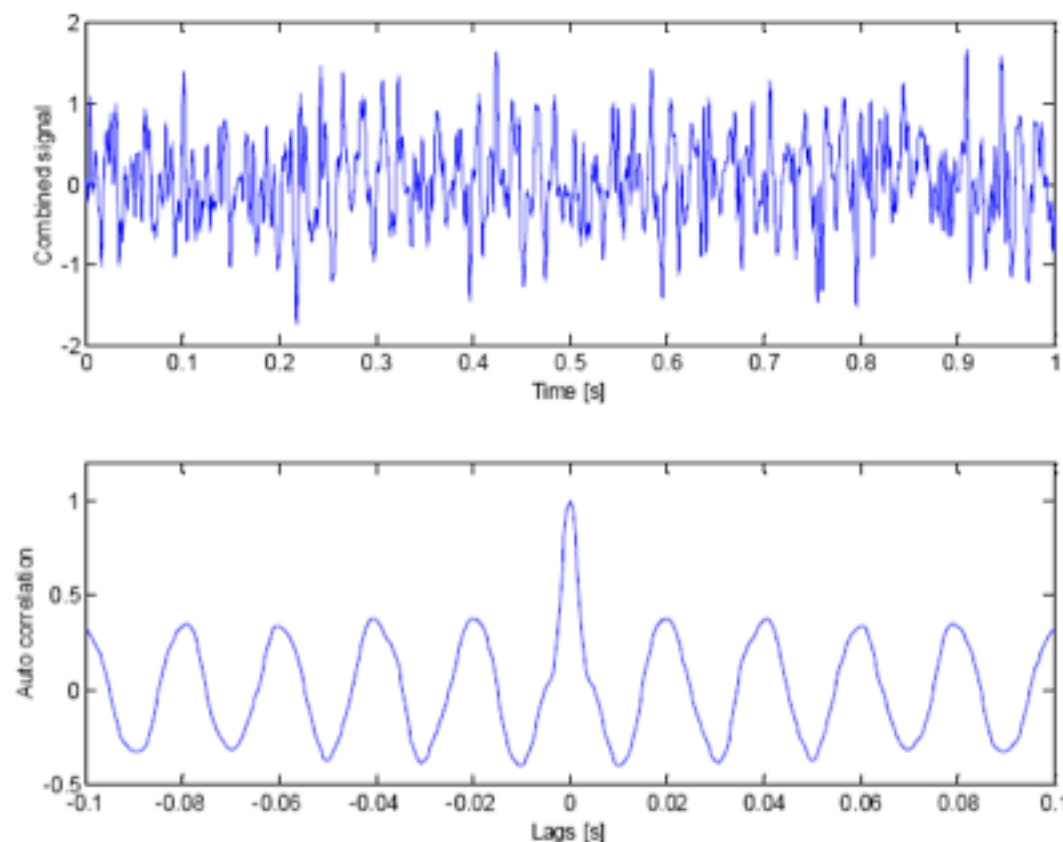
自相关的应用

- 当 $\tau = 0$ 时，相关程度最大；*完全重合*
- 对于周期函数，当 $\tau = nT$ 时，相关程度最大；
- 原来为周期的函数，自相关后仍为周期函数；

用于检测混于随机噪声中的确定性信号 ✓



宽带随机信号及其自相关函数



宽带随机信号+周期信号
及其自相关函数