傅里叶变换

№ 傅里叶变换

Fourier Transform

注释:

容

Contents

内

点

Key Points



OFT 公式 3.5.1

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

〇 对称性 对偶性 3.5.2: Duality of FT

对称

$$f(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{FT}}{\longleftrightarrow} F(\omega)$$

$$F(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{T}}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

形式 $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(f)e^{j2\pi f} df$ $F(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

FT特征 函数

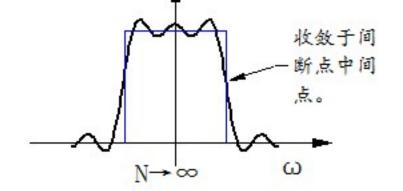
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = Af(\omega)$$

(1)
$$f(t) = Ee^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^2} \stackrel{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{T}}{\longleftrightarrow} F(\omega) = \sqrt{\pi}E\tau \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$$

○ 变换存存在条件

- \square 能量条件 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ||f(t)||^2 dt < +\infty$
- □ 波形条件(Dirichlet条件)
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$ ① 绝对可积
- ② 极值点个数有限
- ③ 间断点有限

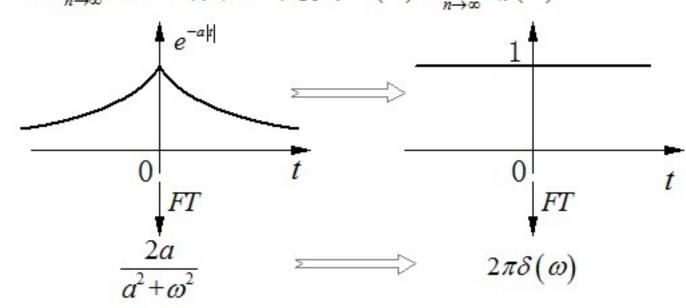


□ 广义傅里叶变换

函数序列 $\{f_n(t)\}$ $f(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(t)$ $f_n(t)$ 满足面积可积。

$$f_n(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{FI}}{\longleftrightarrow} F_n(\omega)$$

且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} F_n(\omega)$ 存在,定义 $F(\omega) = \lim_{n\to\infty} F_n(\omega)$



● 结论 Conclusions



Zhuo

Dr.

推导过程

Qing

Zhuo

Dr.

:FT推导过程

Derivation of Fourier Transform

注释:

Key Points

■ 傅里叶变换公式

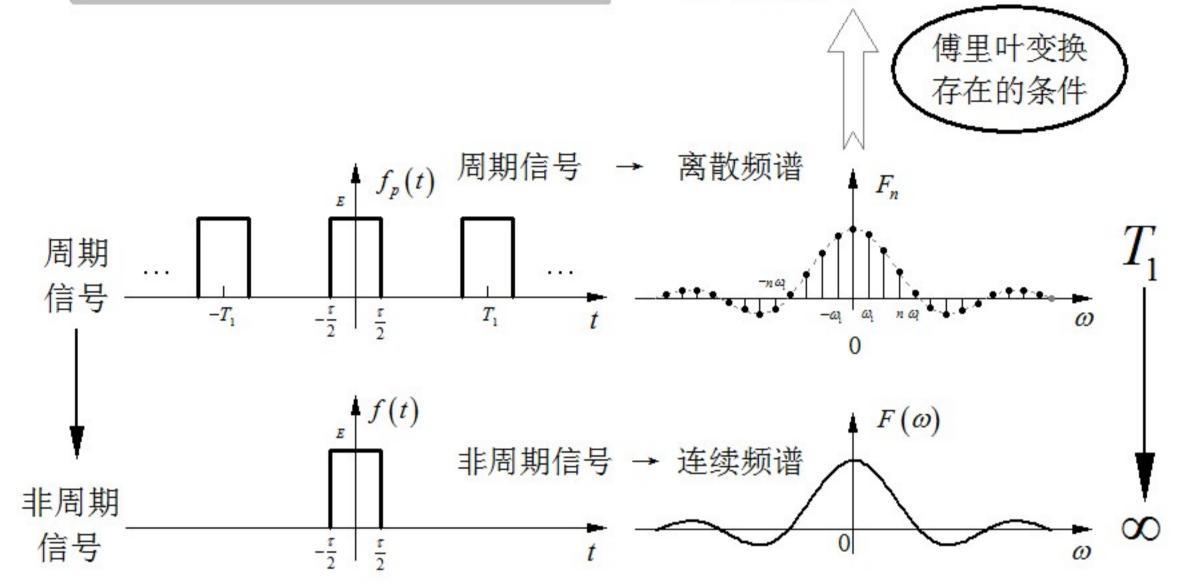
FT
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

FT⁻¹ $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega$

① 函数在-∞~∞上满足绝对可积;

Contents

- ② 函数在任意有限区间中的最大最小 值个数有限;
- ③ 函数在任意有限区间中的不连续点 的个数有限;



 $F\left(\omega\right) = \left|F\left(\omega\right)\right| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

