

#### 第三讲

# 傅立叶变换

《数字信号处理》第一部分



- 连续周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FS)
- 连续非周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FT)
- 连续时间信号的采样及采样定理
- 离散时间信号的傅立叶变换(DTFT)



4.海交通大学 机械系统与振动圆家重点实验室

2016年9月20日星期二



### 连续周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FS)

■ 连续周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FS)

- ■连续非周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FT)
- ■连续时间信号的采样及采样定理
- 离散时间信号的傅立叶变换(DTFT)



### 连续周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FS)

- ■连续周期信号的傅立叶级数
  - ■周期信号 x(t),周期为T,基波角频率为 $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T$ 。在满 足狄氏条件时,可展成

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t) \right]$$

称为三角形式的傅里叶级数,其系数

- ■直流分量
- $a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) dt$
- ■余弦分量的幅度  $a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$



■正弦分量的幅度  $b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$ 

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### 连续周期时间信号的傅立叶变换(FS)

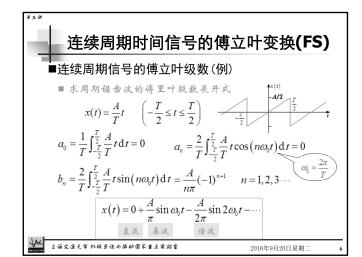
- ■连续周期信号的傅立叶级数的狄义赫利(Dirichlet) 条件
  - 根据高等数学的知识,我们知道,满足"狄义赫利 (Dirichlet) 条件"的任何周期函数可以展成"正交函数线性 组合"的无穷级数--傅立叶级数
  - (1)同一个周期内 间断点的个数有限;
  - (2)同一个周期内 极大值和极小值的数目有限;
  - (3)同一个周期内 信号"绝对可积"

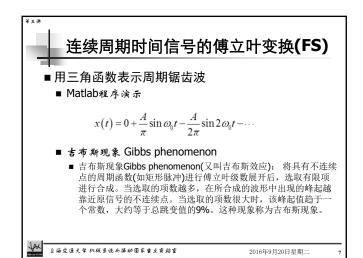
$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} |x(t)| \mathrm{d}t < \infty$$

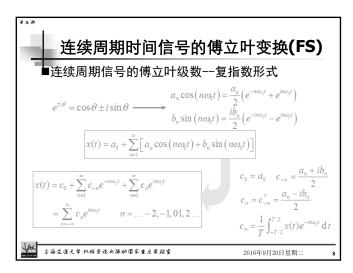


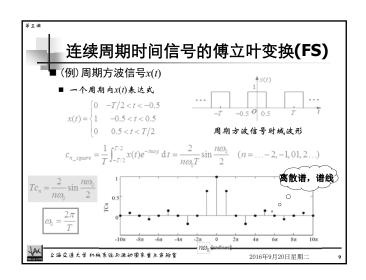
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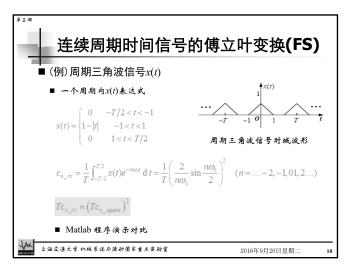
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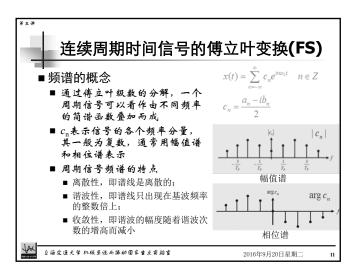


