# 第4讲系统(二)

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# 4.1、希尔伯特变换

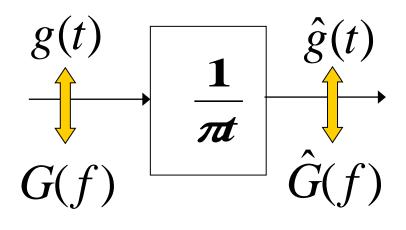
$$g(t) \leftarrow \xrightarrow{H.T.} \hat{g}(t)$$

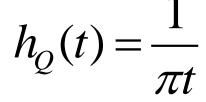
$$\begin{cases} \hat{g}(t) = H[g(t)] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{g(\lambda)}{t - \lambda} d\lambda \\ g(t) = H^{-1}[\hat{g}(t)] = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{g}(\lambda)}{t - \lambda} d\lambda \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \hat{g}(t) = g(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \\ g(t) = \hat{g}(t) * (-\frac{1}{\pi t}) \end{cases}$$

## 正交滤波器





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hat{g}(t) \\
\hline
-\frac{1}{\pi t}
\end{array}$$

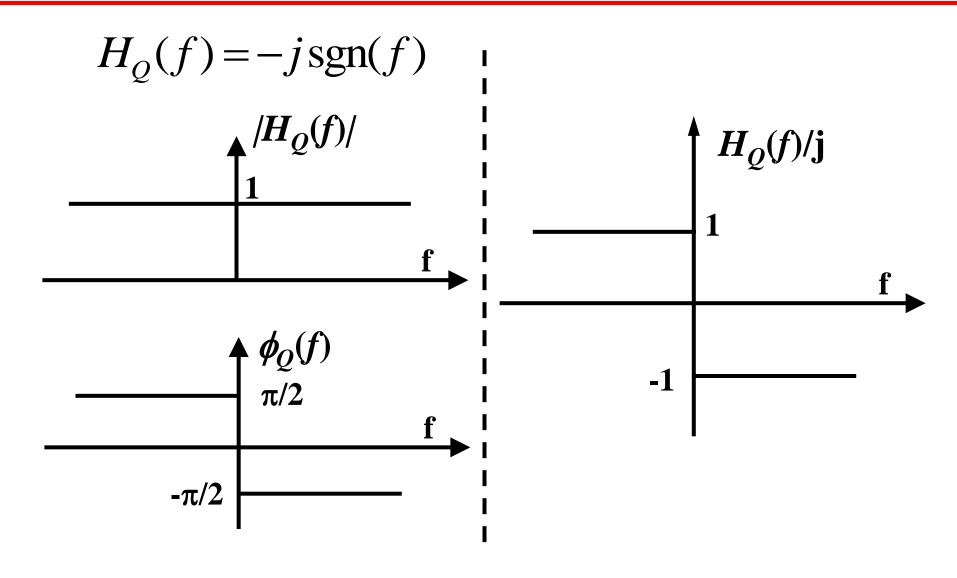
$$\hat{G}(f)$$

## 正交滤波器

$$h_{\mathcal{Q}}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \qquad F.T. \qquad H_{\mathcal{Q}}(f) = -j\operatorname{sgn}(f) = \begin{cases} -j & f > 0 \\ +j & f < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{G}(f) = G(f) \cdot (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) \\ G(f) = \hat{G}(f) \cdot j \operatorname{sgn}(f) \end{cases}$$

# 正交滤波器



## 例题

#### 例4-1: 余弦信号的希尔伯特变换.

$$f(t) = \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$\hat{f}(t) \leftrightarrow \hat{F}(f)$$

$$\hat{F}(f) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) F(f)$$

$$= -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) \times \frac{1}{2} [\delta(f - f_c) + \delta(f + f_c)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2} [\delta(f - f_c) - \delta(f + f_c)]$$

$$\hat{f}(t) = \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

## 例题

例4-2: 信号  $f(t) = \hat{m}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$  的傅里叶变换。

$$\hat{m}(t) \leftrightarrow -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) M(f)$$

$$\hat{m}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \leftrightarrow [-j \operatorname{sgn}(f) M(f)] * \frac{1}{j2} [\delta(f - f_c) - \delta(f + f_c)]$$

$$F(f) = \frac{1}{2} [M(f + f_c) \operatorname{sgn}(f + f_c) - M(f - f_c) \operatorname{sgn}(f - f_c)]$$

## 例题

例4-3:信号  $f(t) = m(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t$  的希尔伯特变换。

$$\begin{split} \hat{F}(f) &= -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) \times \frac{1}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)] \\ &= \frac{1}{j2} [M(f - f_c) - M(f + f_c)] \\ \hat{f}(t) &= m(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t \end{split}$$