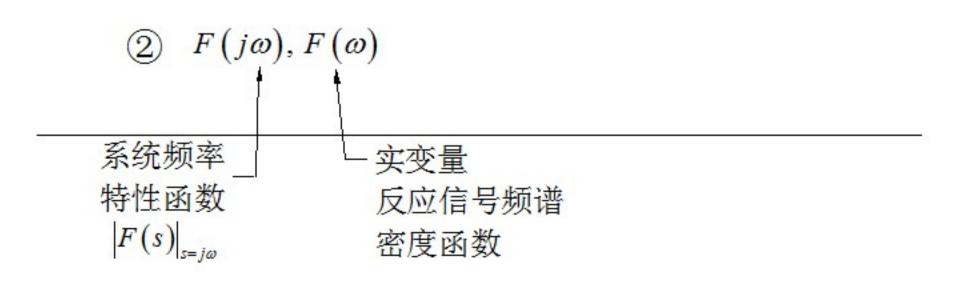
幅度谱 $F(\omega)$

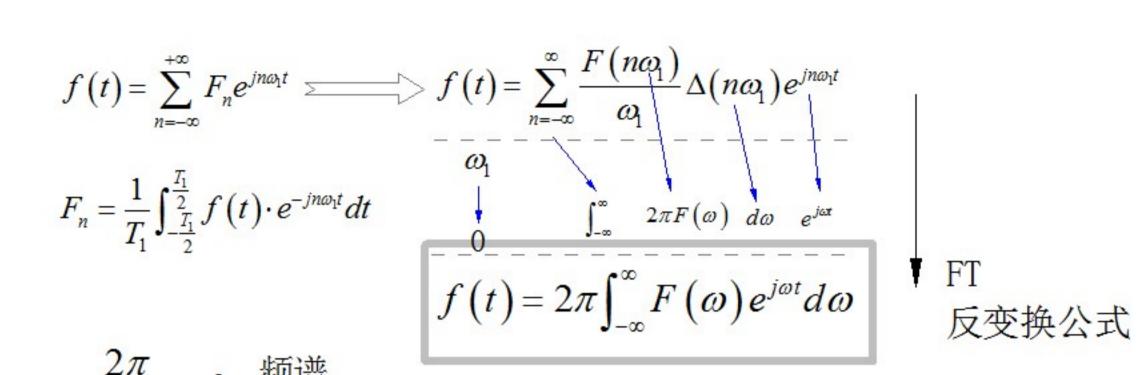
偶函数

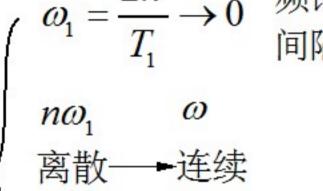
相位谱 $\varphi(\omega) = -\varphi(-\omega)$ 奇函数

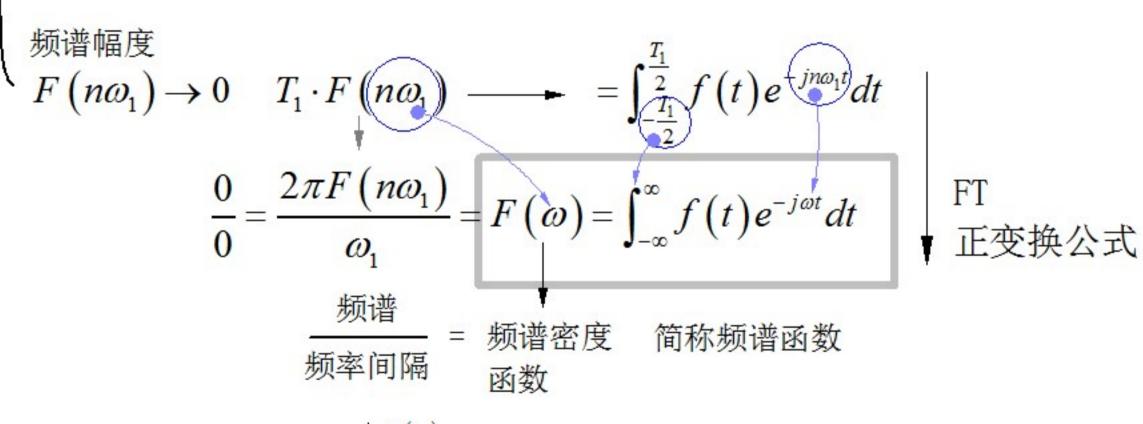
如果 f(t)为实数函数

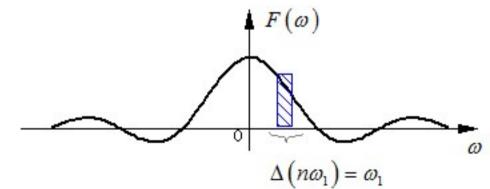
$$F(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j(-\omega)t} dt = F^*(\omega) = |F(-\omega)| e^{-j\varphi(-\omega)}$$













容

Contents

Key Points

Provingof Fourier Transform.

Zhuo

Dr.

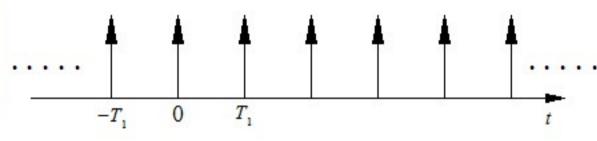
注释:

● 郑君里: 信号与系统

2-22: (3)
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega n} = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$



$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta_T(t - nT_1) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T_1} e^{jk\omega_1 t}$$



$$T_1$$
 T_2 T_3 T_4 T_5 T_6 T_7 T_7 T_8 T_8

$$f_{T_1}(t) = f_1(t) * \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta_{T_1}(t - nT_1)\right)$$

$$= f_1(t) * \left(\frac{1}{T_1} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{jk\omega_1 t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f_1(\tau) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{jk\omega_1(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_1} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{T_1} f_1(\tau) e^{-jk\omega_1 \tau} d\tau \cdot e^{jk\omega_1 t}$$
傅里叶
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_1 t}$$

傅里叶
级数分
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_1 t}$$

解
$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \cdot e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$2\pi\delta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = f(t) * \delta(t)$$

$$= f(t) * \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\omega \right) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\omega \right) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} f(t) * \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \right\} \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$
博里叶变换
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$



Duality of FT

注释:

内 容

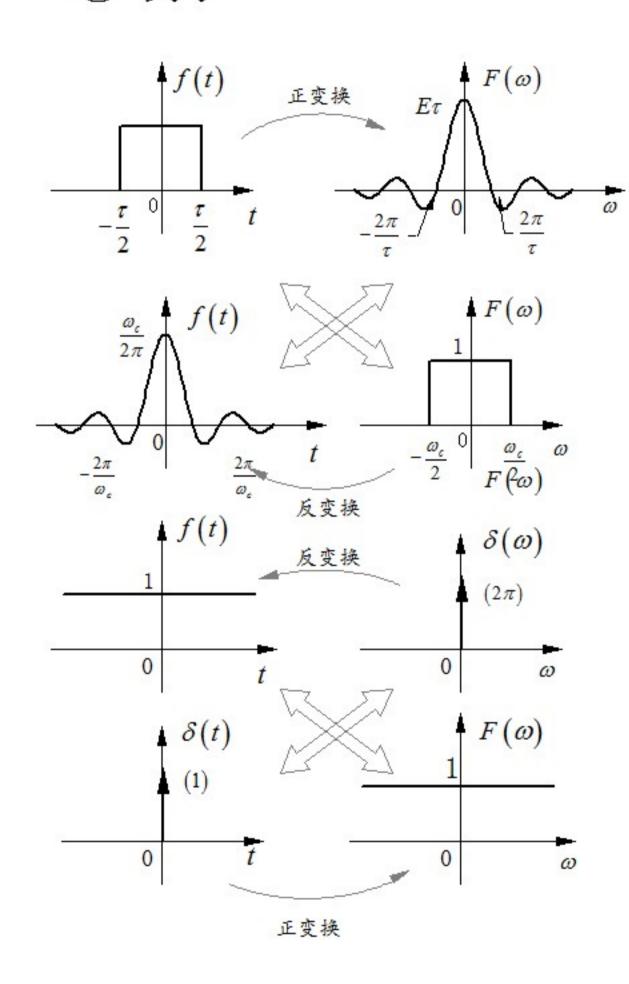
Contents

点

Key Points



① 例子



② 证明

若:
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$

则:
$$\mathscr{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

由傅里叶逆变换公式:

