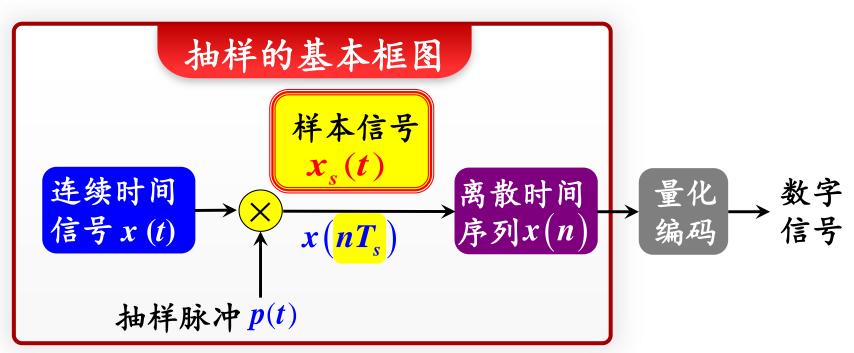
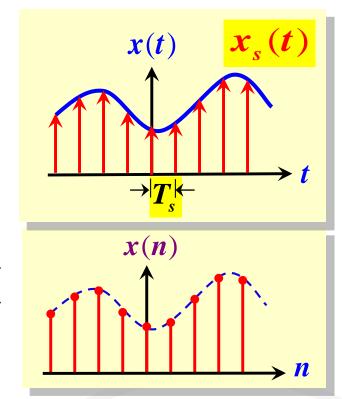
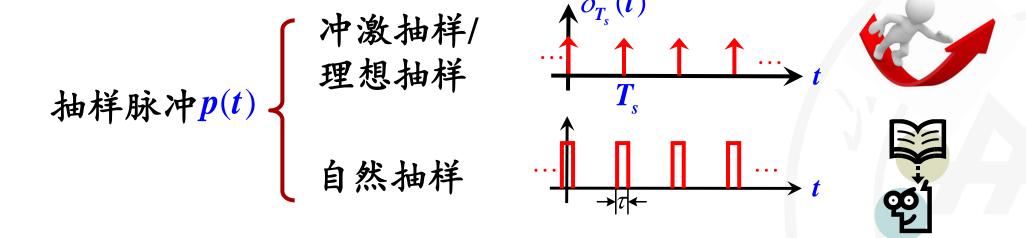
1. 信号的抽样







1. 信号的抽样

理想情况下,采用冲激串作为采样信号:

$$p(t) = \delta_{T_s}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_s)$$

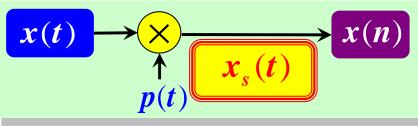
对应的样本信号

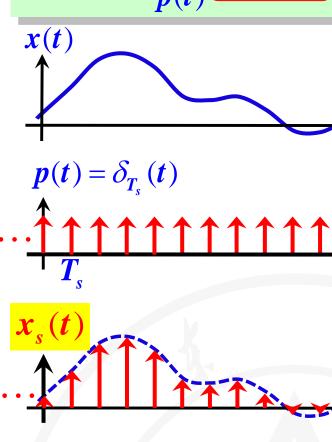
$$x_{s}(t) = x(t)p(t)$$

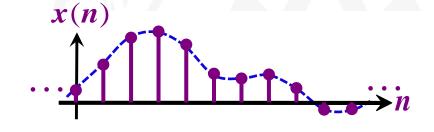
$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT_{s})\delta(t-nT_{s})$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)\delta(t-nT_{s})$$

x(n)是否保留了x(t)的全部信息?







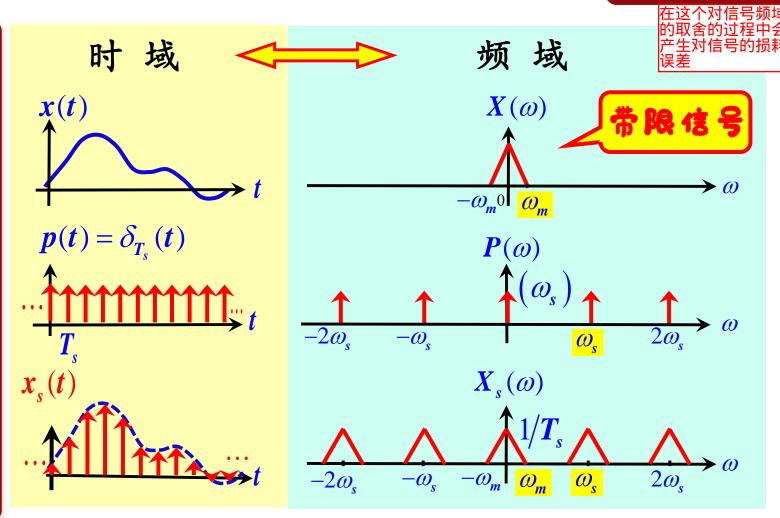
频

域

1

x(n)是否保留了x(t)的全部信息?