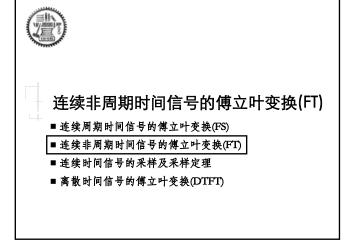


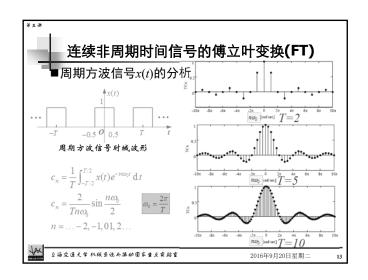


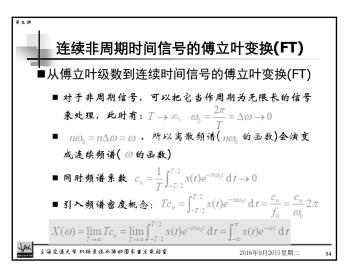


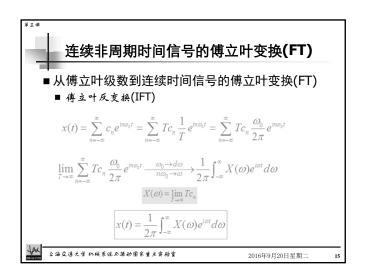


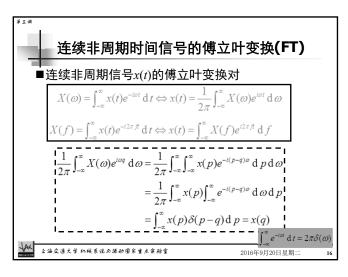


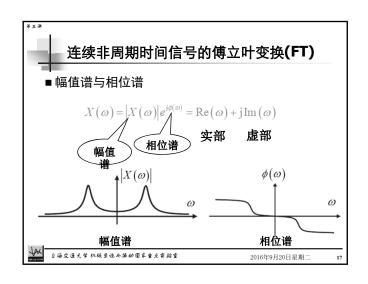


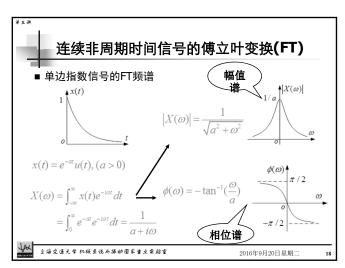


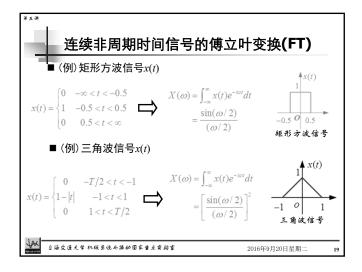


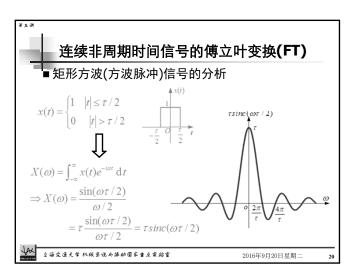


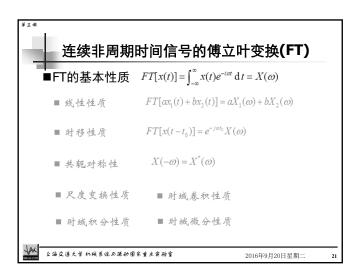


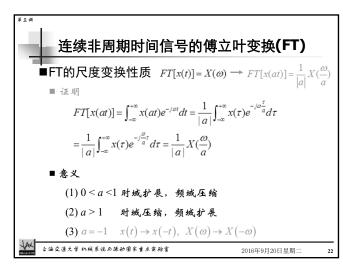


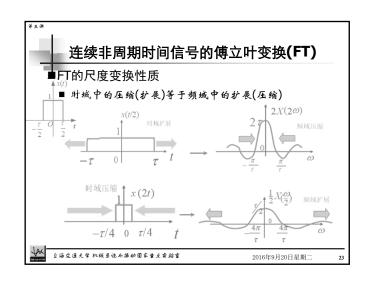


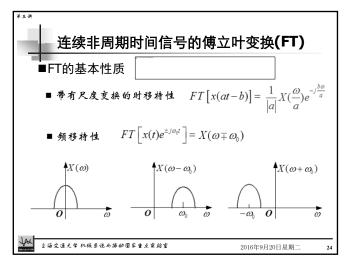