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

可以得到:

$$f(-t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\tau$$

将公式中的 t 与 $^{\omega}$ 互换可以得到:

$$2\pi f(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

所以:
$$\mathscr{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

如果f(t) 为偶函数,那么:

$$\mathcal{F}\left[F(t)\right] = 2\pi f(\omega)$$

③ 应用

① 已知信号 $f(t) = \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}$, 求该信号的傅里叶变换。

根据傅里叶变换的对偶性

$$\mathcal{F}\left[e^{-a|t|}\right] = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

由此可以得到:

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{2a}{a^2+t^2}\right] = 2\pi e^{-a|\omega|}$$

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}\right] = \frac{\pi}{a}e^{-a|\omega|}$$

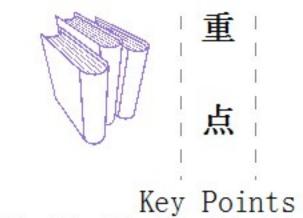
Zhuo Qing

Dr.

FT of Typical Signals

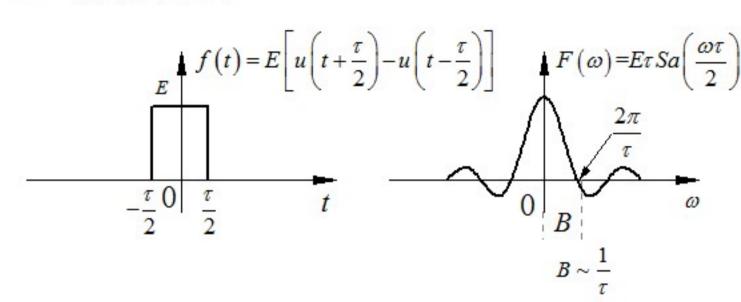
注释:

