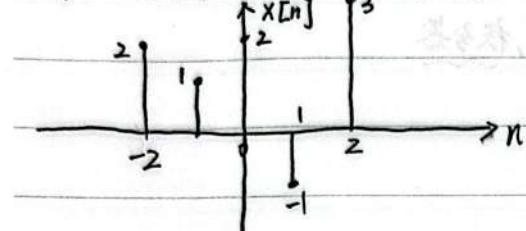


$$\textcircled{1} \quad \delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \delta[n-k] \quad (\text{设想不断在移的离散脉冲})$$

在这种理念下，一切离散序列都可由若干  $m\delta[k]$  来表示。

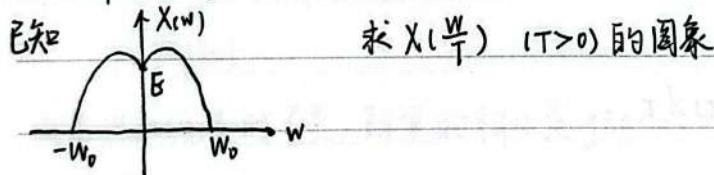
例如： $x[n] = 2\delta[n+2] + \delta[n+1] + 2\delta[n] - \delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2]$



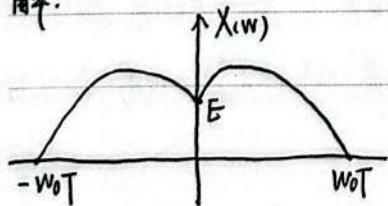
表示： $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]$   
当  $n=k$  时， $x[n]$  的值。

同样的：方波也可以用  $u(t)$  平移后作差表示。

△第五章还有涉及变量的公式：



解：



## 六. 系统的基本性质

△系统： $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{系统}} y(t)$

### ① 线性系统与非线性系统

a. 齐次性： $\forall x(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ ,  $\alpha x(t) \rightarrow \alpha y_1(t)$

b. 叠加性：若  $\forall x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ ,  $\forall x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

那么  $x_1(t) + x_2(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) + y_2(t)$

## 第一章 信号与系统基本概念

### 二. 基本概念 (一些新定义, 其他延承微积分基本知识)

① 连续:  $x(t)$  连续周期:  $x(t) = x(t+M\tau)$  最小正位  $\tau/N$ : 基波周期

离散:  $x[n]$

$x[n] = x[n+mN]$

②  $x(t) = X_e(t) + X_o(t)$

其中  $X_e(t) = \frac{1}{2} [x(t) + x(-t)]$  偶信号

$X_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} [x(t) - x(-t)]$  奇信号

### ③ 功率信号和能量信号

a. 无限大区间内,

$$\text{连续}, E = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\text{离散}, E = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2$$

$$P = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2$$

b. 两种信号定义:

能量信号:  $0 < E < \infty$ , 而  $P = 0$

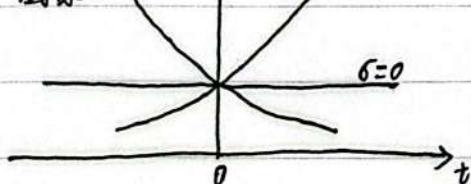
功率信号:  $0 < P < \infty$ , 而  $E = \infty$

### 二. 基本的连续/离散时间信号

#### ① I. 实指数信号:

$$x(t) = Ce^{st}, C \text{ 和 } s \text{ 均为常数.}$$

图象:  $s < 0$   $x(t) \nearrow$   $s > 0$



解：利用欧拉公式。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{先设 } f(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t e^{-at} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot t e^{-at} dt \quad \text{代入 } \sin t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{jt} - e^{-jt}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{df(a)}{da} &= (-t) \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} e^{-at} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-(a+j)t} - e^{-(a-j)t}] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = [-e^{-t}]_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a+j} - \frac{1}{a-j} \right) = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{-2j}{a^2+1} = -\frac{1}{a^2+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{df(a)}{da} = \frac{-1}{a^2+1} \quad f(a) = -\arctan(a) + C \quad ①$$

$\because a \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\frac{\sin t}{t} < 1$ , 为有界量；而  $e^{-at} \rightarrow 0$ , 为无穷小量

$\therefore t \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $f(t) \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \text{代入 } ① \text{ 式中}, f(+\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(a) = -\arctan(a) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

