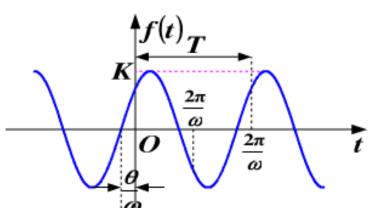
# § 1.3 典型信号

1.3.1 典型连续时间信号

#### 1. 正弦信号

$$f(t) = K\sin(\omega t + \theta)$$



振幅: K

周期: 
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$$

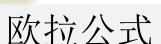
频率: **f** 

角频率:  $\omega = 2\pi f$ 

初相:  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 

性质: 正弦信号对时间的微分和积分仍然是正弦信号形式

#### 2. 复指数信号



$$e^{i\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + i\sin(\omega t)$$



阅读p2-4及教材对应 内容,讨论复指数信 号与直流信号、实指 数信号、虚指数信号 和振荡信号的关系

$$f(t) = Ke^{st} (-\infty < t < \infty)$$
$$= Ke^{\sigma t} \cos(\omega t) + iKe^{\sigma t} \sin(\omega t)$$

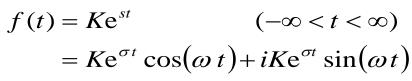
$$s = \sigma + i\omega$$
  $\sigma, \omega$  均为实常数,  $\omega$ 的单位 $rad/s$ 

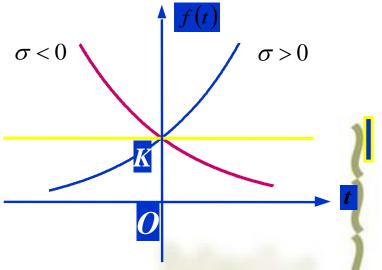
### 讨论:

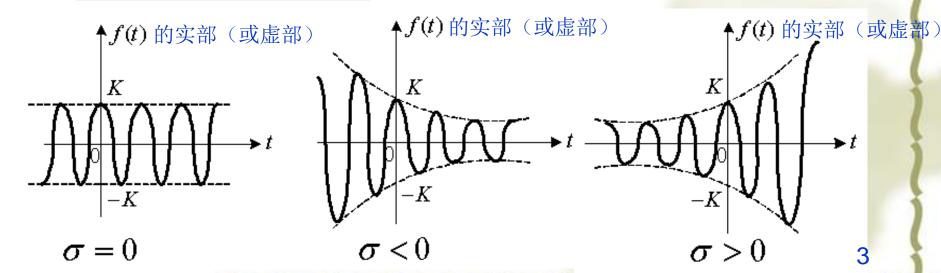
$$\sigma = \omega = 0$$
 直流

$$\omega = 0$$
 实指数信号  $\begin{cases} \sigma < 0 \\ \sigma > 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{cases}
\omega \neq 0, \sigma = 0 & \text{等幅} \\
\omega \neq 0, \sigma < 0 & \text{衰减} \\
\omega \neq 0, \sigma > 0 & \text{增幅}
\end{cases}$$
振荡







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$$\sigma = 0, x(t) = ke^{j\omega t} = k(\cos \omega t + j\sin \omega t)$$

称为虚指数信号,为等幅震荡或无阻尼震荡信号,周期:

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \qquad e^{j\omega(t+T)} = e^{j\omega t} \Box e^{j\omega T} = e^{j\omega t} \Box e^{j2\pi} = e^{j\omega t}$$

幅值: 
$$\left| e^{j\omega t} \right| = \sqrt{(\cos \omega t)^2 + (\sin \omega t)^2} = 1$$

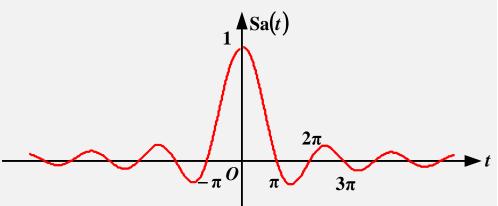
相位: 
$$\varphi = \arctan(\frac{\sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t}) = \omega t$$

常用表达式: 
$$e^{j2\pi} = 1$$
;  $e^{j\pi} = -1$ ;  $e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm j$ ;

重要性质: 指数信号对时间的微分和积分仍然是同幂的指数信号。

# 3. 抽样信号(Sampling Signal)

$$\operatorname{Sa}(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$$



#### 性质

- Sa(-t) = Sa(t), 偶函数
- t = 0, Sa(t) = 1,  $\mathbb{I} \lim_{t \to 0} Sa(t) = 1$
- Sa(t) = 0,  $t = \pm n\pi$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Sa(t) dt = \pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Sa(kt) dt = \frac{\pi}{k}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{sinc}(t) \, \mathrm{d} \, t = 1$$