内 容 Contents

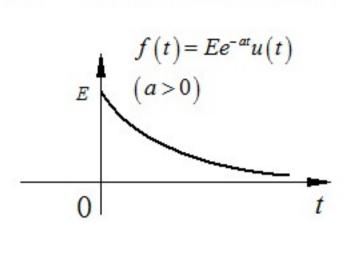


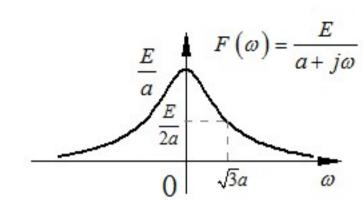


1. 矩形脉冲

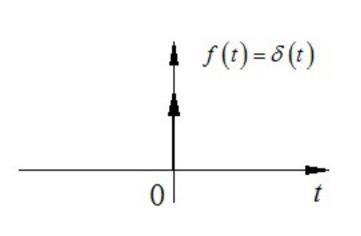


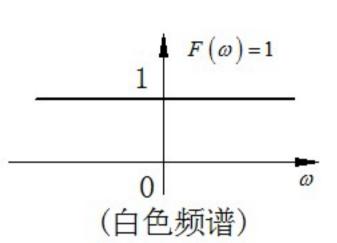
单边指数函数



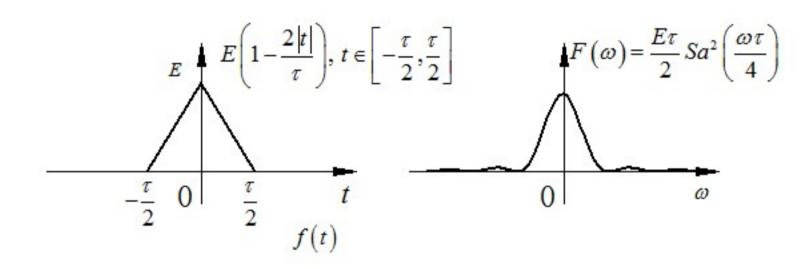


9. 冲击信号

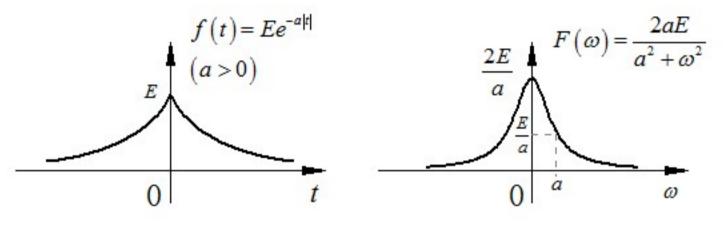




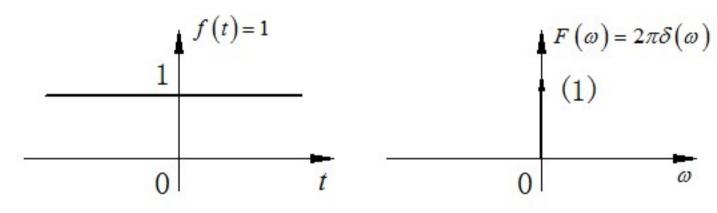
2. 三角脉冲



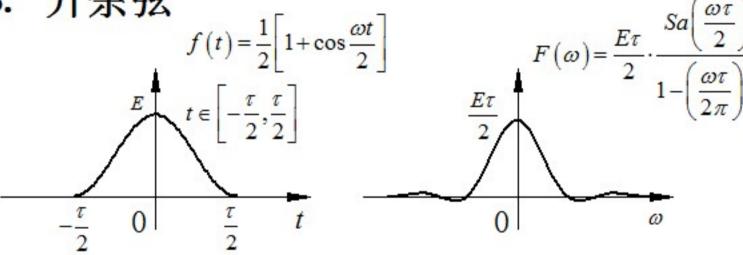
6. 双边指数函数



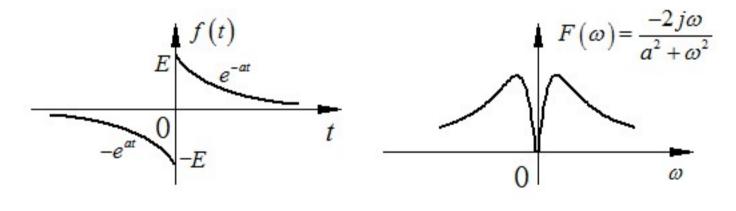
直流信号



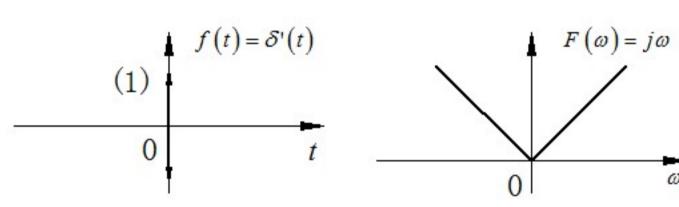
3. 升余弦



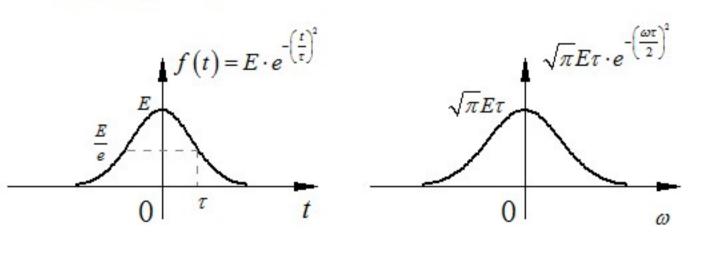
7. 奇对称指数函数



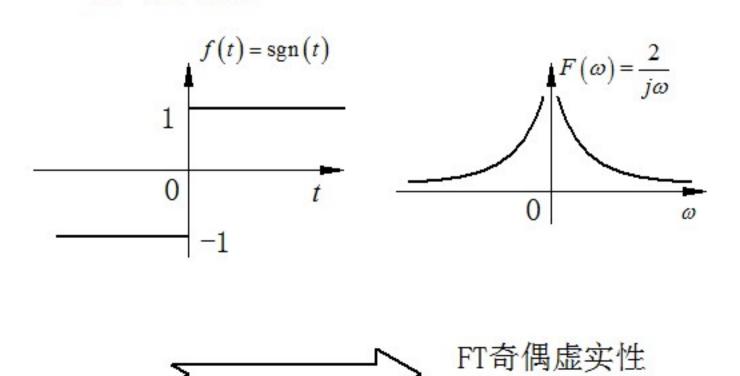
冲激偶信号



4. 高斯信号

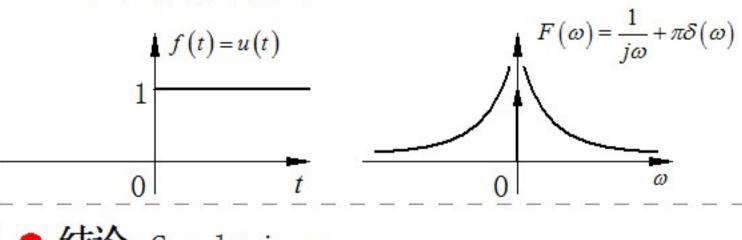


符号函数



3. 6. 3

单位阶跃信号



● 结论 Conclusions

Zhuo Qing

Dr.

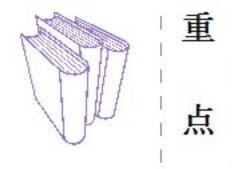
§ 矩形脉冲信号的FT

Fourier Transform of Rectangular pulse.

注释:

Contents

内

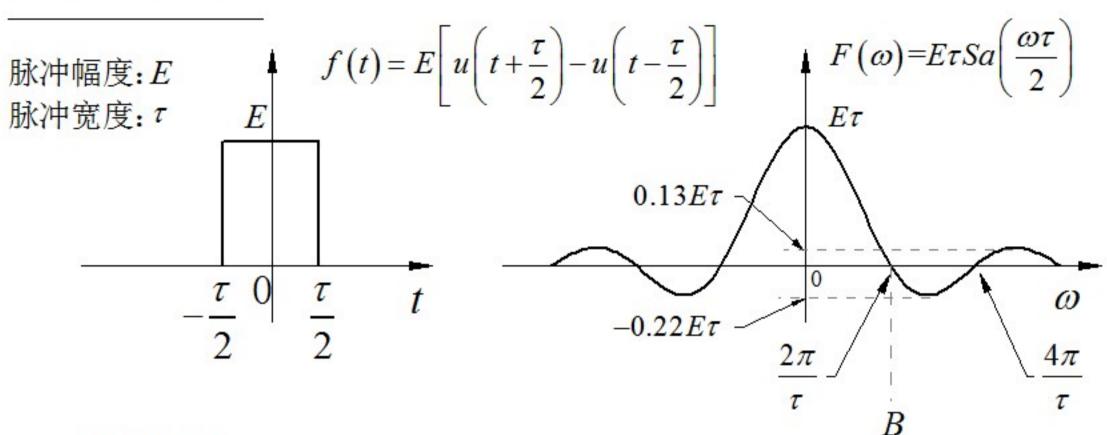


Key Points



 $-2j\sin\frac{\tau}{2}$

₩ 矩形脉冲信号FT



求解过程:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} Ee^{-j\omega t}dt$$

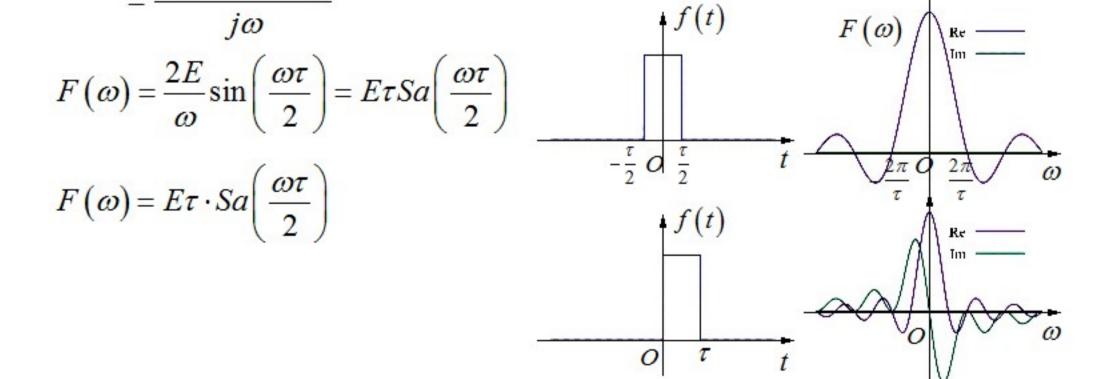
$$= \frac{E}{j\omega}e^{j\omega t}\Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{E}{j\omega}\Big[e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}}\Big]$$

$$= \frac{E}{j\omega}\Big[e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}}\Big]$$

$$= \frac{E}{j\omega}\Big[e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}}\Big]$$