故  $a=0$  时,  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 得证。

### 三. 信号运算与自变量代换

#### ① 对应特殊点法

#### ② 标准法步骤：

1. 化成标准形式

2. 前有负号翻转

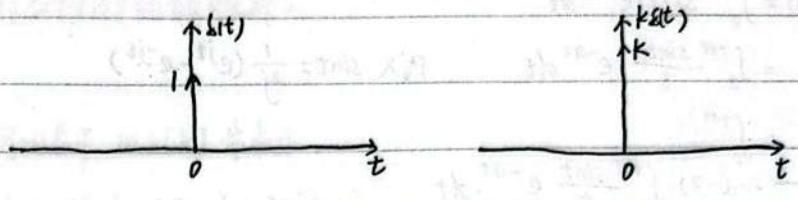
3. 系数大于1压缩，小于1拉伸

4. 加号左移，减号右移

利用平移思想，也可以再理解两组公式：

连续单位冲激信号

$$\delta(t) = \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} +\infty, t=0 \\ 0, t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



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

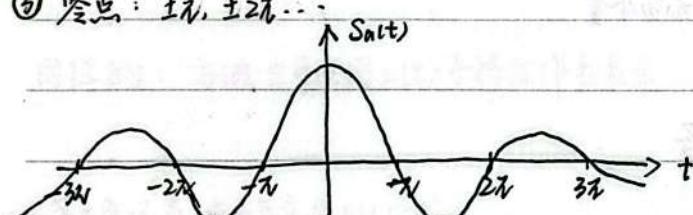
④ 抽样函数 Sa(t)

$$\text{定义: } Sa(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t} \quad \text{Matlab 中, } \text{sinc}t = \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t}$$

① 由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$ , 故定义  $Sa(0) = 1$ .

② 偶函数

③ 零点:  $\pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$



相关性质:

$$1. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Sa(t) dt = \pi, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} Sa(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(W_0 t)}{t} dt = \begin{cases} \pi, & W_0 > 0 \\ -\pi, & W_0 < 0 \end{cases}$$

△ 证:

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(W_0 t)}{W_0 t} \cdot d(W_0 t)$$

• 当  $W_0 > 0$  时,  $t \rightarrow -\infty, W_0 t \rightarrow -\infty; t \rightarrow +\infty, W_0 t \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$  原式  $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \pi$

• 当  $W_0 < 0$  时,  $t \rightarrow -\infty, W_0 t \rightarrow +\infty; t \rightarrow +\infty, W_0 t \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow$  原式  $= \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\pi$ .

△ 证:  $\int_0^{+\infty} Sa(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$

## II. 复指数信号

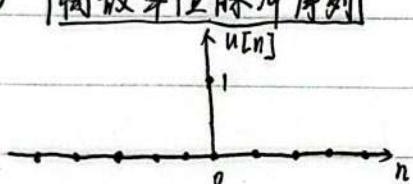
常用欧拉公式：

$$\begin{cases} e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos(\omega_0 t) + j \sin(\omega_0 t) \\ \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}) \\ \cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) \end{cases}$$

常用三角函数公式：共12个。

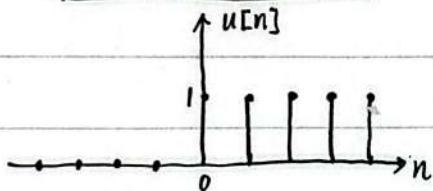
### ② | 单位脉冲序列 |

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



### ③ | 单位阶跃序列 |

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 0 \\ 1, & n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



两者关系：  $\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \delta[k]$$

(证明  $u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \delta[k]$ :

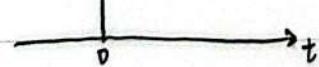
对n进行分类：当  $n < 0$  时， $\sum_{k=0}^n \delta[k] = 0$

当  $n \geq 0$  时， $\sum_{k=0}^n \delta[k] = \delta[0] = 1$

与  $u[n]$  表达式一致，得证。)

### ④ | 单位阶跃信号 |

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



$t=0$  处  $u(t)$  无定义。

No. ....

Date

#### ④ 因果系统和非因果系统

因果性：输出仅取决于现在及过去的输入。

判断： $y[n] \leq x[n]$

#### ⑤ 可逆系统与不可逆系统

可逆：不同输入  $\rightarrow$  不同输出

不可逆：两个以上不同输入  $\rightarrow$  相同输出

#### ⑥ 稳定系统和不稳定系统

若输入有界  $\rightarrow$  则输出有界

如下微分方程描述的系统：

## ② 时变系统与时不变系统

1. 定义： $\forall x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$ ，对  $\forall t_0 \in R$ ，都有  $\forall x(t-t_0) \rightarrow y(t-t_0)$ ，函数类似

(物理意义：系统不随时间变化而变化)

△ 判断：

例题： $y[n] = n x[n]$

解答： $x[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\text{ }} n f[n] = n x[n-n_0]$ ，该为实际的输出  
 $f[n]$

而若该系统是时不变，期望的输出是  $y[n-n_0] = (n-n_0)x[n-n_0]$

两者不同，是时变系统

· 微分器  $y(t) = \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$  是时不变

· 积分器  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$  是时不变

△ 性质：

时不变  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{串联} \\ \text{并联} \end{array} \right. \text{ 仍是时不变}$

## ③ 记忆系统与无记忆系统

定义：输出仅取决于当下输入，无记忆系统  $\xrightarrow{\text{判据}}$   $y$  括号内和  $x$  括号内一样  
 反之，记忆系统

$\Delta$  性质：两个线性系统串联还是线性系统  
并联

### 线性系统判据

1. 每一项都有  $x$

2. 每一项  $x$  的次数是 1.