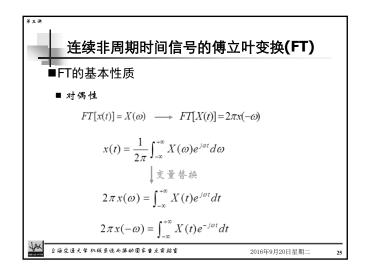


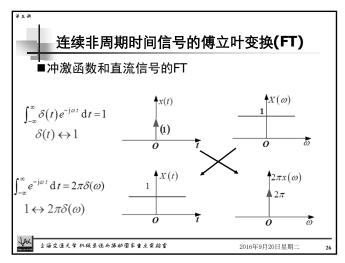


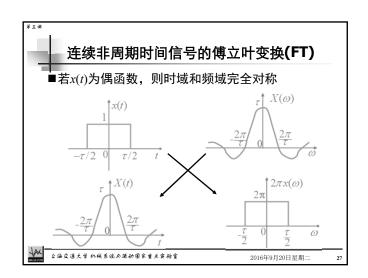


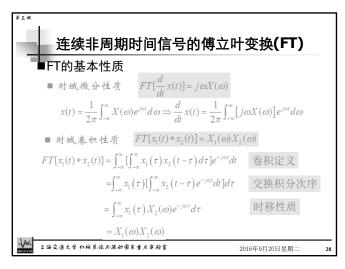


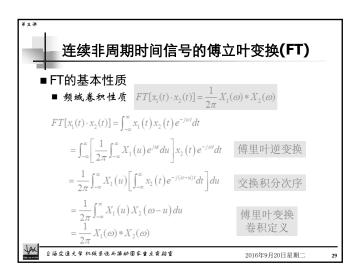


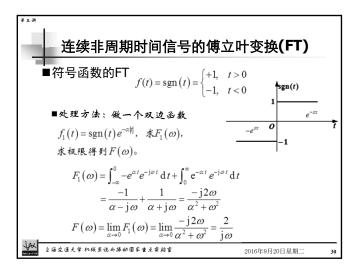


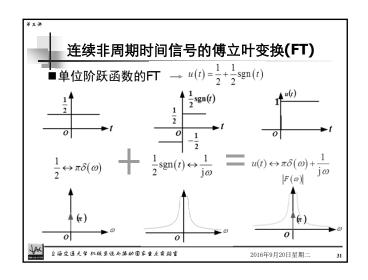


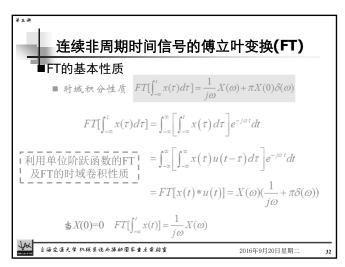


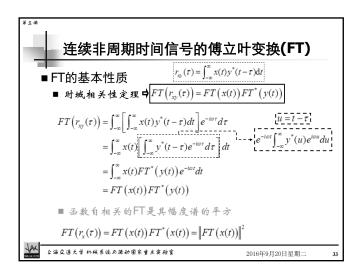


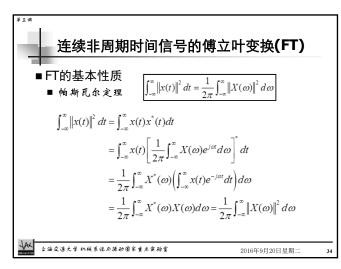


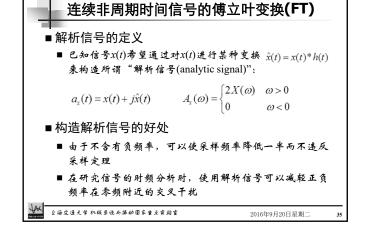


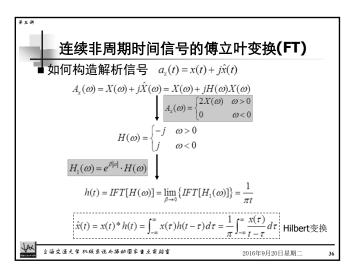


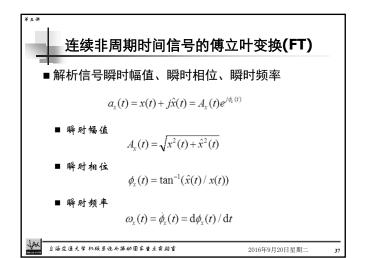


