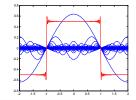
信息大类平台课:信号与线性系统

第三章 连续信号的正交分解

第6讲 连续时间信号的频谱

郭红星



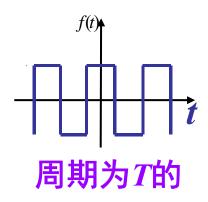
华中科技大学计算机学院

本讲内容

- ◆ 周期信号的频谱及其指数表示
- ◆ 典型周期信号的频谱及其特点
 - 周期矩形脉冲信号
- ◆ 非周期信号的傅里叶变换
- ◆ 典型非周期信号的频谱分析
 - 矩形脉冲信号
- ◆ 学习目标
 - 掌握信号频谱这个重要概念,熟悉幅度谱和相位谱的关系及其物理含义
 - 掌握典型信号的傅里叶变换,学习分析频谱特点
 - 深刻理解周期与非周期信号频谱的内在联系
 - 初步探讨联合时域和频域进行思考的重要意义(以尺度变换性质为例)

3.3 周期信号的频谱 及其指数形式

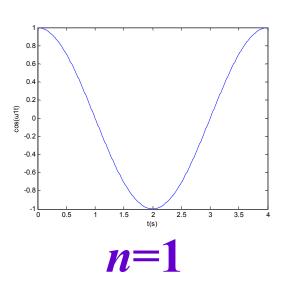
周期信号的傅里叶级数表示



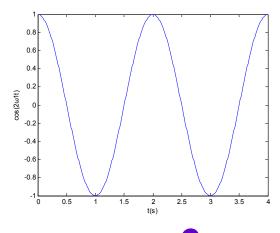
$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \phi_n)$$