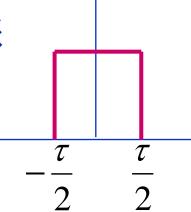
- $\lim \mathbf{Sa}(t) = \mathbf{0}$ (5)  $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$
- $\operatorname{sinc}(t) = \sin(\pi t) / (\pi t) = Sa(\pi t)$ (6)

辛格函数

# 门函数/窗函数 $G_{\tau}(t)$

(1) 
$$\rightleftharpoons$$
  $G_{\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$ 





 $G_{\tau}(t)$ 

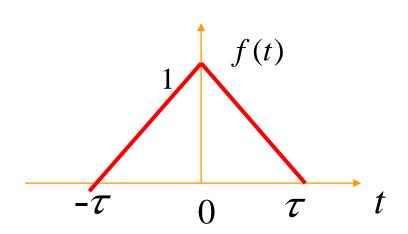
#### 也可以表示成:

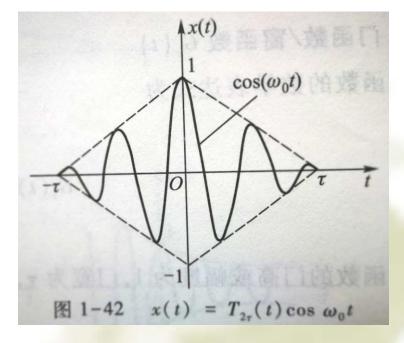
$$G_{\tau}(t) = u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2})$$

# (3)作用:信号区间筛选

# 5. 三角形脉冲

$$T_{2\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{\tau} |t| & (|t| < \tau) \\ 0 & (|t| > \tau) \end{cases}$$





三角形脉冲具有窗口特性和幅度约束特性。

# 6、单位阶跃信号(unit step)

(1) 定义 
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

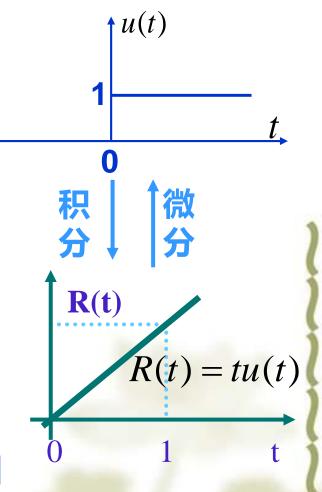
U(0)没有定义或u(0)=1/2

(2) 性质

$$u(t-t_0)$$
?

- (a)可以方便地表示某些信号
- (b)用阶跃函数表示信号的作用区间

(c) 积分 
$$R(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} u(\tau) d\tau = t u(t)$$



单位斜变信号 Unit ramp function

$$|R(t-t_0)=\int_{-\infty}^{t}u(\tau-t_0)d\tau=(t-t_0)U(t-t_0)$$

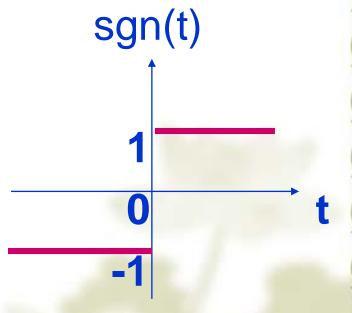
# 7.正负号函数[符号函数(sign)] sgn(t)

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} \chi sgn(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t > 0) \\ -1 & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

#### Sgn(0)没有定义或Sgn(0)=0

# 可用阶跃表示

$$sgn(t) = 2u(t) - 1$$



# 8、单位冲激信号(Unit Impulse) 又叫 冲激函数 或 狄拉克 (Dirac) 函数

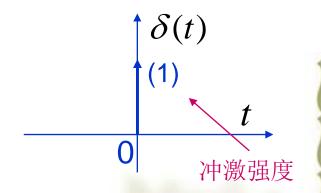
(或Dirac-Delta函数)

(1) 定义

$$\delta(t) = 0 \quad \text{for } t \neq 0$$

$$\delta(t) = \infty \quad \text{for } t = 0$$

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



可以由普通函数极限获得:门函数、三角形脉冲函数、抽样函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Sa(kt) dt = \frac{\pi}{k} \qquad \delta(t) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{k}{\pi} Sa(kt)$$