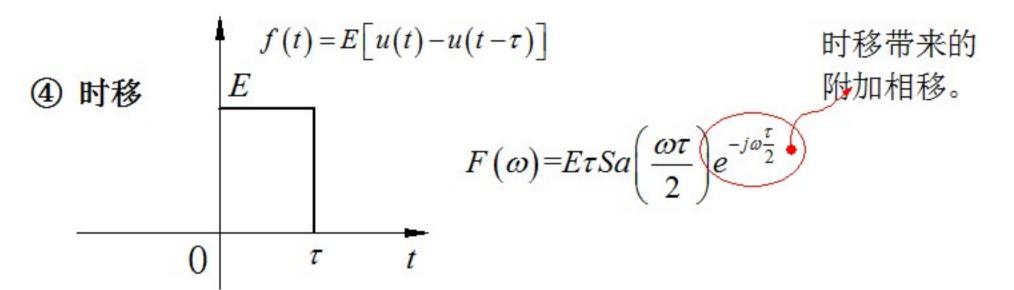
$$= \frac{E}{j\omega}\Big[e^{-j\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}}\Big]$$



① 衰减趋势

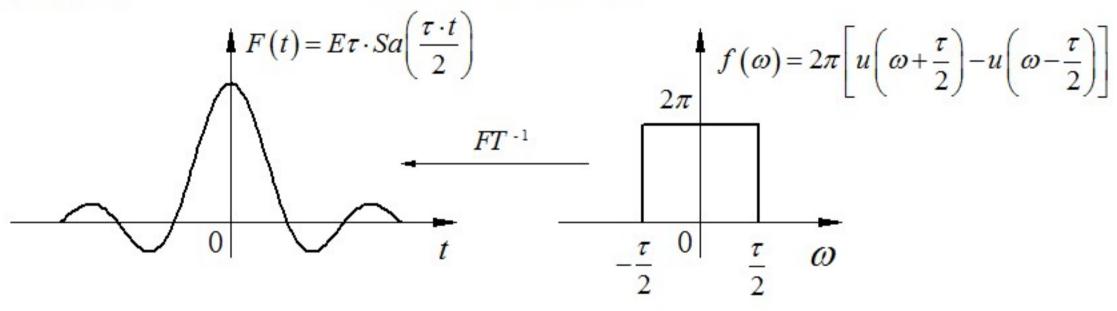
表例趋势
$$|F(\omega)| \sim \frac{1}{\omega} \qquad Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)}{\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}$$

- ③ 有限时宽→无限频宽



⑤ 对称性

无限时宽→有限频宽





是否存在时域和频域长度 都有限的函数呢?

§ 三角函数FT推导

Derivation of FT of symmetric triangle pulse. 容

注释:

Key Points



☼ 对称三角函数FT推导

过程非常繁琐, 极容易出错。

Contents

- D 后面将会使用两种方法 利用FT性质简化求解三 角波形的傅里叶变换:
 - (1) 微分性质; § 3.7.2.4
 - 卷积性质; § 3.7.2.7

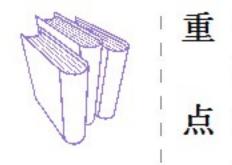


The methods of calculation of FT.

注释:

容

Contents



Key Points



① 公式法

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

- ③ 傅里叶变换的对称性
- ④ 对于FT公式进行求导
- ⑤ 利用FT的性质

② 广义傅里叶变换方法

存在一些常用的信号,不满足傅里叶变换换条件,例如:

- (1) 周期函数 $f_T(t) = f_T(t+T)$
- (2) 阶跃函数 u(t)
- (3) 符号函数 sgn(t) = 2u(t) 1

如果允许傅里叶变换中存在奇异函数,则可以方便表述上述函数的FT,例如:

$$\mathcal{F}\left[u(t)\right] = \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

构造函数序列 $\{f_n(t)\}$ 逼近函数 f(t)

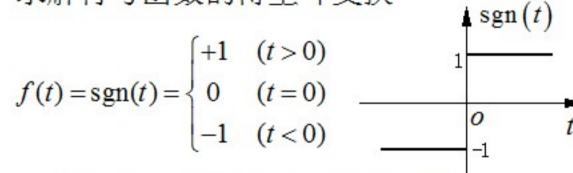
$$f(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(t)$$

而 $f_n(t)$ 满足绝对可积,并且 $\{f_n(t)\}$ 的 傅里叶变换序列 $\{F_n(\omega)\}$ 是极限收敛的, 则定义f(t)的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$ 为:

$$F\left(\omega\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} F_n\left(\omega\right)$$

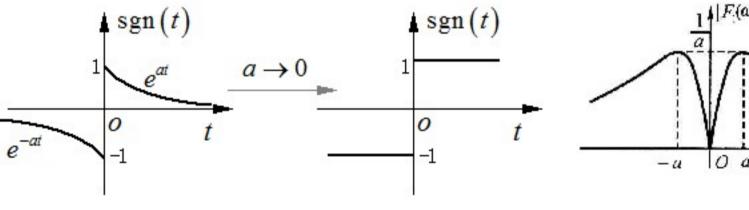
▶ 广义傅里叶变换例子

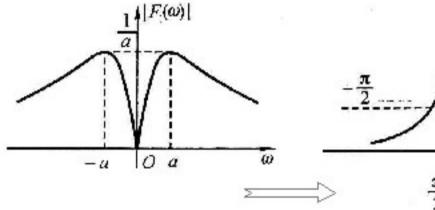
求解符号函数的傅里叶变换

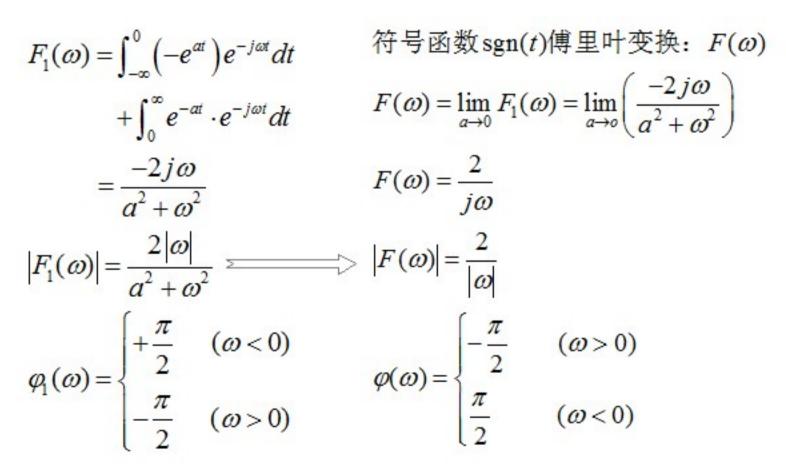


双边指数衰减信号逼近符号函数。

$$F_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & (t > 0) \\ 0 & (t = 0) & \xrightarrow{a \to 0} \operatorname{sgn}(t) \\ -e^{at} & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$











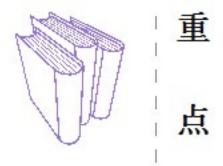
§ FT奇偶虚实特性

Odd/Even Imaginary/Real Property.