#### 4.2带通信号的(复包络)低通表示

■ 解析信号: 对于实信号x(t)

$$z(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) \leftrightarrow Z(f) = X(f) + j\hat{X}(f)$$

$$= X(f) + j[-j\operatorname{sgn}(f)X(f)]$$

$$= [1 + \operatorname{sgn}(f)]X(f)$$

$$x(t) = \operatorname{Re}[z(t)]$$

- 🧤 复包络
  - 同相与正交分量

$$x_L(t) = z(t) \exp(-j2\pi f_c t) = x_c(t) + jx_s(t) = a(t) \angle \theta(t)$$

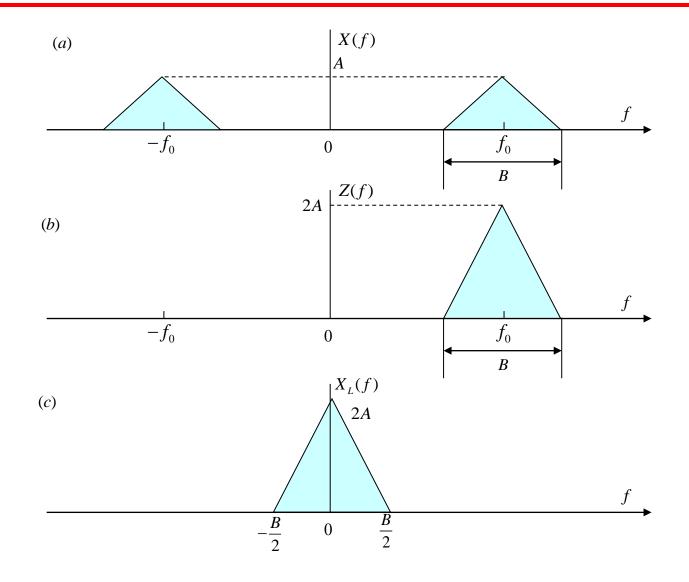
$$X_L(f) = Z(f + f_c)$$

• 包络与相位

$$x_c(t) = \text{Re}[x_L(t)], \quad x_s(t) = \text{Im}[x_L(t)]$$

$$a(t) = \sqrt{x_c^2(t) + x_s^2(t)}, \theta(t) = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{x_s(t)}{x_c(t)} \right]$$

### 4.2 带通信号的 (复包络) 低通表示



### 4.2 带通信号的 (复包络) 低通表示

- 带通信号x(t)的复包络表示
  - 同相-正交形式

$$x(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[z(t)\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[x_L(t)\exp(j2\pi f_0 t)\right] = x_c(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) - x_s(t)\sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

• 包络-相位形式

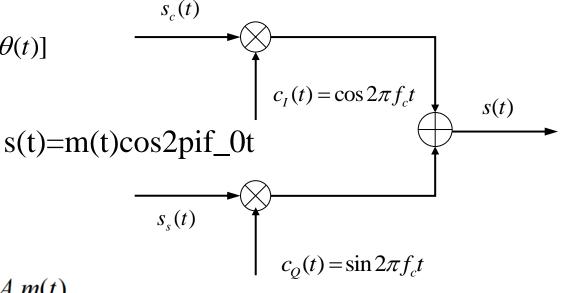
$$x(t) = a(t)\cos[2\pi f_0 t + \theta(t)]$$

线性调制信号

$$s(t) = A_{\rm c} m(t) 2\pi f_{\rm c} t$$

$$z_s(t) = A_c m(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t}$$

$$S_{L}(t) = Z_{s}(t)e^{-j2\pi f_{c}t} = A_{c}m(t)$$



正交调制系统

#### 4.2 带通系统的 (复包络) 低通表示

我们将带通脉冲响应 h(t)表示为

$$h(t) = h_{\rm I}(t)\cos 2\pi f_{c}t - h_{O}(t)\sin 2\pi f_{c}t$$
 (3-41)

其中  $h_{\rm I}(t)$ 和  $h_{\rm Q}(t)$ 为带通系统复包络响应

$$h_L(t) = h_I(t) + jh_Q(t)$$
 (3-42)

的同步与正交分量。因此,我们可以得到

$$h(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[h_{L}(t)e^{j2\pi f_{c}t}\right]$$
(3-43)

注意  $h_{\rm I}(t)$ 、 $h_{\rm Q}(t)$ 和  $h_{\rm L}(t)$ 均为带宽等于 B 的低通实函数。