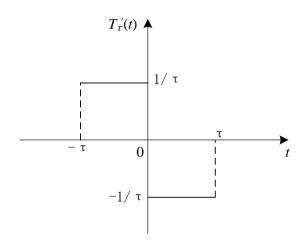
3-18 由表 3-1 中第 13 号矩形脉冲的频谱函数导出第 17 号三角形脉冲的频谱函数。

- (1) 用时域微分、积分特性:
- (2) 用时域卷积定理。

解:

(1)三角形脉冲信号 $T_{\tau}(t) = \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{\tau}\right) [\varepsilon(t+\tau) - \varepsilon(t-\tau)]$, 绘制其导数波形图如下所示。



又因为 $G_{\tau}(t) = \varepsilon \left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \varepsilon \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$,因此可得 $T'_{\tau}(t) = \frac{1}{\tau}G_{\tau}\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\tau}G_{\tau}\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$ 。据表 3-1 知: $G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\tau \omega}{2})$,所以根据傅里叶变换的时延特性有:

$$FT[T_{\tau}'(t)] = \frac{1}{\tau} \tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}$$
$$= \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}\right)$$
$$= 2j\operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) \sin\frac{\tau\omega}{2}|_{\omega=0} = 0$$

再根据时域的积分特性有:

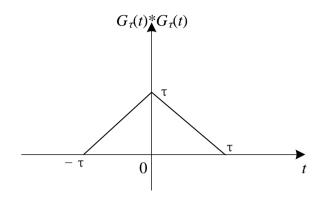
$$T(j\omega) = \frac{2j\operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)\operatorname{sin}\frac{\tau\omega}{2}}{j\omega} = \tau\left[\operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)\right]^2$$

(2) 由表 3-1 知:
$$G_{\tau}(t) = \varepsilon \left(t + \frac{\tau}{2} \right) - \varepsilon \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2} \right)$$

$$G_{\tau}(t) * G_{\tau}(t) = \left[\varepsilon \left(t + \frac{\tau}{2} \right) - \varepsilon \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2} \right) \right] * \left[\varepsilon \left(t + \frac{\tau}{2} \right) - \varepsilon \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= (t + \tau)\varepsilon(t + \tau) + (t - \tau)\varepsilon(t - \tau) - 2t\varepsilon(t)$$

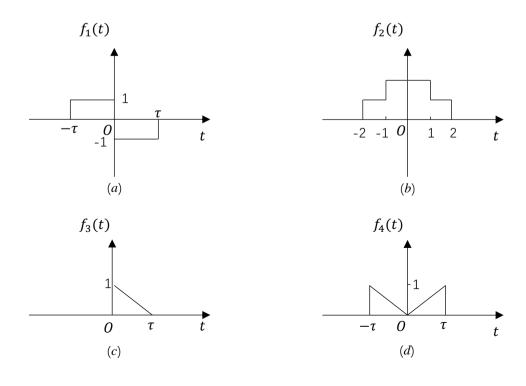
其图像如下图所示,故有 $T_{\tau}(t) = \frac{1}{\tau}G_{\tau}(t) * G_{\tau}(t)$ 。



故根据时域卷积定理有:

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) \right] \times \left[\tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right) \right]$$
$$= \tau \operatorname{Sa}^{2}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

3-20 由冲激函数的频谱函数求下图所示波形信号的频谱函数。



解: (1) 由图 (a) 可得

$$f_1(t) = [\varepsilon(t+\tau) - \varepsilon(t)] - [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-\tau)] = \varepsilon(t+\tau) - 2\varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-\tau)$$

求导得:
$$f_1'(t) = \delta(t+\tau) - 2\delta(t) + \delta(t-\tau)$$

由时移性质有
$$FT[f_1'(t)] = e^{j\omega\tau} - 2 + e^{-j\omega\tau} = 2\cos\omega\tau - 2|_{\omega=0} = 0$$

由积分性质有
$$F_1(j\omega) = \frac{2(\cos \omega \tau - 1)}{j\omega} = \frac{4j \sin^2 \frac{\omega \tau}{2}}{\omega}$$

所以, $f_1(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $F_1(j\omega) = \frac{4j \sin^2 \frac{\omega \tau}{2}}{\omega}$

(2) 由图 (b) 可得
$$f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t+2) + \varepsilon(t+1) - \varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)$$

求导得:
$$f_2'(t) = \delta(t+2) + \delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)$$

由时移性质有,
$$FT[f_2'(t)] = e^{2j\omega} + e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} - e^{-2j\omega}$$

$$=2j[\sin\omega+\sin(2\omega)]|_{\omega=0}=0$$

由积分性质得
$$F_2(j\omega) = \frac{2j[\sin\omega + \sin(2\omega)]}{j\omega} = \frac{2}{\omega}[\sin\omega + \sin(2\omega)]$$

所以, $f_2(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $F_2(j\omega) = \frac{2}{\omega}[\sin\omega + \sin(2\omega)]$

(3) 由图
$$(c)$$
 可得 $f_3(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}(t-\tau)[\varepsilon(t)-\varepsilon(t-\tau)]$

$$f_3(t)$$
的二阶导数为 $f_3''(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}[\delta(t) - \delta(t-\tau)] + \delta'(t)$

由傅里叶变换的线性与时域微分性质有

$$FT[f_3''(t)] = -\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-j\omega\tau} + j\omega|_{\omega=0} = 0$$

$$FT[f_3'(t)] = \left[\frac{1}{j\omega}\left(-\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-j\omega\tau} + j\omega\right)\right]|_{\omega=0} = 0$$

由积分性质有
$$F_3(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-j\omega\tau} + j\omega \right) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \tau} (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau} - j\omega\tau)$$