特殊： $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$  微分器 是线性系统， $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$  是线性系统，积分器

3.  $e^{x(t)} = 1 + x(t) + \frac{x^2(t)}{2!} + \frac{x^3(t)}{3!} \dots$  次数不是 1，非线性

$\sin x(t)$  同理， $\sin x(t) = x(t) - \frac{x^3(t)}{3!} + \frac{x^5(t)}{5!} \dots$  非线性

### 延伸：增量线性系统

问： $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = x(t)$  是增量线性系统吗？

答：不是。

由原式， $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau + C$ ，常数的存在使其非线性。

但若重新定义  $X = [x(t), y(0)] \rightarrow Y = y(t)$ ，则是线性系统。

证明： $\because y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau + C$

$$\text{而 } y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 x(\tau) d\tau + C \quad \therefore C = y(0) - \int_{-\infty}^0 x(\tau) d\tau$$

$\therefore$  将  $C$  代入原式，

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau + y(0) - \int_{-\infty}^0 x(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau + y(0) \end{aligned}$$

此时  $x(t)$  为输入， $y(t)$  为状态。下验证其线性性质：

a. 齐次性： $X = [x(t), y(0)] \rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau + y(0)$

$$aX = [ax(t), ay(0)] \rightarrow \int_0^t a x(\tau) d\tau + ay(0) = a \left[ \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau + y(0) \right] = ay(t)$$

b. 叠加性：令  $X_1 = [x_1(t), y_1(0)] \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_0^t x_1(\tau) d\tau + y_1(0)$

$$X_2 = [x_2(t), y_2(0)] \rightarrow y_2(t) = \int_0^t x_2(\tau) d\tau + y_2(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore X_1 + X_2 &= [x_1(t) + x_2(t), y_1(0) + y_2(0)] \rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^t [x_1(\tau) + x_2(\tau)] d\tau + y_1(0) + y_2(0) \\ &= y_1(t) + y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

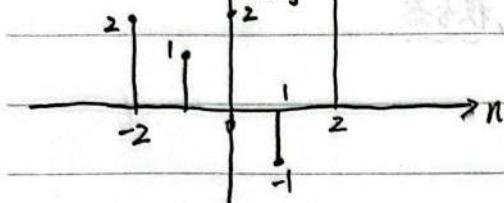
Campus  $\therefore$  原始输入和状态同时并作新的输入  $\rightarrow$  增量线性系统。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \delta[n-k] \quad (\text{设想不断右移的离散脉冲})$$

在这种理念下，一切离散序列都可由若干  $m\delta[k]$  来表示。

例如： $x[n] = 2\delta[n+2] + \delta[n+1] + 2\delta[n] - \delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2]$

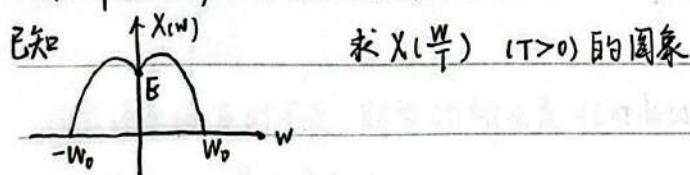


表示： $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]$

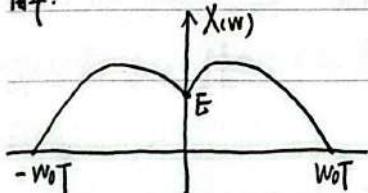
当  $n=k$  时， $x[n]$  的值。

同样的：方波也可以用  $u(t)$  平移后作差表示。

△第五章还有涉及变量的公式：



解：



六. 系统的基本性质

△系统： $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{系统}} y(t)$

① 线性系统与非线性系统

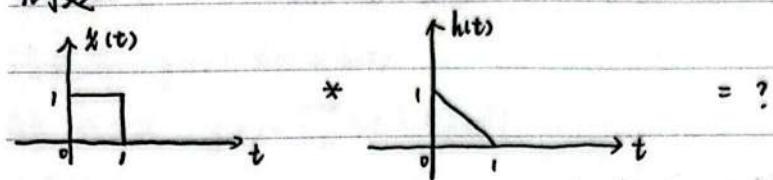
a. 齐次性： $\forall x(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ ,  $a x(t) \rightarrow a y_1(t)$

b. 叠加性：若  $\forall x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ ,  $\forall x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