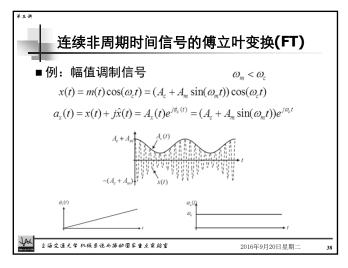


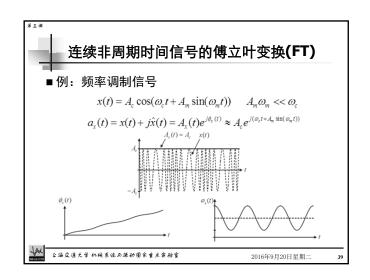


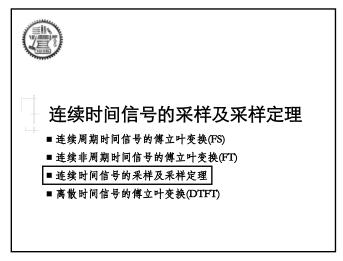


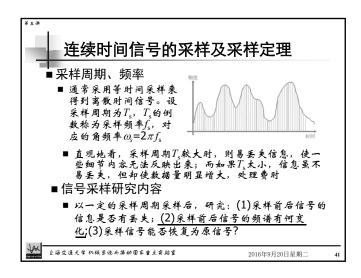


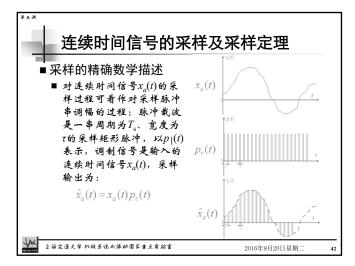


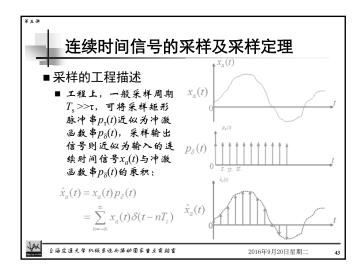


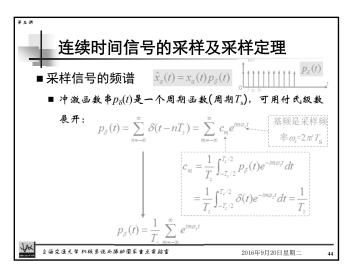


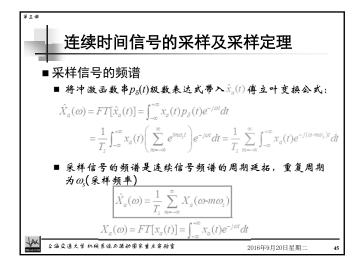


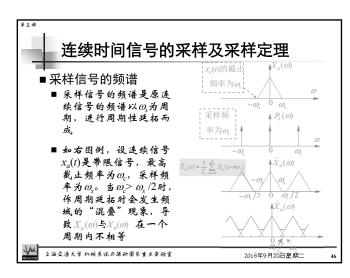


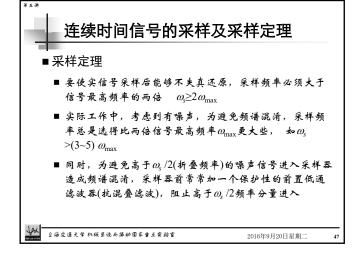


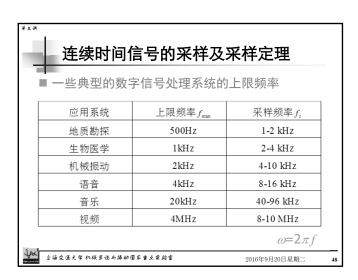
















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