故
$$f_3(t)$$
的傅里叶变化为: $F_3(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \tau} (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau} - j\omega\tau)$

(4) 曲图 (*d*) 得
$$f_4(t) = f_3(t+\tau) + f_3(-t+\tau)$$

由时移性,可得

$$\begin{split} [f_4(t)] &= F_3(\omega)e^{\mathrm{j}\omega\tau} + F_3(-\omega)e^{-\mathrm{j}\omega\tau} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2\tau}\left(1 - e^{-\mathrm{j}\omega\tau} - \mathrm{j}\omega\tau\right)\right]e^{\mathrm{j}\omega\tau} + \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2\tau}\left(1 - e^{-\omega\tau} + \mathrm{j}\omega\tau\right)\right]e^{-\mathrm{j}\omega\tau} \\ &= 2\tau \mathrm{Sa}(\omega\tau) - \tau \mathrm{Sa}^2(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}) \end{split}$$

故 $f_3(t)$ 的傅里叶变化为: $F_4(j\omega) = 2\tau Sa(\omega\tau) - \tau Sa^2(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$

4.3 如图 P4-2(b) 所示的周期性矩形脉冲信号,加到一个**90**°相移网络上,其转移函数

$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} -j, & \omega > 0 \\ j, & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

试求输出中不为零的前三个分量,并叠加绘出响应的近似波形,与激励中前 三个分量叠加的波形作比较。

解: 首先求原信号的傅里叶级数:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} i(t) \cos n\Omega t \, dt = \frac{2A}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \cos n\Omega t \, dt = \frac{2A\tau}{T} \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

又因 $\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$, $\tau = \frac{T}{2}$, 所以 $a_n = A \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$ 。同理可求: $b_n = 0$ 。

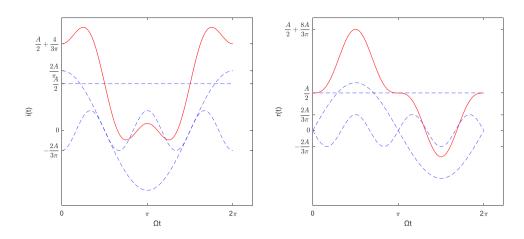
所以 $i(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \left(\cos \Omega t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\Omega t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\Omega t - \cdots \right)$ 。故其前三个不为零的分量为:

$$\begin{split} \dot{E}_0 &= \frac{A}{2} \\ \dot{E}_1 &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \angle 0^{\circ} \\ \dot{E}_2 &= \frac{2A}{3\pi} \angle \pi \end{split}$$

将信号中各频率分量的相量与频域系统函数在对应频率点上的相量一一相乘(幅度相乘、相位相加),且 $-j = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j} = 1 \angle \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,故输出响应前三个不为零的分量为:

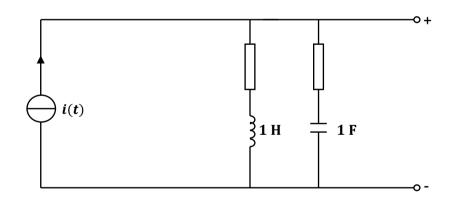
$$\begin{split} \dot{R}_0 &= \frac{A}{2} \\ \dot{R}_1 &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \angle \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ \dot{R}_2 &= \frac{2A}{3\pi} \angle \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ \end{split}$$
所以:
$$r(t) \approx \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \Big[\cos \left(\Omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \cos \left(3\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \Big] \\ \approx \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \Big[\sin(\Omega t) - \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\Omega t) \Big] \end{split}$$

绘制激励与响应的波形如下图所示:



比较激励与响应的波形可以发现:出现了失真现象,失真的原因是各谐波 分量发生的相移相等,而非与谐波频率成线性关系,也就是说,各频率分量的 延时不同。

4-14 在下图所示电路中,为使得输出电压 $u_0(t)$ 与激励电流i(t)波形一样,求电阻 R_1 、 R_2 数值。



解:由电路图可得频响函数为

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_1 R_2 + \frac{L}{C} + j(\omega L R_2 - \frac{R_1}{\omega C})}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + \frac{L}{C} + j(\omega L R_2 - \frac{R_1}{\omega C})}{R_1 + R_2 + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

代入相关元件值得

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_1 R_2 + 1 + j(\omega R_2 - \frac{R_1}{\omega})}{R_1 + R_2 + j(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})}$$

根据题意,为使得输出电压与激励电流波形一致,故有

$$|H(j\omega)| = 1 = \frac{\sqrt{(R_1R_2+1)^2 + (\omega R_2 - \frac{R_1}{\omega})^2}}{\sqrt{(R_1+R_2)^2 + (\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})^2}}$$

$$\text{化简得} \qquad (R_1 + R_2)^2 + \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)^2 = (R_1R_2 + 1)^2 + \left(\omega R_2 - \frac{R_1}{\omega}\right)^2$$

$$\text{即} \qquad (R_1^2 + 2R_1R_2 + R_2^2 - 2) + \left(\omega^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right) =$$

$$(R_1^2R_2^2 + 1 + 2R_1R_2 - 2R_1R_2) + \left(\omega^2R_2^2 + \frac{R_1^2}{\omega^2}\right)$$

由于此式应对所有ω均成立,故有

$$\begin{cases} R_1^2 + 2R_1R_2 + R_2^2 - 2 = R_1^2R_2^2 + 1 \\ R_2^2 = 1 \\ R_1^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_1 = 1\Omega \\ R_2 = 1\Omega \end{cases}$$

当 $R_1=R_2=1\Omega$ 时, $H(j\omega)=1$,系统不改变激励的相位,故可满足题设条件。 所以 R_1 、 R_2 的阻值均为 1Ω 。