那么  $x_1(t) + x_2(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) + y_2(t)$

## 【连续信号卷积 - 计算】

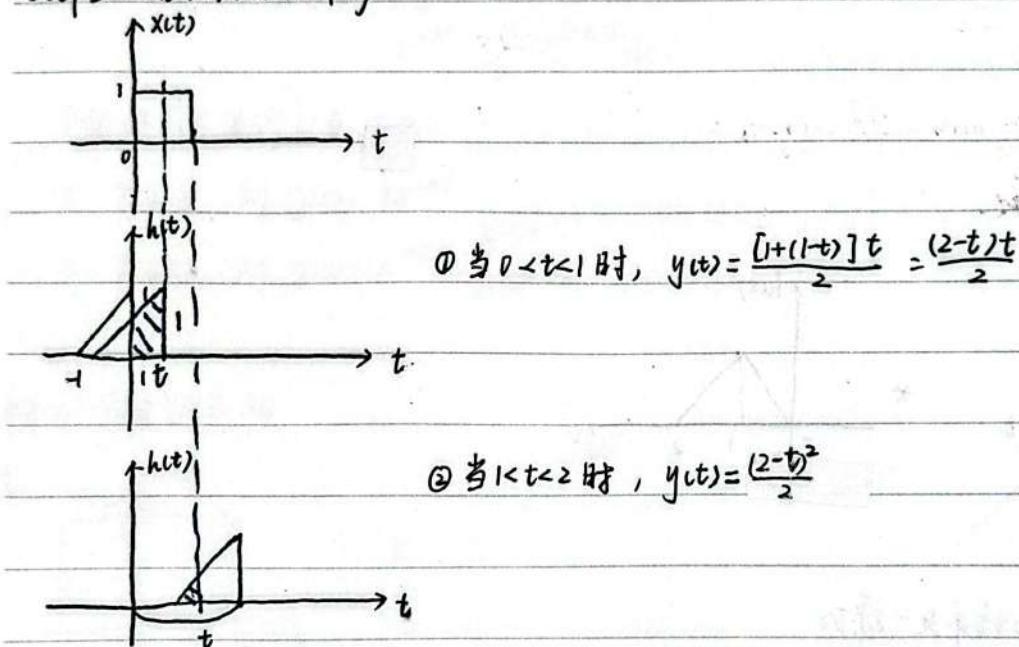
例题：



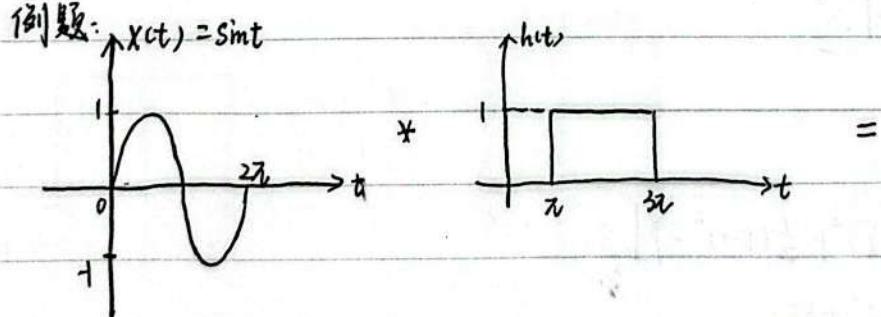
step1：边界：  $0+0 \rightarrow 0$

$$1+1 \rightarrow 2$$

step2：先翻转，后平移



例题：



step1：边界：  $0+\pi = \pi$ ,  $2\pi+3\pi = 5\pi$

step2：翻转后平移

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

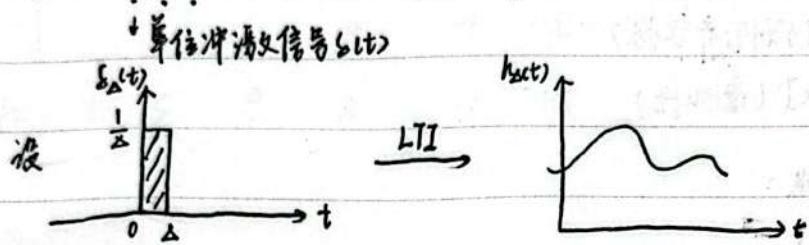
△ 注意：

①  $h[n]$  翻转！不是  $x[n]$  翻转！

② 翻转谁，平移谁！

### [连续信号卷积推导]

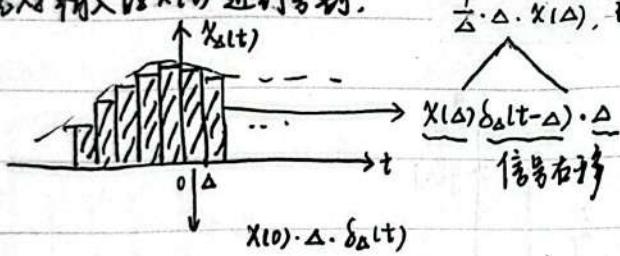
· 输入：若知道无限序列方波对应输出，则能知道所有输入对应的输出



则当  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_{\Delta}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} h_{\Delta}(t)$