 C_n 和 φ_n 可利用高等数学级数知识很容易计算

矩形脉冲信号

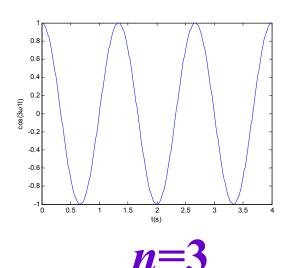


基波分量



n=2

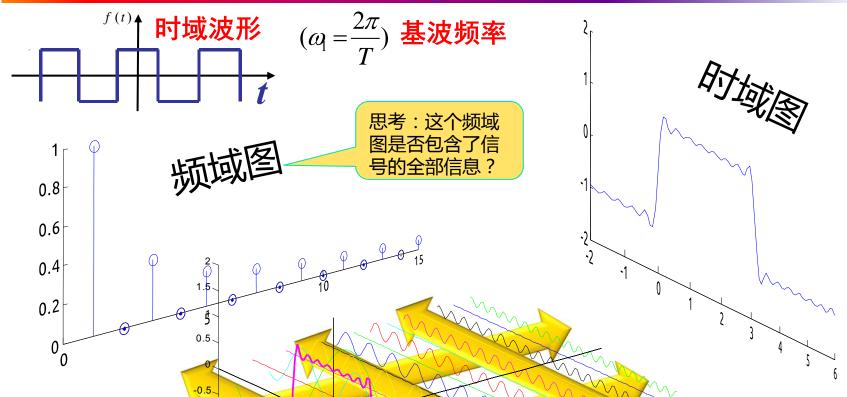
二次谐波



三次谐波

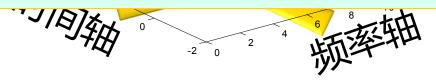
频率

矩形波的幅度谱三维视图



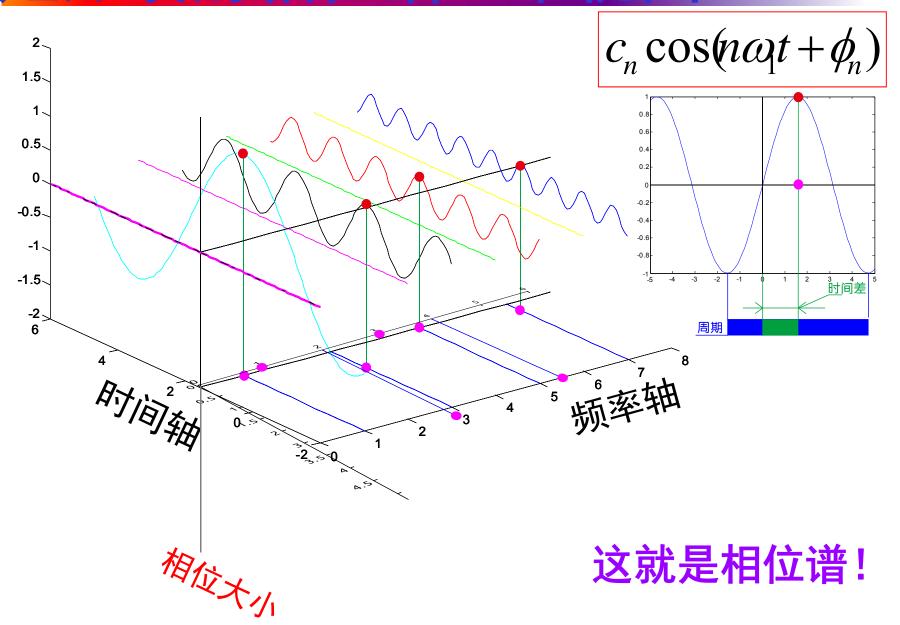
傅里叶级数表示是考察信号的新视角



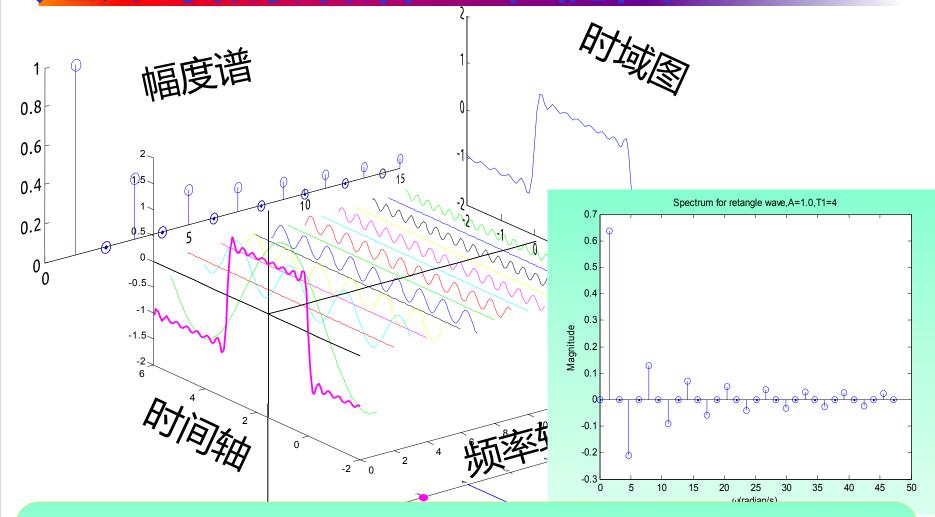




矩形波的相位谱三维视图



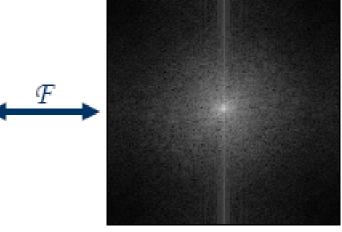
矩形波的频谱三维视图

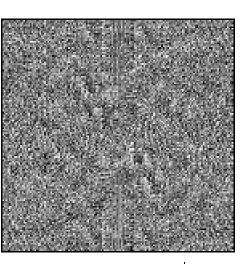


幅度谱和相位谱中哪个更重要?

幅度谱和相位谱的相对重要性



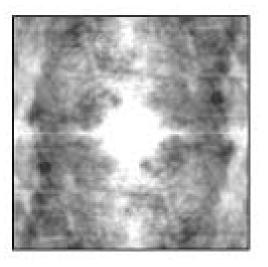




magnitude ↓F⁻¹

phase | F

■相位谱比幅度谱 包含更重要的信息





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Importance of phase in signals