讨论—电路:电容充放电 奇异函数是强度极大、作用时间极短一种物理量 的理想化模型。

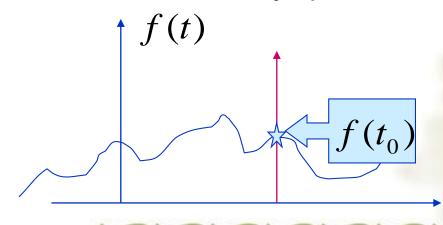
# (2) 性质

1、乘积性质  $f(t)\delta(t)=f(0)\delta(t)$  f(t) 在t=0处连续  $\delta(t-t_0)f(t)=\delta(t-t_0)f(t_0)$ 

#### 2、抽样性(筛选)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) f(0) dt = f(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) f(t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$



3、偶函数 
$$\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$$

4、积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t) \qquad \frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t-b} \delta(\tau - a) d\tau = 0$$

5、尺度变换特性

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$$

#### 6、冲激导函数 (冲激偶) (Unit doublet)

沖激偶的性质 
$$\delta'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}\delta(t)$$
 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta'(\tau)d\tau = \delta(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) dt = 0$$
 奇对称

$$f(t)\delta'(t) = f(0)\delta'(t) - f'(0)\delta(t)$$
 乘积特性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) f(t) dt = -f'(0)$$
 积分特性 
$$(f(t)\delta(t))' = (f(0)\delta(t))'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t-t_0)f(t)dt = -f'(t_0)$$

$$\mathcal{S}^{(n)}(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{1}{a^n} \mathcal{S}^{(n)}(t)$$

$$\delta^{(n)}(-t) = (-1)^n \delta^{(n)}(t)$$

 $= f(t)\delta'(t) + f'(t)\delta(t)$ 

 $= f(t)\delta'(t) + f'(0)\delta(t)$ 

 $=f(0)\delta'(t)$ 

思考: 积分 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-2\tau} \delta(\tau) d\tau$$
 等于 ( )

$$2 \varepsilon(t)$$
  $\varepsilon(t)$   $\delta(t) + \varepsilon(t)$   $\delta(t)$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t + \cos \pi t)(\delta(t) + \delta'(t))dt =$$

#### 思考:下列关于冲激函数性质的表达式不正确的是(BHIK)

$$\mathbf{A} \quad f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$$

$$\mathbf{B} \quad \mathcal{S}(at) = \frac{1}{a} \mathcal{S}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) \, \mathrm{d} \, \tau = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\mathbf{D} \quad \delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\mathbf{E} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) \, \mathrm{d} \, t = 0$$

$$\mathbf{F} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = f(0)$$

$$G f(t+1)\delta(t) = f(1)\delta(t)$$

$$\mathbf{H} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \delta(t)$$

I 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta'(t) dt = f'(0) \qquad J \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta'(\tau) d\tau = \delta(t)$$

$$\mathbf{J} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta'(\tau) \, \mathrm{d} \, \tau = \delta(t)$$

$$\mathbf{K} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t - t_0) \delta(t) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\mathbf{K} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t-t_0) \delta(t) dt = f(t_0) \quad \mathbf{L} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{t-b} \delta(\tau-a) d\tau = u(t-a-b)$$

思考: 
$$\int_{y}^{x} \delta(z_1 \Theta z_2) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$X, Y, Z_1, Z_2,$$
 分别是什么?

Θ是什么符号能够满足公式 15

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t-2)^2 \delta'(-t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2t)}{t} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^3 - 3t^2 + 5t - 1) \delta'(t - 1) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^3 + 5) \delta(\frac{t}{2}) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} (2-x)\delta'(x)dx$$

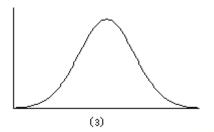
 $-\infty$ 

$$\int \sin 2\tau \delta'(2\tau - 1)d\tau = ?$$

$$(1-t)\frac{d\left[e^{-2t}\delta(t)\right]}{dt}$$

#### 9. 高斯函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}$$



它的所有阶导数都是连续的

例 1-12 求下列信号的导函数。

① 
$$x_1(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$
; ②  $x_2(t) = \sin 3tu(t)$ 

# 1.3.2 典型离散时间信号



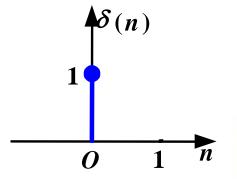
阅读p18-23及教材对应内 容,学习离散时间信号.

