

## 非周期信号的傅里叶变换对

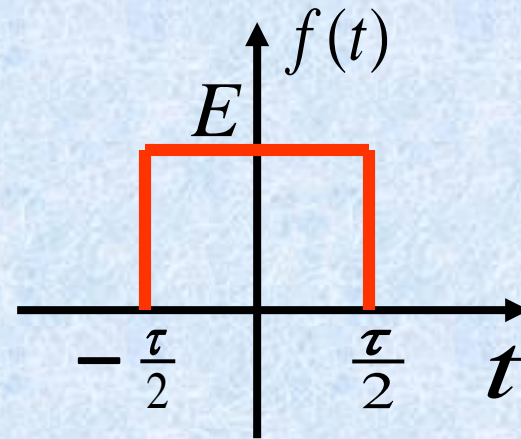
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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

傅里叶  
变换傅里叶  
逆变换

## 矩形脉冲信号的频谱

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



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

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

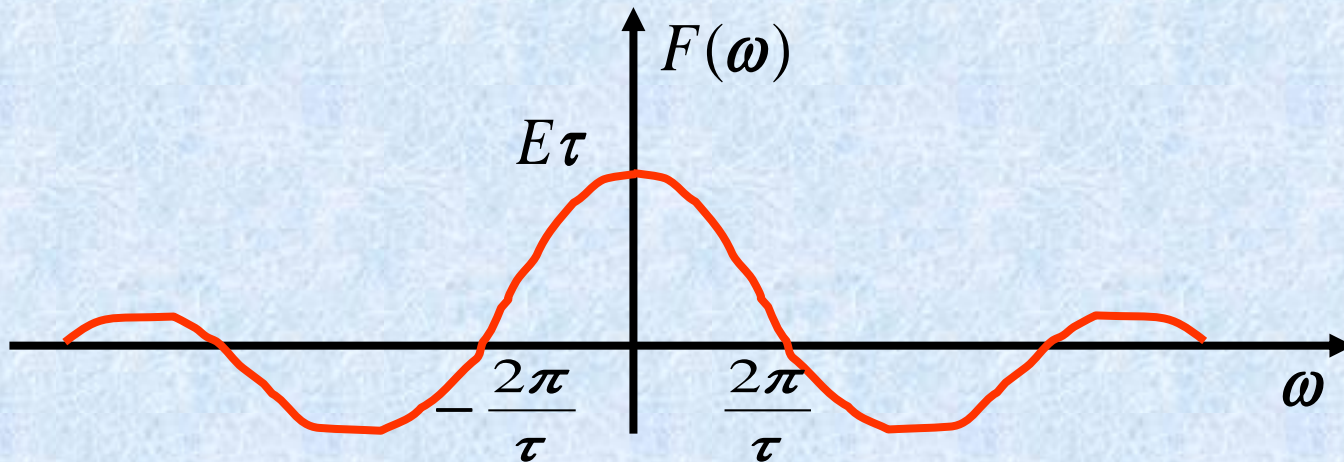
$$= \frac{-E}{j\omega} \left[ e^{-j\omega t} \right]_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} = \frac{E}{j\omega} \left[ e^{j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}} \right]$$



$$= \frac{2E}{\omega} \sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2} = E\tau \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

即：

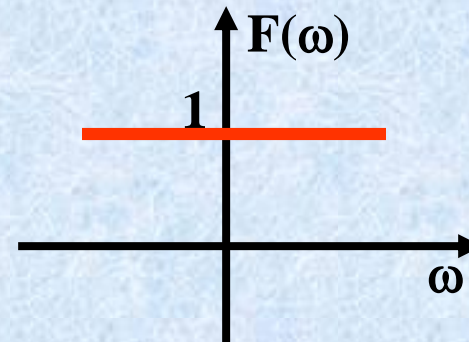
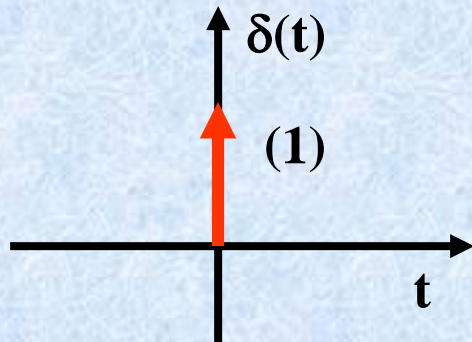
$$F(\omega) = E\tau \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$



单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 的频谱

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

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



单位冲激函数的**频谱**在整个频率范围内**均匀分布**。

这种频谱常称作“**均匀频谱**”或“**白色频谱**”



正弦函数  $f(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$  的频谱

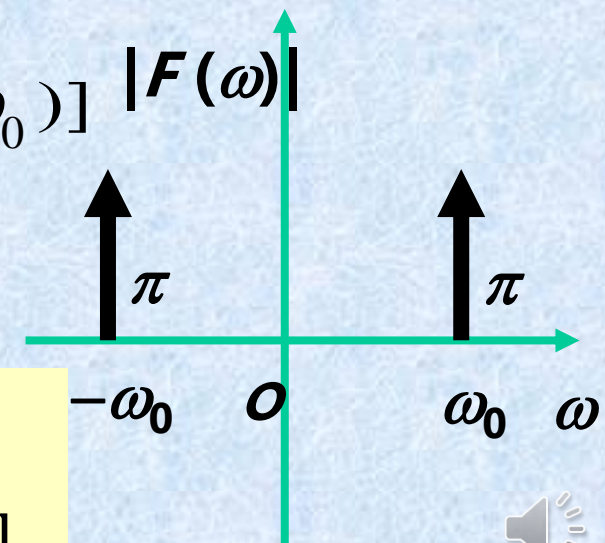
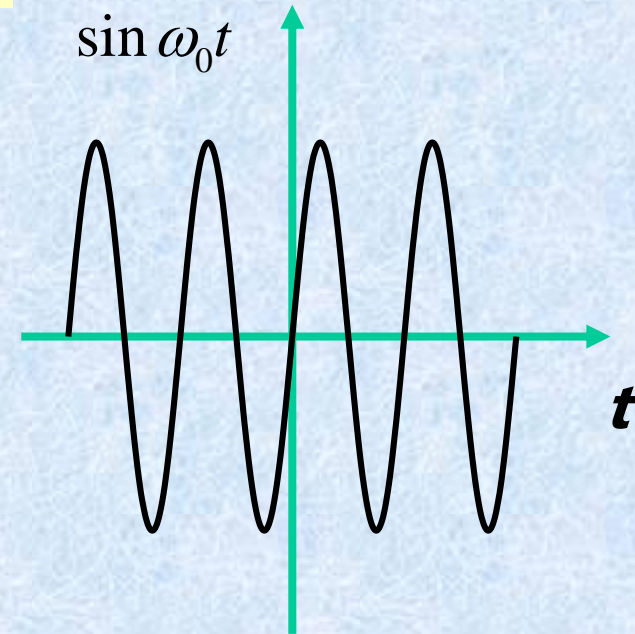
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega t} \sin \omega_0 t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j} e^{-j\omega t} \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} - e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t}) \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} [2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - 2\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)] \quad |F(\omega)|$$

$$= j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

余弦函数  $f(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$  的频谱

$$\cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$





## 1、时域卷积定理

若  $f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) \quad f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$

则  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) F_2(\omega)$

上式表明：两函数在时域中的卷积，等效于频域中两函数傅立叶变换的乘积

## 2、频域卷积定理

若  $f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) \quad f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$

则  $f_1(t) f_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$