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE, VOL. 69, NO. 5, MAY 1981

529

The Importance of Phase in Signals

ALAN V. OPPENHEIM, FELLOW, 1EEE, AND JAE S. LIM, MEMBER, 1EEE

Invited Paper

Abstract—In the Fourier representation of signals, spectral magnitude and phase tend to play different roles and in some situations many of the important features of a signal are preserved if only the phase is retained. Furthermore, under a variety of conditions, such as when a signal is of finite length, phase information alone is sufficient to completely reconstruct a signal to within a scale factor. In this paper, we review and discuss these observations and results in a number of different contexts and applications. Specifically, the intelligibility of phase-only reconstruction for images, speech, and crystallographic structures are illustrated. Several approaches to justifying the relative importance of phase through statistical arguments are presented, along with a number

but not in the magnitude-only image. Similar observations have also been made in the context of speech signals and X-ray crystallography. Specifically, for speech it has been shown that the intelligibility of a sentence is retained if the phase of the Fourier transform of a long segment of speech is combined with unity magnitude. In the context of X-ray crystallography, details of the crystallographic structure are often inferred from X-ray diffraction data. The Fourier synthesis of the structure from only the correct magnitude of the diffraction data with zero

OPPENHEIM A V, LIM, J S. Importance of phase in signals. *Proc. the IEEE, 1981, 69(5):529-541.*

I. Introduction

N THE FOURIER representation of signals, spectral magnitude and phase tend to play different roles and in some situations, many of the important features of a signal are preserved if only the phase is retained. A corresponding state-

nitude information is eliminated many of the important characteristics of the signal are nevertheless retained. In the experiments outlined above, the true magnitude information is simply replaced by a standard magnitude. With so much intelligibility incorporated in the phase, it is natural to consider the possibility of recovering some or perhaps all of the magnitude infor-

傅里叶级数的指数形式

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

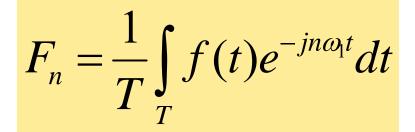


 $F_n = \frac{1}{2}c_n e^{j\varphi_n}, \quad F_n = \frac{1}{2}c_n e^{-j\varphi_n}$



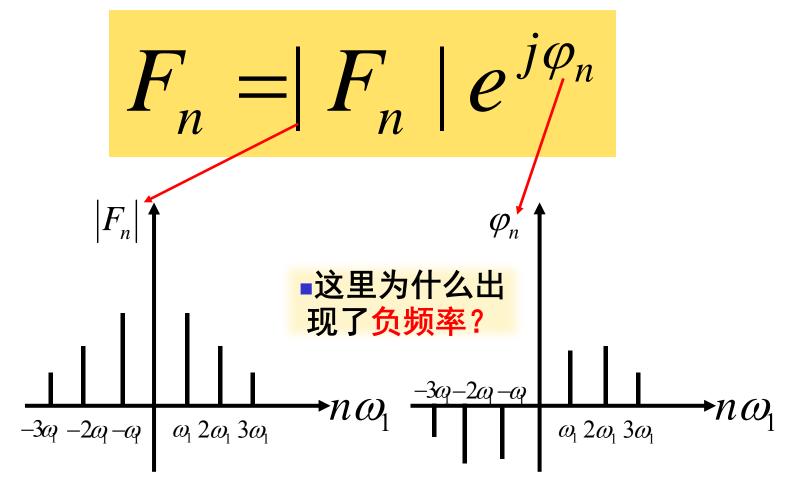
■周期信号傅里叶 级数的指数形式, 其中系数 F_n 为:

■如果知道了 F_n ,这个信号就完全确定



■结论:与三角表示类似, F_n 给出了信号的频域表示(频谱)。

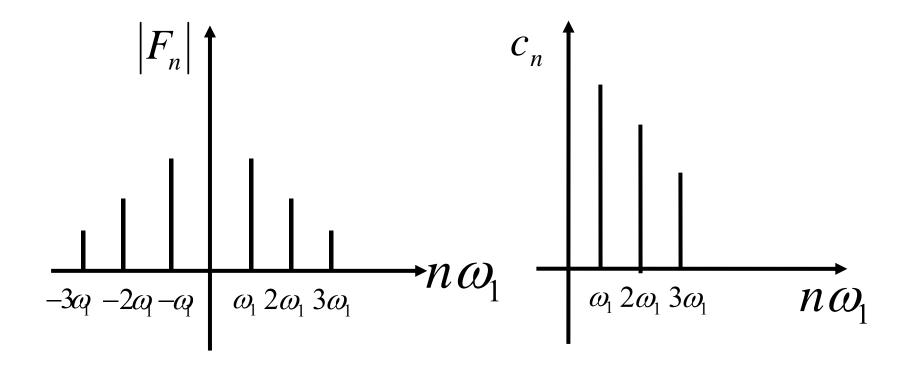
幅度谱和相位谱



■幅度谱: 幅度随频率的变化

■相位谱:相位随频率的变化

双、单边幅度谱

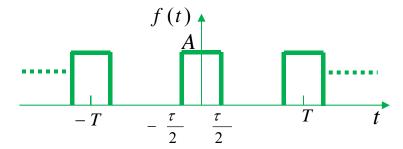


■双边幅度谱

■单边幅度谱

周期矩形脉冲的频谱分析

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A^{nT - \frac{\tau}{2} < t < nT + \frac{\tau}{2}} \\ 0^{nT + \frac{\tau}{2} < t < (n+1)T - \frac{\tau}{2}} \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \varphi_n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$F_{n} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t)e^{-jn\omega_{l}t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} Ae^{-jn\omega_{l}t} dt$$

 F_n 表示复数振幅

$$= \frac{A \tau}{T} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{n \omega_1 \tau}{2}}{\frac{n \omega_1 \tau}{2}} \right] = \frac{A \tau}{T} Sa \left(\frac{n \omega_1 \tau}{2} \right)$$

■上式中n=0,则为不定式,应用罗必塔达法则得:

■我们重点讨论周期矩 形脉冲信号的频谱,由 此得出的某些结论,适 用于所有的周期信号。

$$F_0 = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{A \tau}{T} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{n \omega_1 \tau}{2}}{\frac{n \omega_1 \tau}{2}} \right] = \frac{A \tau}{T}$$

周期矩形脉冲的频谱分析

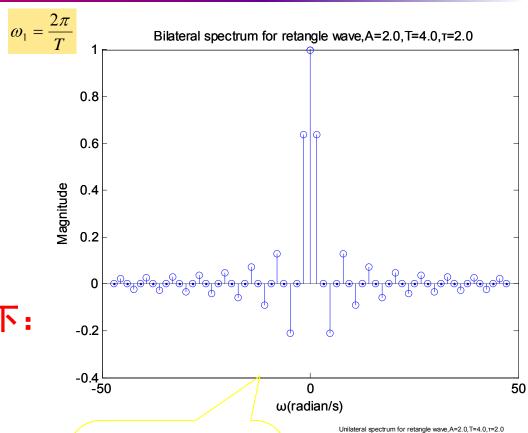
$$f(t) = \frac{A\tau}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\omega \tau}{2}}{\frac{n\omega \tau}{2}} e^{jn\omega t}$$

$$F_n = \frac{A\tau}{T} Sa(\frac{n\omega_1\tau}{2})$$

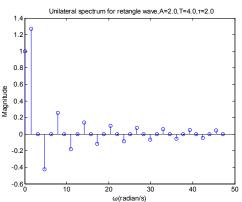
上式的等效三角形式如下:

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{A\tau}{T} \left[1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\omega \tau}{2}}{\frac{n\omega \tau}{2}} \cos n\omega t\right]$$

$$c_0 = \frac{A\tau}{T}, \quad C_n = \frac{2A\tau}{T}Sa(\frac{n\omega\tau}{2})$$



注意: 当 F_n 为实数时,可以将幅度和相位谱画在一幅图上,如这里所示,也可以分别画出幅度谱和相位谱: F_n 为正实数,相位为零; F_n 为负实数,相位为元。

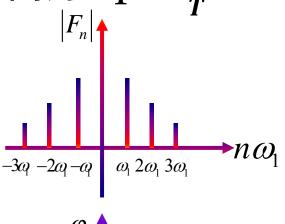


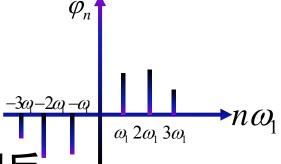
周期信号频谱的特点(共性)