先对输入  $\delta_{\Delta}(t)$  进行分割。

$\frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot \Delta \cdot x(\Delta)$ , 即原  $x(t)$  中的信号高度



… 类推,  $x_{\Delta}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t-k\Delta) \cdot \Delta$

以  $\Delta$  为间隔的阶梯函数

而又事实,  $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} x_{\Delta}(t) = x(t)$ .

下面推导离散卷积公式：

### [卷积公式完整陈述如下]

1. 离散:  $y[k] = x[k] * h[k] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] h[n-k]$

2. 连续:  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) * h(t)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau-t) d\tau.$$

④ 积分 ⑤ 相乘 ⑥ 翻转 ⑦ 平移

$$\Delta \text{ 卷积公式: } x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$

证明:

$$\text{先证明: } x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] s[n-k] \quad (\text{第-章中已证明})$$

$$x: s[n] \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} h[n]$$

$$s[n-k] \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} h[n-k] \quad (\text{由时不变性})$$

$$x[k] s[n-k] \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} x[k] h[n-k] \quad (\text{线性齐次性})$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] s[n-k] \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[n-k] \quad (\text{叠加性})$$

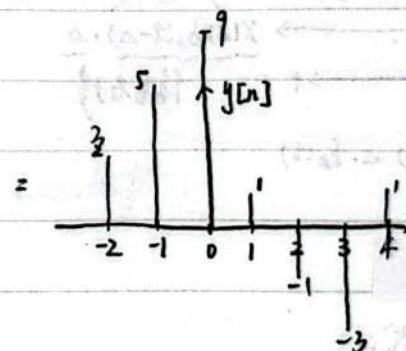
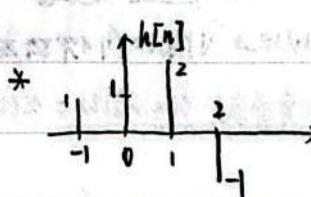
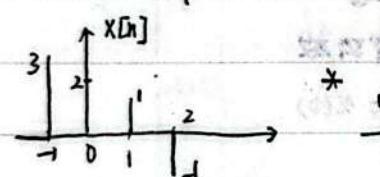
由此, 可通过卷积公式逐计算卷积:

$$x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] h[-(k-n)]$$

④求和, ①翻转 ②平移

例题: 计算:



$$\textcircled{1} h[n]: -1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1$$

$$3 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x[n]: \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \ 2 \ 1 \ -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ -3 + 4 + 1 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \quad y[0] = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \ 1 \ -1 \end{array} \therefore y[-2] = 3$$

$$3 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1$$

$$3 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 = 5 \quad \therefore y[-1] = 5$$

$$-1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1$$

$$y[1] = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \ -1 \\ -1 \ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 6 + 2 + 1 = 9 \quad y[0] = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1 \\ -1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

$$y[3] = -3$$

$$3 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1 \quad y[4] = 1$$

$$-1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1$$

No.