有限带宽信号,即:

$$|\omega| > \omega_m \text{ pt}, X(\omega) = 0,$$

其中 0 为信号的最高频率。

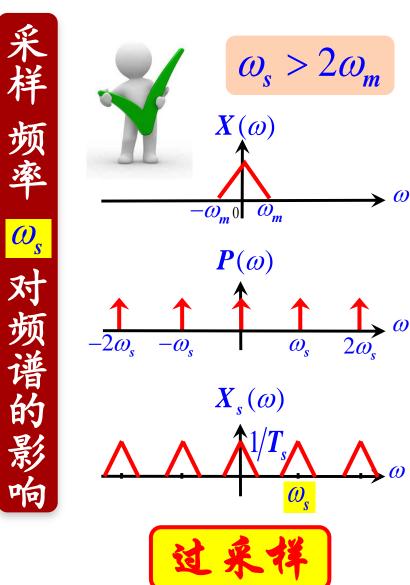
$$X_{p}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * P(\omega)]$$

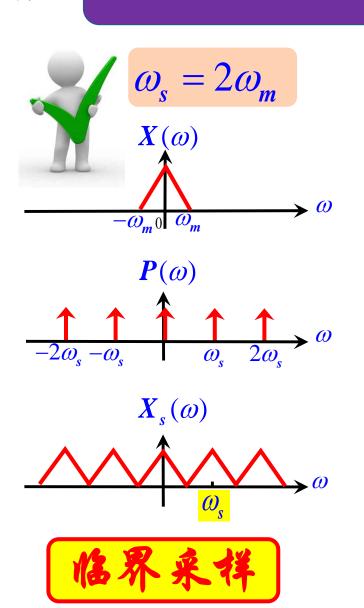
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * \left[\frac{2\pi}{T_{s}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_{s}) \right]$$

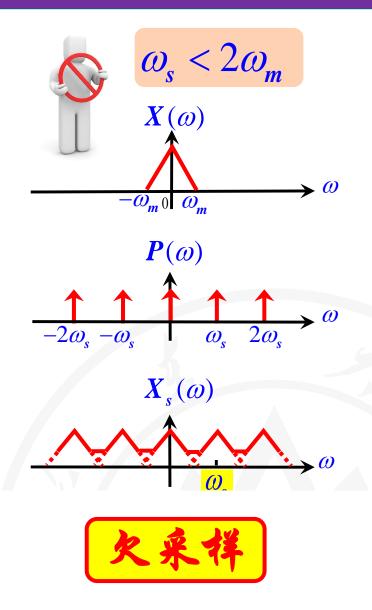
$$=\frac{1}{T_s}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}X(\omega-n\omega_s)$$

理想样本信号的频谱是连续信号频谱的周期性延拓!

$\omega_s \ge 2\omega_m$ 耐, 可由 x(n) 完全重建 x(t) !

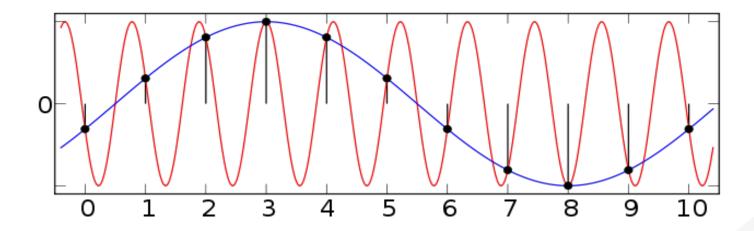






混叠

Distortion/artifact that results when the signal reconstructed from samples is different from the original continuous signal due to improper sampling.