注释:

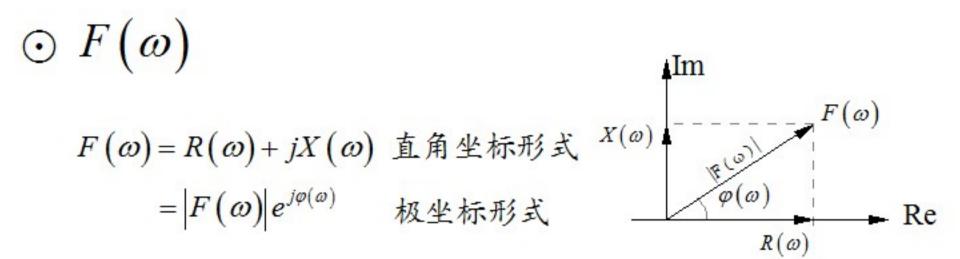
内

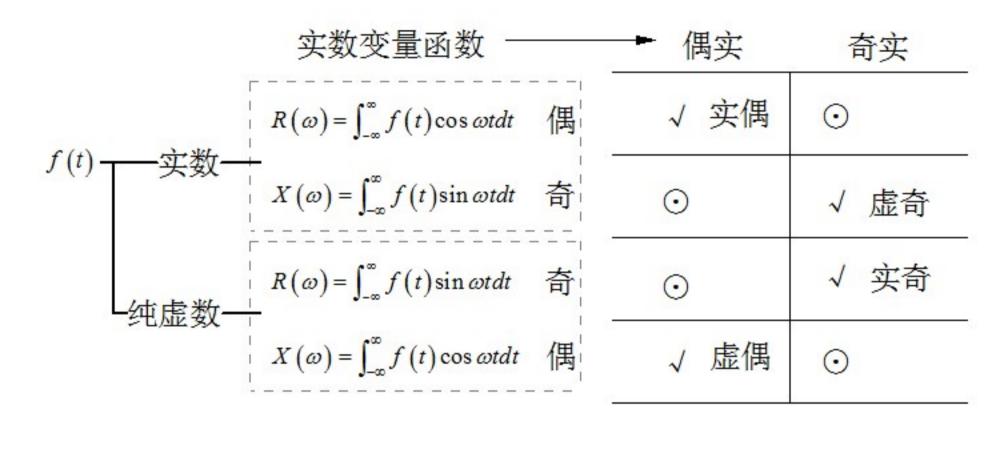
Contents





■共轭对称性





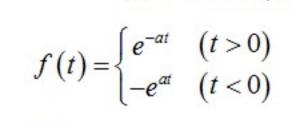
$$|F(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2(\omega) + X^2(\omega)}$$
 :偶函数
$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}\right)$$
 :奇函数
$$f(t)$$

一般复数函数,则上述性质 不再存在。

■应用举例

举例: 求下面奇函数的频谱, 其中a是正实数。

Key Points



解:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{at} \cdot e^{-j\omega t}dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

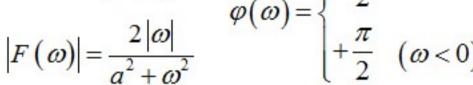
$$= -\frac{e^{(a-j\omega)t}}{a-i\omega}\bigg|^{0} + \frac{e^{-(a+j\omega)t}}{-(a+i\omega)}\bigg|^{+\infty} = \frac{-2j\alpha}{a^{2}+a^{2}}$$

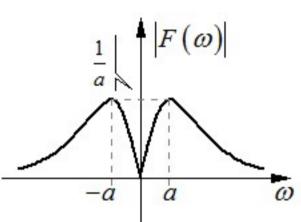
3. 6. 3. 1

分析u(t)的广义

FT的推导过程

$$F(\omega) = \frac{-2j\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2} \qquad \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi}{2} (\omega > 0)$$

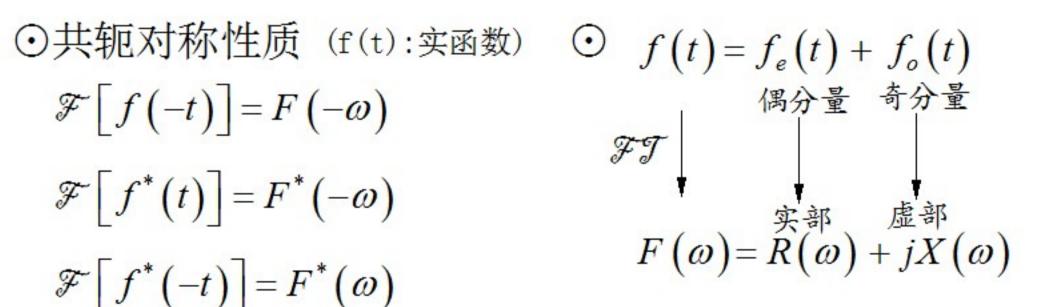




$$\mathcal{F}\left[f\left(-t\right)\right] = F\left(-\omega\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[f^*(t)\right] = F^*(-\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[f^*\left(-t\right)\right] = F^*\left(\omega\right)$$





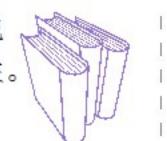
推导单位阶跃信号FT

Derivation of FT of Heaviside step function.