•离散性

-频谱是离散的,两谱线间的距离为 $\omega_1=rac{2\pi}{r}$

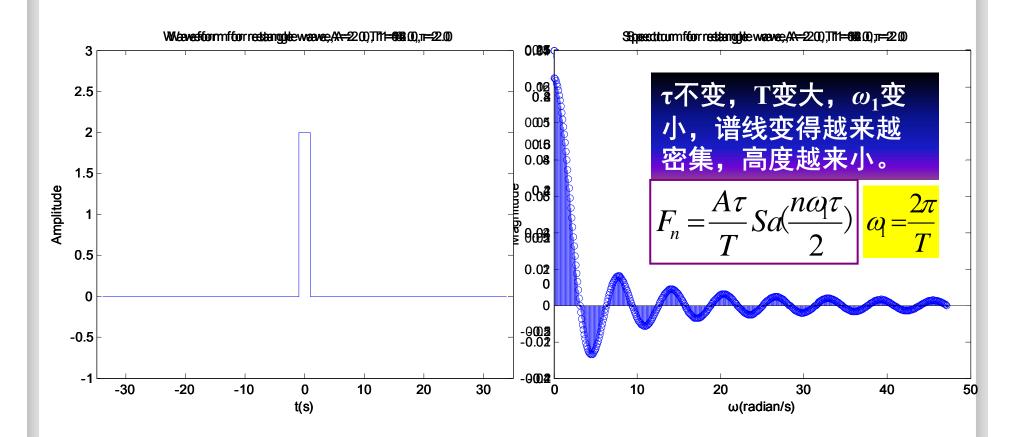
- •谐波性
 - ■谱线位于谐波频率上
- •收敛性
 - ■频率越高, 幅度越小
- •奇偶性(对称性)
 - ■正负频率的幅度相等,相位相反





3.4 非周期信号的傅里叶变换及初步应用

T值改变时对频谱结构的影响



思考: 当T→∞时, 时域波形和频 谱结构会发生什么变化呢?

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问题提出与分析

- ① 从数学角度来看,T→∞时, F_n →0(无穷 小量), 信号的频谱分布已经不能用绝对 大小来描述!
- ② 从物理概念考虑:信号的能量存在,其频 谱分布的规律就存在,不会随着信号周期 的无限增大而消失

$$\begin{cases} F_n = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt \\ f(t) = \sum_{T \to \infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} \end{cases}$$
 思考: 你能想到 什么描述方法吗

什么描述方法吗?

频谱密度的定义与属性

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T \to \infty} F_n T = \lim_{\omega_1 \to 0} 2\pi \frac{F_n}{\omega_1}$$
频谱密度

 a. F(jω)代表了信号中各频率分量幅度的相对大小,保持了各个 频率分量绝对大小之间的比例关系不变,确切地反映了信号的 频谱分布特性。

的谱大小

- b. 各频率分量的实际大小为 $\frac{|F(j\omega)|_{\Omega_1}}{2\pi}$,是无穷小量。
- c. $F(j\omega)$ 具有单位角频率幅度的量纲。 类比:压力与压强

非周期信号的傅里叶正变换

■由傅里叶级数到傅里叶积分

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

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn \omega_1 t} dt$$

当 $T\to\infty$ 时, $\omega_1\to d\omega,n\omega_1\to\omega$

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T \to \infty} TF_n = \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t)e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$$

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

非周期信号的傅里叶反弧

$$f(t) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} F_n T e^{jn\omega_l t} \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\because \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore$$
当 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\therefore$$
 当 $T \to \infty$ 时,
$$\frac{1}{T} \to \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}, n\omega_1 \to \omega$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$
 反变换: 综合运算

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

•简记为: $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(i\omega)$

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傅里叶变换存在的充分条件

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

· 而
$$|e^{-j\omega t}|=1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$
 叶变换存在的充分,而非必要条件。通过后面的例子将会看到这一点

注意:绝对可积是傅里 叶变换存在的充分,而 的例子将会看到这一点。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$
 为 $F(j\omega)$ 存在的充分条件。

非周期信号的频谱

$$F(j\omega) = |F(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = a(\omega) + jb(\omega)$$