Down-Sample



Why does it happen



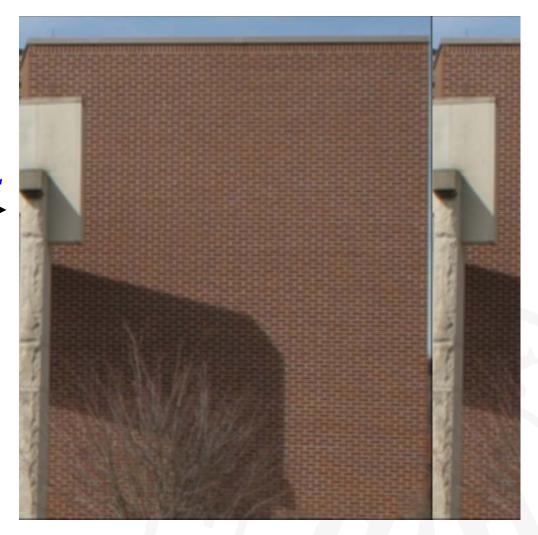
How to reduce







Low pass filtering

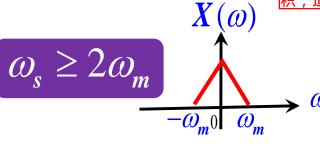


3. 样本信号的重建

2

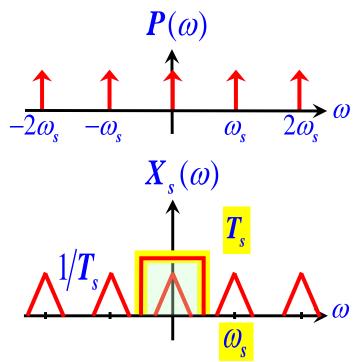
如何由x(n) 无失真地恢复x(t)? 需要什么条件?

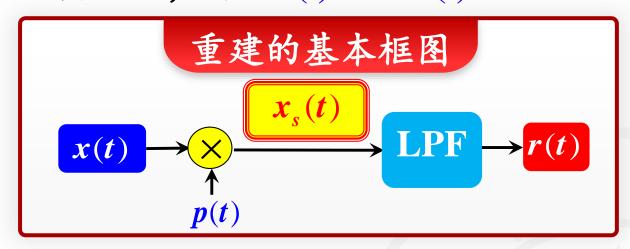
这里有一个Ts的增益是因为在用 (t)进行取样的时候,其频域为ws· (w),然后与X(w)卷积,造成了一个ws即1/Ts的衰减



将 $x_s(t)$ 通过一个增益为 T_s ,截止频率 $\omega_m < \omega_c < \omega_s - \omega_m$

的理想低通滤波器,输出r(t)就是x(t)。





$$\boldsymbol{H}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{T}_{s}, & |\omega| < \omega_{c} \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_{c} \end{cases}, \quad \omega_{m} < \omega_{c} < \omega_{s} - \omega_{m}$$

3. 样本信号的重建

分析时域的情况,

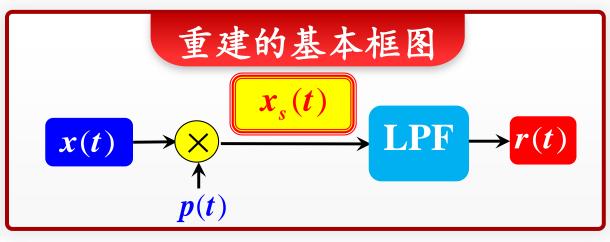
$$r(t) = x_p(t) * h(t)$$

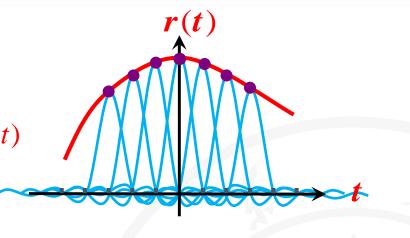
$$= \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT_s) \delta(t - nT_s) \right| * h(t)$$

$$= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} x(nT_s)h(t-nT_s) \qquad h(t) = \frac{\omega_c T}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(\omega_c t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT_s) \operatorname{sinc}[\omega_c(t-nT_s)]$$

肉插公式





完全重建!

奈奎斯特采样定理

设x(t)为带限信号,即在 $|\omega| > \omega_m$ 时, $X(\omega) = 0$,若以频率 ω_s 或时间间隔 T_s 对该信号进行采样,并且满足 $\omega_s \geq 2\omega_m$ 或 $T_s \leq 1/(2f_m)$,则x(t)可以惟一地由其样本确定。

将样本信号 $x_s(t)$ 串通过一截止频率 $\omega_m < \omega_c < \omega_s - \omega_m$ 的理想低通滤波器,则可恢复原信号 x(t)。