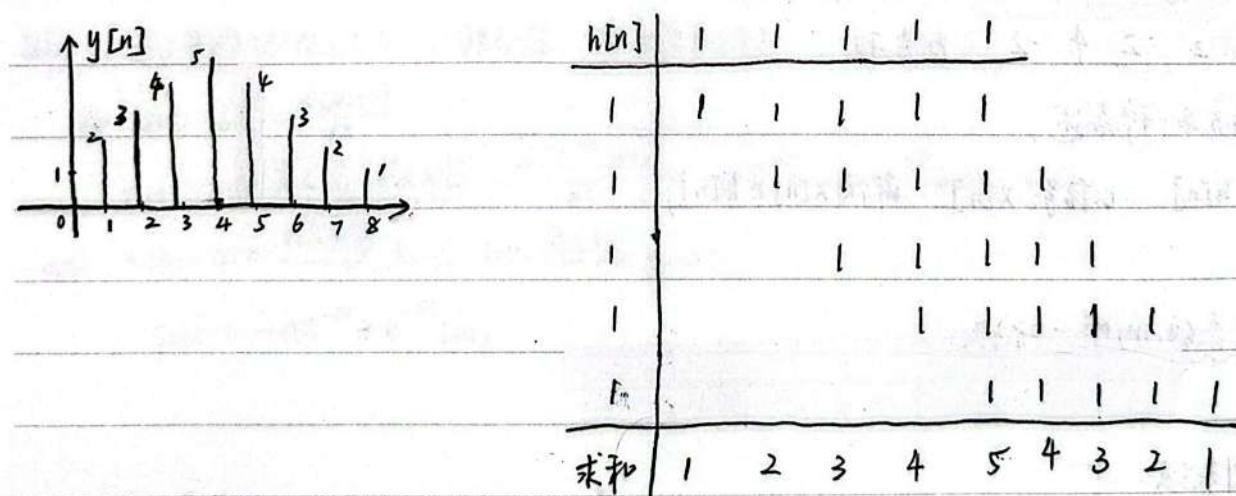
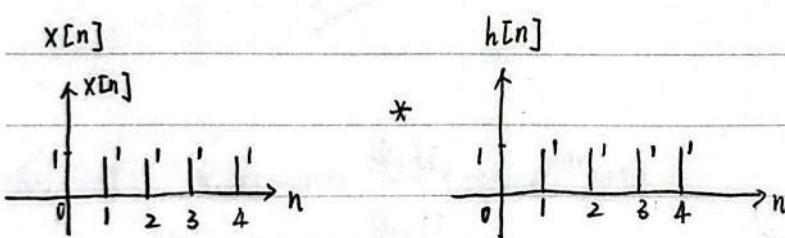
Date

## ② 列表：

$h[n]$	1	1	2	-1
$x[n]$	3	3	6	-2
$\downarrow$	2	2	2	4
1		1	1	2
-1			-1	-1
$y[n]$ 求和	3	5	9	2
			-1	-3
				1

∴ 画入麻图(前)

例 2:

△ 时间复杂度： $x[n]$  长度为  $N$ ,  $h[n]$  长度为  $N$ , 用列表法用多少次加法/乘法？• 乘法:  $O(N^2)$ • 加法: 5:  $1+2+3+4+3+2+1$  即:  $\frac{(1+N-1)N-1}{2} + \frac{(1+N-2)(N-2)}{2} = (N-1) \cdot (\frac{N}{2} + \frac{N-2}{2}) = (N-1)^2$  $\rightarrow O(N^2)$ 

物几

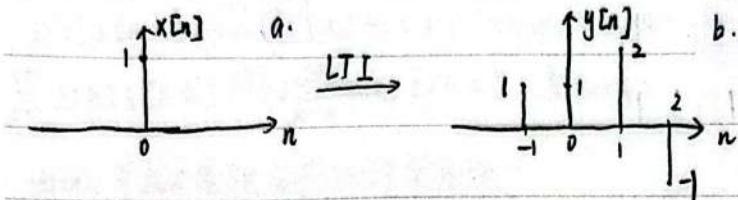
## 第二章 LTI 系统时域分析

LTI: Linear Time-Invariant System. 线性时不变系统

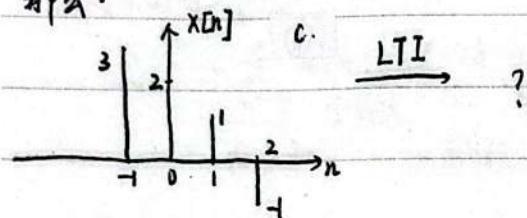
线性: 对现实问题的类似

LTI 满足: 齐次性, 叠加性, 时不变性.

例: 若  $x[n] = \delta[n]$ ,  $x[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{LTI}} \rightarrow y[n]$



那么:



△一些定义:

①  $\delta[n]$ , 单位脉冲序列

② 得到的输出  $y[n]$  记作  $h[n]$ , 单位脉冲响应

③  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$ , 其中 "\*" 称为卷积

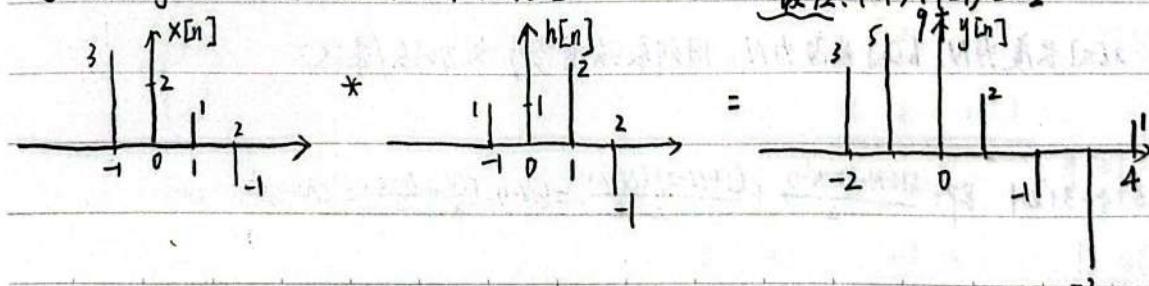
△这道题有了另一种表述,

b. 信号:  $h[n]$  c. 信号:  $x[n]$  请问  $x[n] * h[n]$ ;

$h[n]$  是 LTI 系统的唯一标识.