「幅度:
$$|F(j\omega)| = \sqrt{a^2(\omega) + b^2(\omega)}$$

「幅度:
$$|F(j\omega)| = \sqrt{a^2(\omega) + b^2(\omega)}$$

相位: $\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{b(\omega)}{a(\omega)}$

■若f(t)为实函数,则:

$$F(j\omega)$$
和 $\alpha(\omega)$ 为 ω 的偶函数
$$\varphi(\omega)$$
和 $b(\omega)$ 为 ω 的奇函数

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典型非周期信号的傅里叶变换与频谱

矩形脉冲 P109

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A & \left(-\frac{\tau}{2} \le t \le \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \\ 0 & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \Xi \end{cases} \frac{A}{-\frac{\tau}{2}} \frac{A}{t}$$

单边实指数 P112

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & (t \ge 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

 $F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{a+i\omega} \quad (a>0)$

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = A \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$= \frac{A}{j\omega} \left(e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} \right) = \frac{2A}{\omega} \sin(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$$

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

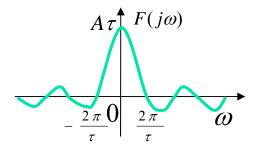
幅频特性

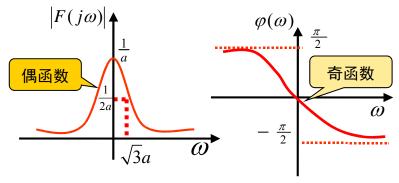
$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$$
 $\phi(\omega) = -arctg(\frac{\omega}{a})$

相频特性

$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$$
 $\phi(\omega) = -aa$

幅度相位二合一频谱特性





单位阶跃u(t)的傅里叶变换

■一种可能的方法:利用单边指数信号取极限

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+j\omega} \qquad F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} = \frac{a}{a^2+\omega^2} - j\frac{\omega}{a^2+\omega^2} = R_f(\omega) + jX_f(\omega)$$

$$\therefore u(t) = \lim_{a \to 0} f(t) \neq \text{id} \neq \omega = 0?$$

$$U(j\omega) = \lim_{a \to 0} F(j\omega) = \lim_{a \to 0} F($$

$$\therefore u(t) = \lim_{a \to 0} f(t) \neq \text{ $\not = 0$}$$
?

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} = \frac{a}{a^2+\omega^2} - j\frac{\omega}{a^2+\omega^2} = R_f(\omega) + jX_f(\omega)$$

$$U (j\omega) = \lim_{a \to 0} F(j\omega)$$

$$u(t) \leftrightarrow U(j\omega) = R_u(\omega) + jX_u(\omega)$$

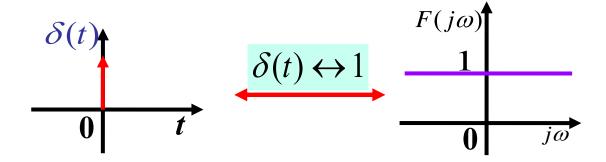
$$R_{u}(\omega) = \lim_{a \to 0} R_{f}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega \neq 0 \\ \infty & \omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{a \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{f}(\omega) d\omega = \lim_{a \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to 0} \arctan \frac{\omega}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \pi$$

冲激信号的傅里叶变换

$$F[\delta(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} = 1$$



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

冲激信号的 另一种定义!

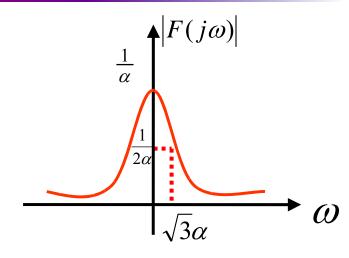
思考: 其表示的物理含义?