## 1. 单位冲激/单位脉冲/单位样值序列

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 0, n \neq 0 \\ 1, n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 0, n \neq 0 \\ 1, n = 0 \end{cases}$$



显然 $x(n)\delta(n) = x(0)\delta(n)$ ,一般: $x(n)\delta(n-m) =$ 

$$\delta(t)$$
用强度表示  $(t \to 0)$ ,幅度为  $\infty$ );  $\delta(n)$ 在 $n = 0$ 取有限值1。

$$\infty$$
);

$$\uparrow u(n) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n) =$$

# 2. 单位阶跃序列

$$\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{n}) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \ge 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(n) = u(n) - u(n-1)$$
 一阶后向差分

$$u(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(n-k) \quad \underline{\underline{m} = n-k} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{n} \delta(m) \quad \underline{\underline{\$mn}}$$

# 3. 矩形序列

$$G_{N}(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le n \le N - 1 \\ 0 & n < 0, n \ge N \end{cases}$$

$$-1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & N - 1 & n \end{cases}$$

#### 与其它序列的关系:

$$G_N(n) = u(n) - u(n-N)$$

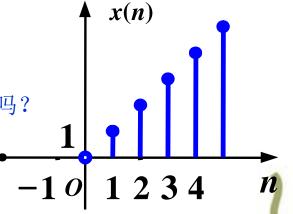
$$G_N(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \dots + \delta(n-(N-1)) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \delta(n-k)$$

# 4. 斜变序列

$$x(n) = nu(n)$$

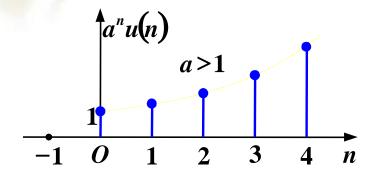
# 5. 指数序列

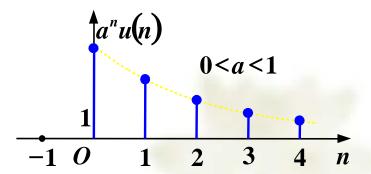
$$X(n) = nu(n-1)$$
 相同吗?

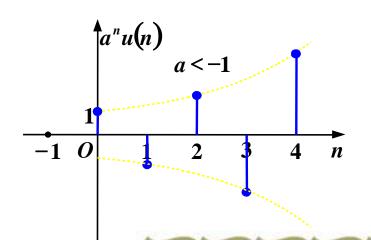


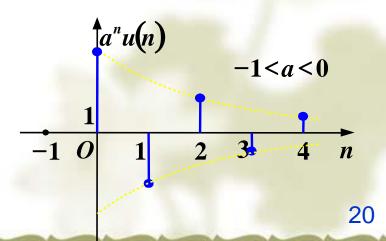
实指数序列

$$x(n)=a^nu(n)$$









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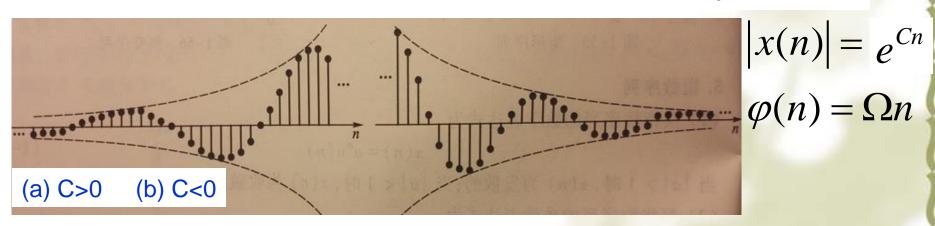
# 复指数序列

$$x(n)=Ce^{j\Omega n}=C\cos\Omega n+jC\sin\Omega n=\left|x(n)\right|e^{j\varphi(n)}$$
C为常数,序列振幅保持恒定。  $\left|x(n)\right|=\left|C\right|$ 

$$\varphi(n) = \Omega n$$

或

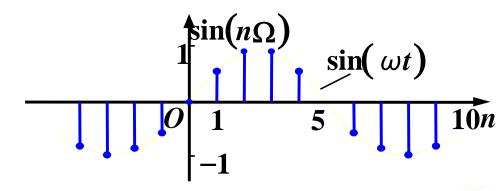
$$x(n) = e^{(C+j\Omega)n} = e^{Cn}e^{j\Omega n} = e^{Cn}(\cos\Omega n + j\sin\Omega n)$$



计算 
$$(3^n - 2^n)$$
 [δ(n) + δ(n + 2)]