注释:

Contents

利用单边指数函数的极限逼近单位阶跃函数例子说 明函数的FT的奇偶虚实性对于判断FT结果的正确性。

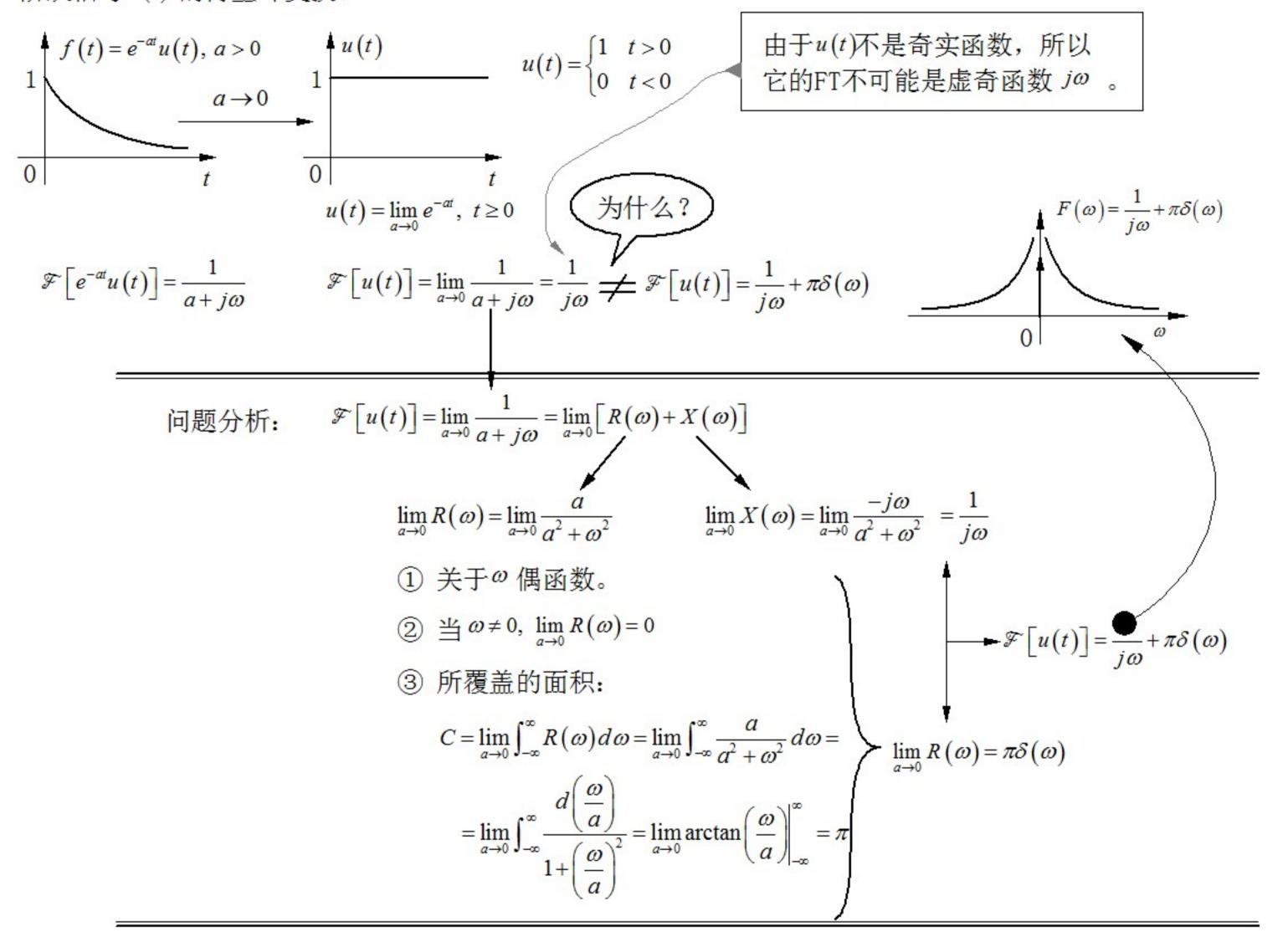


点

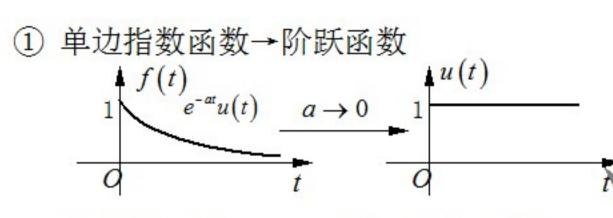
Key Points

■ 举例

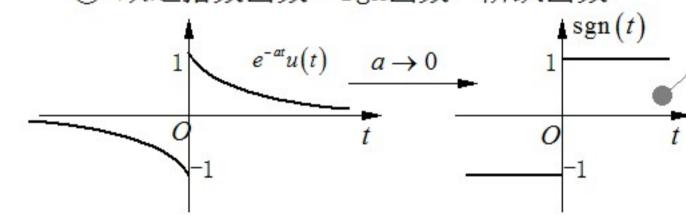
用单边指数函数取极限的方法求单位 阶跃信号u(t) 的傅里叶变换。



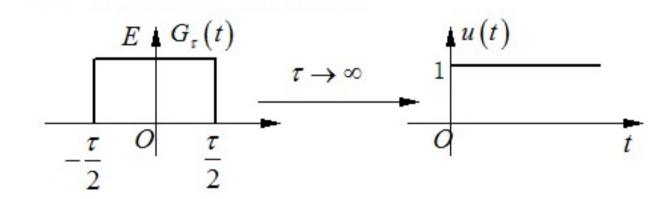
■ 广义傅里叶变换求阶跃函数的方式:



② 双边指数函数→sgn函数→阶跃函数



窗口函数→阶跃函数





: 信号傅里叶变换问题讨论

Discussion of FT properties.

注释:

衰减

速度

增加

设计

设计

截取的

数据进

行后面

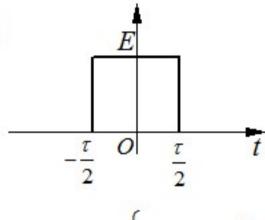
的处理。



思考题1

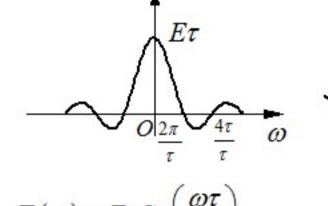
信号的频谱衰减规律与信号的光滑性之间 的关系。

D 矩形



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E & |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t)$$
 不连续。

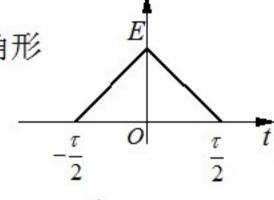


$$F(\omega) = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{2E}{\omega}\sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$F(\omega)$$
 与 ω 大致成反比。

 $F(\omega)$ 与 ω^2 大致成反比。

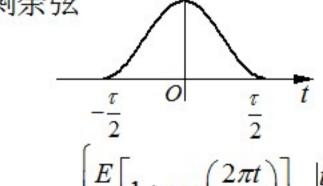
▶ 三角形

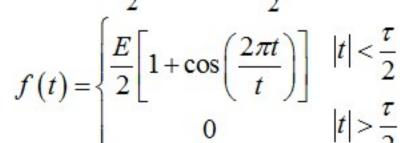


$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E\left(1 - \frac{2|t|}{\tau}\right) & |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt}$$
 不连续。