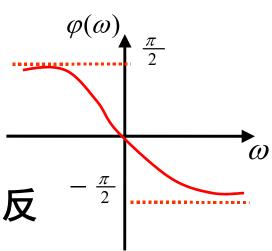
非周期信号频谱的特点(共性)

- •连续性
 - ■频谱是连续的
- •相对性
 - ■各频率分量幅度是频谱密度,为相对大小



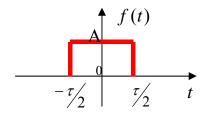
- ■频率越高, 幅度越小
- •奇偶性(对称性)
 - ■正负频率的幅度相等, 相位相反





尺度变换特性一问题的提出

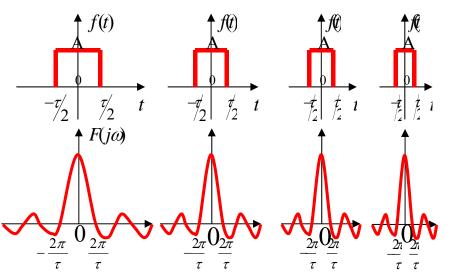
无论是在数字计算机进行计算,还是数字通信系统中传输信号时,都会用到矩形脉冲一类的信号



■010010000010111000110010001101100....

■ 系统设计者希望:

▶ 脉冲宽度越窄越好

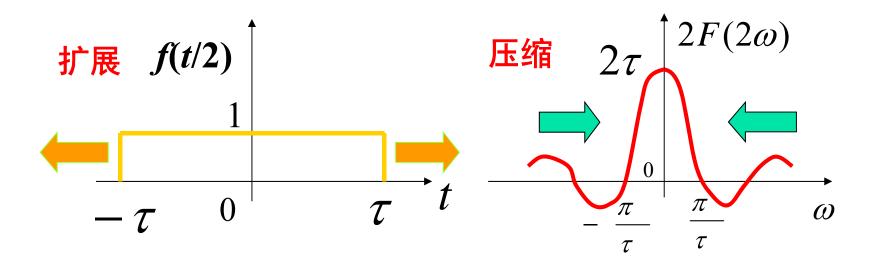


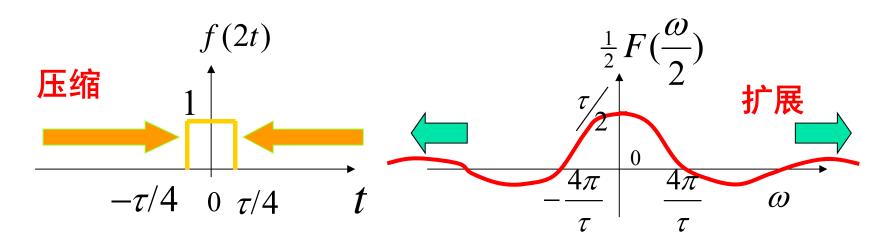
▶ 脉冲频带越小越好

■ 能否做到双赢呢?即脉宽和频宽能同时都小吗?

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单个矩形脉冲的时频尺度变换关系





■时域中的压缩(扩展)对应频域中的扩展(压缩)

尺度变换特性及其科学意义

■一般而言,对于一个实常数a,其关系为:

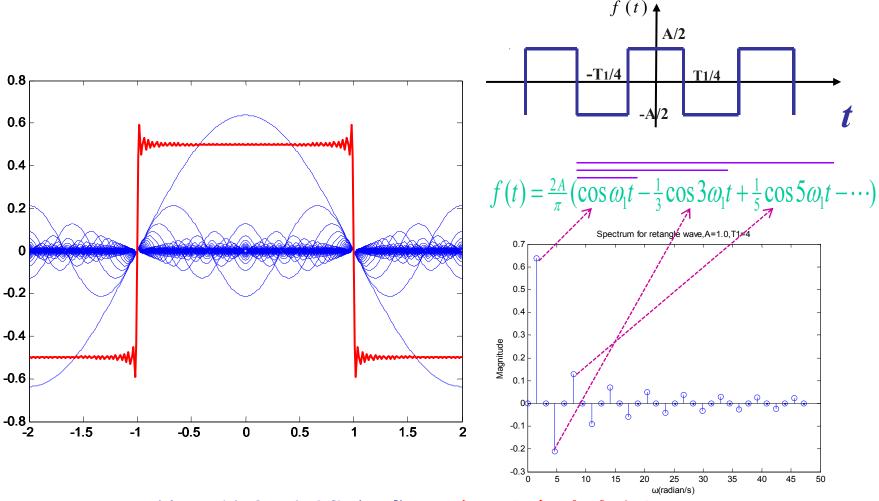
若
$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$
,则 $f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F(\omega/a)$ 详细证明见课本p129