# 6. 正弦序列

$$x(n) = \sin(\Omega n)$$



模拟信号  $x(t) = \sin \omega t$  采样  $x(nT_s) = \sin \omega nT_s$ 

则:  $\Omega = \omega T_s = \frac{\omega}{f_s}$  即数字角频率  $\Omega$ 是模拟角频率 $\omega$ 关于采样频率  $f_s$ 的归一化频率。

Ω 单位 弧度 连续 离散域的数字频率

# [讨论]:正弦序列的周期性

周期序列: x(n+N)=x(n) 其中N为序列周期,为任意正整数

$$x(n) = \sin \Omega n = \sin[\Omega(n+N)]$$

$$\Omega N = 2\pi \cdot m$$
 m是任意整数

即: 若 
$$\frac{2\pi}{\Omega} = \frac{N}{m}$$
 因为N为序列周期,为任意正整数,m也是整数

有理数,则正弦序列为周期序列,且周期 $N = \frac{2\pi m}{n}$ 

|无理数,则正弦序列为非周期序列

结论:  $\Omega$  中必须包含  $\pi$  因子,正弦序列为周期序列; 复指数序列的结论同上。

P37 例1-14

 $x = \sin(4/11^*pi^*n);$ 

$$N = 11$$

# 信号处理及其目的信号处理是指:

对信号进行提取、变换、分析和综合等处理过程的统称

信号处理的目的:

去除信号中冗余的和次要的部分;

去伪存真

或滤除信号中混杂的噪声和干扰。

特征提取

把信号变成易于进行分析和识别的形式。

编码解码

把信号变成易于传输、交换与存储的形式(编码),或从编码信号中恢复出原始信号(解码)。

完成实验一

作业问题

#### 第一章作业:

- 1.1节
- 1. (2)
- 2. (3) (4)
- 3.
- 5.

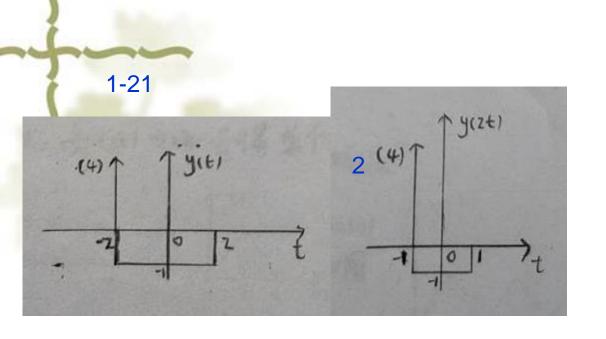
#### 1.2节

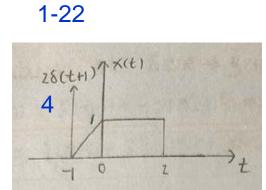
- 7. (2) (3)
- 8.
- 9.
- 10. (2)
- 11.

#### 1.3节

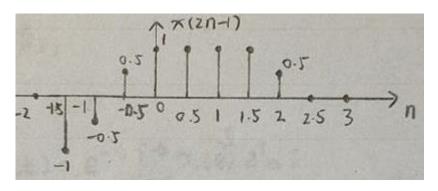
- 12. (2) (5)
- 14. (2) (4)

- 15.
- 16. (5) (6)
- 17. (2) (3) (5)
- 19. (3)
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25. (2)
- 26.
- 28.
- 30. (2)
- 31.
- 33. (1) (3)
- 34.
- 36. (3)

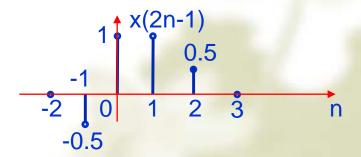




#### 1-25



x在2n-1点的值作为新函数在n点的值



解: x(t)= u(t)-u(t-2)
-: 系统是线性时不变连续系统。
-: 经过第1个系统得到的输出为 u(t)-zu(t-1)+u(t-2)-u(t-2)+zu(t-3)
= u(t)-zu(t-1)+zu(t-3)-u(t-4)

有别输入 u(t), u(t-1), u(t-3), u(t-4),

输出为 u(t)-zu(t-1)+u(t-2)①

u(t-1)-zu(t-2)+u(t-3) ②

... y(t)= 0-2×3+2×3 -0= u(t)-4 u(t-1) +5u(t-2) -5u(t-4)+4u(t-5)-u(t-6)

4 tt -3 7-24 (t-4)+ u(t-5/3)

U(t-41-211 (t-5)+ U(t-6)(9)