△解法一: 列表法:

① 确定  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$  的取值范围



$$\text{最左: } 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\text{最右: } (-1) + (-1) = -2$$

解:  $x(t+3) * \delta(t-5) = x(t+3-5) * \delta(t-5+5)$  |补充3)  
 $= x(t-2) * \delta(t) = x(t-2)$

4. 定义  $\delta'(t) = \frac{d[\delta(t)]}{dt}$

$\Delta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \delta'(t) dt = -y'(0)$

证明: 3步积分,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) d[\delta(t)] = [y(t)\delta(t)]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) y'(t) dt$ .

又:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0) \quad \therefore \text{原式} = 0 - y'(0) = -y'(0)$

$\Delta \delta'(t) = -\delta'(-t)$  偶函数的导数是奇函数.

$\Delta x(t) * \delta'(t) = \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$

证: 从定义上理解:

$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{微分器}} \rightarrow \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$

$\delta(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{微分器}} \rightarrow \delta'(t)$

定义  $h(t)$ :  $\delta(t)$  在 LTI 系统中输出  $\therefore h(t) = \delta'(t)$

而对于该系统,  $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$

$\therefore x(t) * \delta'(t) = \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$

$\Delta \frac{d[x(t)*h(t)]}{dt} = \frac{d x(t)}{dt} * h(t) = x(t) * \frac{d h(t)}{dt}$

证: 由上式,  $\frac{d[x(t)*h(t)]}{dt} = [x(t)*h(t)] * \delta'(t)$

(结合律)  $= [x(t) * \delta'(t)] * h(t)$

$= \frac{d x(t)}{dt} * h(t) = x(t) * \frac{d h(t)}{dt}$  (上一步交换律即得)

$$\text{④ 分配律: } x(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t)] = x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t)$$

$$x[n] * [h_1[n] + h_2[n]] = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$$

### 一些补充知识及公式

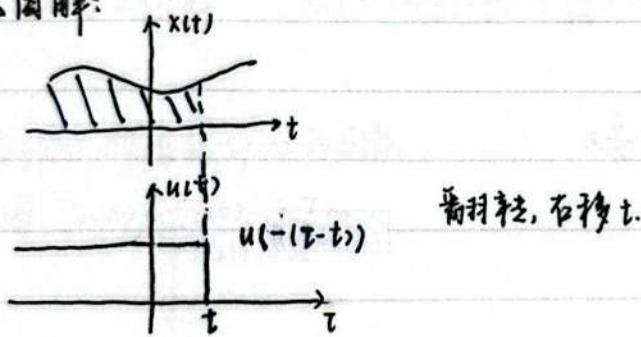
$$1. \underline{x(t) * u(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{证明: } x(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

由  $u(t-\tau)$  的性质, 当且仅当  $\tau < t$  时,  $u(t-\tau) = 1$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_a^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

△ 圆角率:



$$\text{同理, } x[n] * u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$$

$$2. \underline{x(t) * \delta(t-t_0)} = x(t-t_0) \quad (\delta(t) * h(t) = h(t), \text{ 即 } h(t) \text{ 的意义})$$

$$3. \underline{x(t+t_0) * h(t-t_0)} = x(t) * h(t)$$

离散也有类似结论.

Exercise:

$$\text{Ex.1. } x(t+3) \delta(t-5)$$

解: 由  $x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$

$$\therefore x(t+3) \delta(t+3-8) = x(8) \delta(t-5)$$

$$\text{Ex.2. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t+3) \delta(t-5) dt$$

解: 由性质 2, 有  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)$ ,

代入, 原式 =  $x(8)$

$$\text{Ex.3. } x(t+3) * \delta(t-5)$$

Campus

例1/2:  $\delta(\sin(t))$

解: 先求零点,  $\sin t = 0$ ,  $t = k\pi$ .  $f'(t) = \cos t$

$$f'(2k\pi) = 1 \quad f'(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \quad |f'(t)| = 1$$

$$\therefore \delta(\sin(t)) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \delta(t - k\pi)$$

同理,  $\delta(\cos(t)) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \delta(t - k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2})$

例3:  $\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} (1+t) \delta(\cos t) dt$

$$\text{解: } \delta(\cos(2t)) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \delta(t - k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{而由 } \int_a^b x(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

$k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$  落在  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  内的点,  $-\frac{3}{2}\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 1 - \frac{3}{2}\pi + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{3}{2}\pi = 4.$$

另一个表达式  $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{\pi t} = \delta(t)$