信号f(at)表示信号f(t)在时间刻度上压缩a倍,同样 $F(\omega/a)$ 表示信号在频率刻度上扩展a倍。此性质表明,在时间域的压缩等于在频率域中的扩展,反之亦然

■由此可见,作为系统设计者,不可能使得信号的脉 宽和频宽同时都小。只能是选择一种脉冲,使脉宽 和频宽积尽可能地小,以使两者都可取用较小的值

尺度变换特性及其科学意义

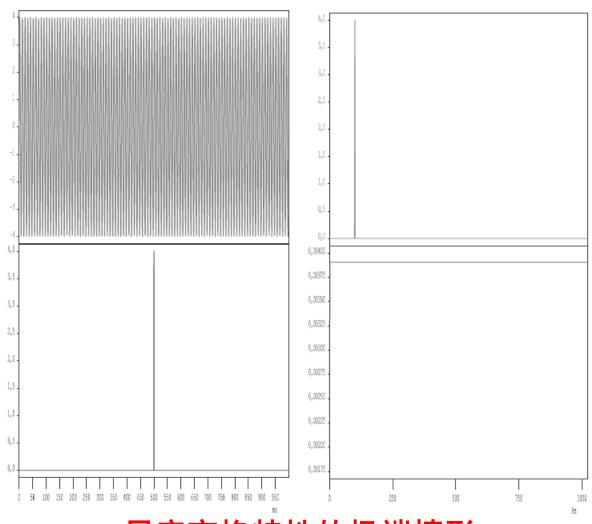
信号具有波粒二象性(时域和频域对立统一), 遵循测不准原理



信号的频率域合成(以矩形脉冲为例)

尺度变换特性及其科学意义

信号具有波粒二象性(时域和频域对立统一),遵循测不准原理



尺度变换特性的极端情形

小结

- 信号的频谱提供了考察信号的新视角(频率域)
- 周期信号频谱具有离散、谐波、收敛性和奇偶性
- 非周期信号的傅里叶变换是周期信号傅里叶级数的极限情形
- 非周期信号频谱是连续的,实际上是频谱密度
- 信号频谱分析的指数表示形式更方便,要学会从物理,而非纯数学角度来理解信号频谱的奇偶性
- 信号的频谱分析具有极其重要的理论意义,从尺度变换性质可见一斑

课外作业

- ■阅读3.4-3.6; 自学3.7;预习:3.8
- ●作业: 3.7、3.22两题
- 每个星期一23:59前上传上星期的作业
 - 在A4纸上完成,每张拍照保存为一个JPG图像,文件名为:学号+姓名+hw+周次+P图片序号.jpg。如张三(学号U2018148xx)第一周作业第一题图片名为:U2018148xxU2018148xx hw1P1.JPG,如此题有两张或多张图片,则第一张图片名为:U2018148xx张三hw1P1-1.JPG,第二张图片名为:U2018148xx张三hw1P1-2.JPG,以此类推,上传超星课堂系统。具体见"作业提交操作指南"文档。

■关于实验的说明(课外自学和使用Matlab)

傅里叶积分的其它形式

$$F(j\omega) = a_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = a_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$a_1 \bullet a_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$f(t) = a_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\mathbf{q}_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi}, a_2 = 1$$

在是诉的科技 中比较通 图 的形式

在最近的科技书中比较通用的形式

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

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

2021/5/24 信号的频谱分析

实指数信号的傅里叶变换和频谱

单边指数

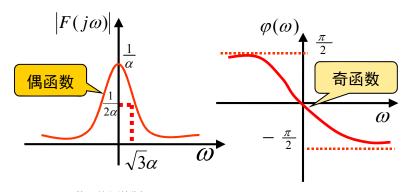
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & (t \ge 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

幅频特性

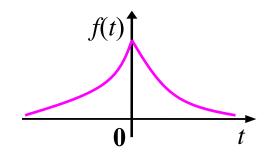
相频特性

$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$
 $\varphi(\omega) = -arctg(\frac{\omega}{\alpha})$



双边指数

$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} \left(-\infty < t < +\infty \right)$$



幅频特性

相频特性

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \qquad \varphi(\omega) = 0$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = 0$$