Harry Nyquist 1889-1976 美国物理学家

秦奎斯特采祥频率 Nyquist Sampling Rate

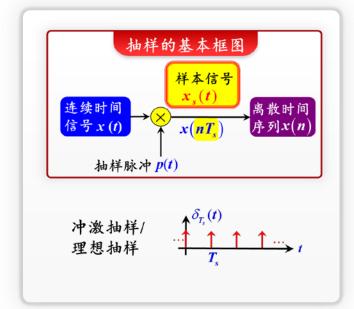
秦奎斯特采样间隔 Nyquist Sampling Interval

$$f_s = 2f_m$$

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2f_m}$$

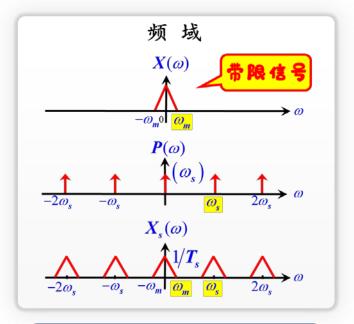
内容回顾

信号的抽样



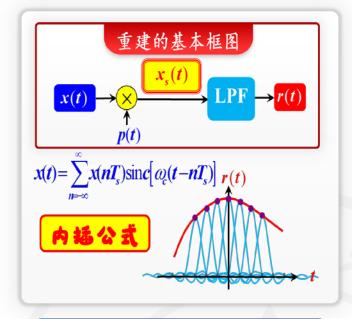
时域◆频域

样本信号的频谱



连续信号频谱的 周期性延招!

样本信号的重建



 $\omega_s \ge 2\omega_m$ 耐, 完全重建!

信号的抽样与重建 —— 课后作业



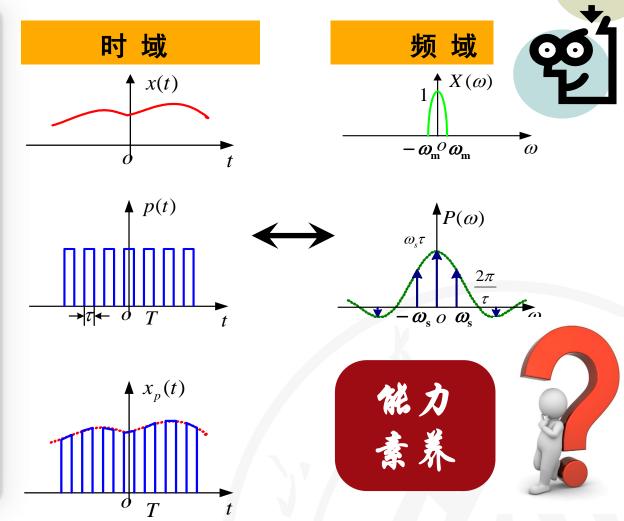
采样脉冲是周期矩形脉冲时,

$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} G_{\tau}(t - nT_{s})$$

称为自然采样。

试分析自然采样情况下:

- (1) 样本信号的频谱;
- (2) 能否完全重建? 完全重建的条件? 如何完全重建?



信号的抽样与重建 ——课后作业



3-39

3-42

周期矩形脉冲信号的频谱为:

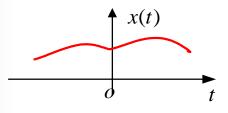
$$P(\omega) = \omega_s \tau \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa\left(\frac{k\omega_s \tau}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

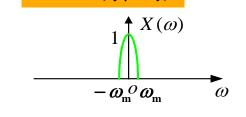
样本信号的频谱为:

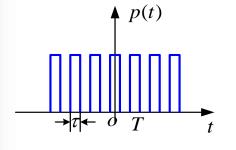
$$X_{s}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * P(\omega)]$$

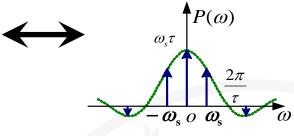
$$= \frac{\tau}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa \left(\frac{k\omega_{s}\tau}{2} \right) X(\omega - k\omega_{s})$$

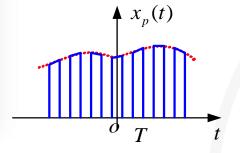
时 域

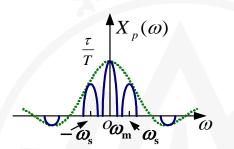






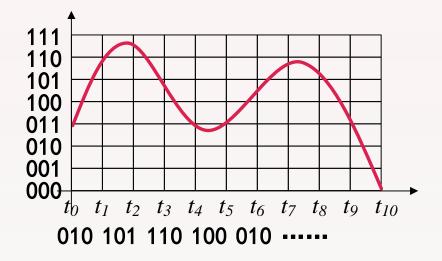






信号的抽样与重建 —— 延伸阅读

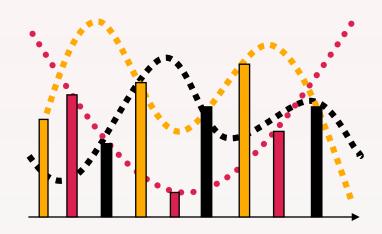
实现连续信号离散化,为信号的数字处理奠定基础。



脉冲编码调制 (PCM)

Pulse Code Modulation

实现信号的时分复用,为多路信号 传输提供理论基础。



时分多路通信(TDM)

Time Division Multiplexing