D 剩余弦



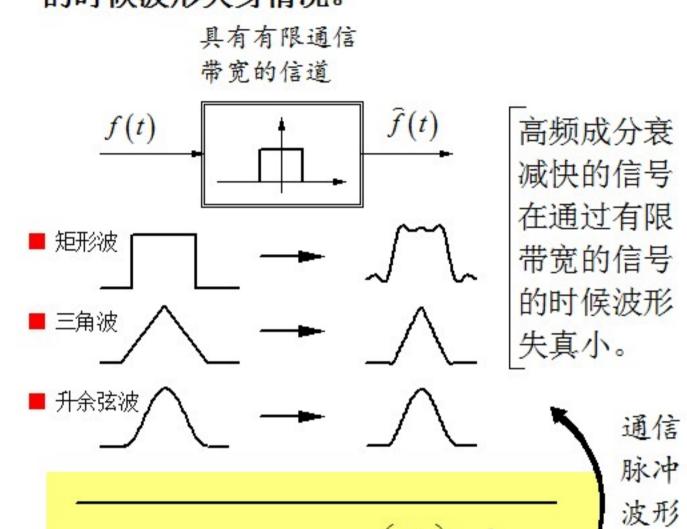


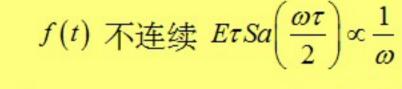
$$f(t)$$
, $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$ 连续, $\frac{d^2f(t)}{dt^2}$ 不连续。 $|F(\omega)|$ 与 ω^3 大致成反比。

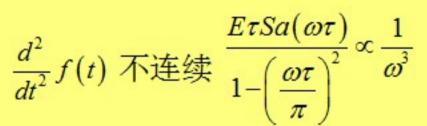
不同波形在通过有限带宽信号 的时候波形失身情况。

内

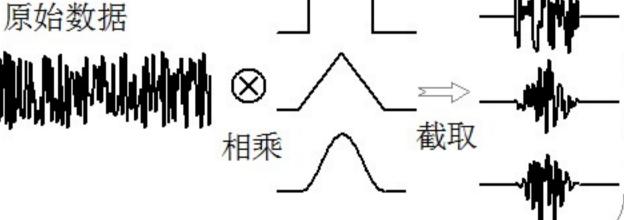
Contents







使用不同的窗口函数截取数据



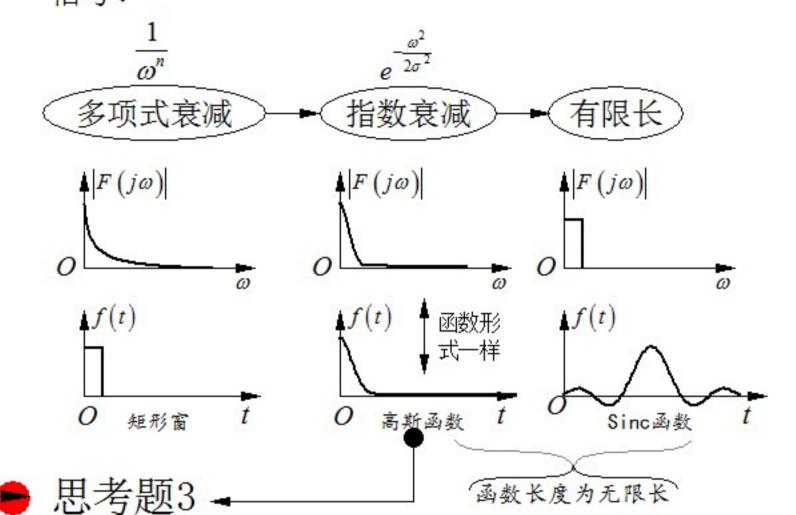
≥ 光滑的窗口用于截取数据这样可以减 少信号分析中的"频率泄露"一部分 效应。

思考题2

点

Key Points

什么信号与它的频谱都是有限长度的 信号?



什么信号它的频谱与它的信号形式是 相同的?

P.P. Vaidyanathan, Eigenfunctions of the Fourier Transform IETE Journal of Education, Vol 49, No. 2, May-August, 2008, pp. 51-58

两个常见的例子

(1)
$$g(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \Leftrightarrow G(j\omega) = \sqrt{2\pi}e^{\frac{-\omega^2}{2}}$$

高斯函数

②
$$s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT) \Leftrightarrow S(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi n}{T}\right)$$
 冲激序列

☑ Eigen function:数量无限

 \boxtimes FT Eigen Value: $\pm \sqrt{2\pi}, \pm j\sqrt{2\pi}$ (只有四个)



6

常见信号的傅里叶变换

Zhuo Qing zhuoqing@tsinghua.edu.cn

Dr.

№ 常见信号的傅里叶变换

Title

注释:

Key Points



■常见信号的傅里叶变换

序号	类型	变换式
(1)	单位冲激信号	$\delta(t) \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} 1$
(2)	单位阶跃信号	$u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$
(3)	常数信号	$1 \stackrel{FI}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi\delta(\omega)$
(4)	斜变信号	$tu(t) \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} j\pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$
(5)	单边指数信号	$e^{-\alpha t}u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$
(6)	双边指数信号	$e^{-j\alpha /4} \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$
(7)	矩形脉冲信号	$u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \longleftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}\right)$
(8)	抽样信号	$Sa(Wt) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{W} \left[u(\omega + W) - u(\omega - W) \right]$
(9)	正弦信号	$\sin(\omega_0 t) \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} j\pi \left[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \right]$
(10)	余弦信号	$\cos(\omega_0 t) \stackrel{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} \pi \left[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \right]$
(11)	单边正弦信号	$\sin(\omega_0 t) u(t) \stackrel{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{j\pi}{2} \left[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \right] - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$
(12)	单边余弦信号	$\cos(\omega_0 t) u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \right] - j \frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$
(13)	周期信号	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t-nT_0) \overset{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(jn\omega_0) \delta(\omega-n\omega_0)$
(14)	周期冲激序列	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(t - nT_0\right) \xleftarrow{FT} \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(\omega - n\omega_0\right)$
(15)	抽样函数信号	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t - nT_0) \longleftrightarrow_{T_s} \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[j(\omega - n\omega_s)]$

容

Contents