## 卷积和 LTI 系统的性质

① 交换律:  $x(t) * h(t) = h(t) * x(t)$

$$x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

证明:  $\because x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$

$$\text{令 } \tau' = t - \tau. \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-\tau') h(\tau') d\tau'.$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = h(t) * x(t)$$

② 结合律:  $[x(t) * h_1(t)] * h_2(t) = [x(t) * h_2(t)] * h_1(t)$

$$[x[n] * h_1[n]] * h_2[n] = [x[n] * h_2[n]] * h_1[n]$$

证明: 系统1:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\delta(t)} [h_1(t)] \xrightarrow{x(t) * h_1(t)} [h_2(t)] \xrightarrow{h_2(t)} y(t)$

系统2:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\delta(t)} [h_2(t)] \xrightarrow{x(t) * h_2(t)} [h_1(t)] \xrightarrow{h_1(t)} y(t)$

要证系统1 = 系统2, 即证它们对于相同的  $\delta(t)$  输出相同.

又由交换律,  $h_1(t) * h_2(t) = h_2(t) * h_1(t) \therefore \text{结合律成立.}$

性质3:  $x(t) \delta(t) = x(0) \delta(t)$ , 更一般的结论:  $x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$

证明:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0) y(t_0)$  (利用性质2)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0) y(t_0)$$

$\therefore$  左边=右边,  $x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$

性质4:  $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t)$ , 更一般的结论:  $\delta(at+b) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$

证: 设  $t' = at+b \therefore t = \frac{t'-b}{a}, dt = \frac{1}{a} dt'$

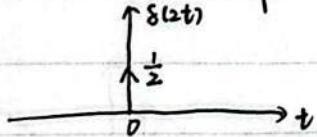
$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } a > 0 \text{ 时, 左边} = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(\frac{t'-b}{a}) \delta(t') dt' = \frac{1}{a} y(-\frac{b}{a})$$

$$\text{右边} = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \delta(t+\frac{b}{a}) dt = \frac{1}{a} y(-\frac{b}{a}).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } a < 0 \text{ 时, 左边} = -\frac{1}{a} y(-\frac{b}{a}) = \frac{1}{|a|} y(-\frac{b}{a})$$

例题: 请绘制  $\delta(2t)$  的图象.

解:  $\delta(2t) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(t)$ . 如下:



性质5(补充):  $\delta(f(t)) = \sum_{\text{所有 } t_0, f(t_0)=0} \frac{1}{|f'(t_0)|} \delta(t-t_0)$

① 性质4易与的特例:

设  $f(t) = at$ , 当且仅当  $t_0 = 0$  时,  $f(t_0) = 0$

而  $f'(t) = a \therefore f'(t_0) = a$

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

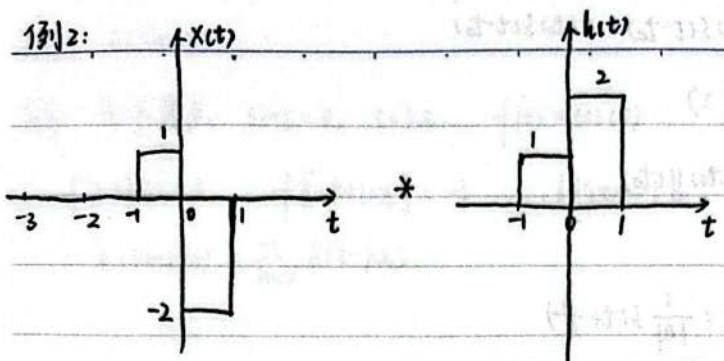
例1:  $\delta(t^2 + 3t + 2)$ .

解:  $t_1 = -1, t_2 = -2, f'(t) = 2t+3$

$$f'(t_1) = 1, f'(t_2) = -1$$

$$\therefore \delta(t^2 + 3t + 2) = \delta(t+1) + \delta(t+2)$$

13.12:



解：边界是  $-2, 2$ , 特殊点:  $t=1, 2$

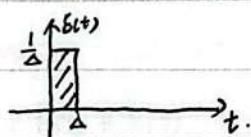
### [ $\delta(t)$ 函数的性质]

性质1:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$



证明:  $\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_\Delta(t)$

已知,  $\delta_\Delta(t)$ :



$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_\Delta(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_\Delta(t) dt = 1.$$

→ 更一般的结论:

$$\int_a^b \delta(t) dt = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } a < 0, b > 0 \\ -1, & \text{若 } a > 0, b < 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

性质2:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t) dt = x(0)$ , 更一般的结论是  $\int_a^b x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = \begin{cases} x(t_0), & \text{当 } a < t_0 \text{ 且 } b > t_0 \\ -x(t_0), & \text{当 } a > t_0 \text{ 且 } b < t_0. \end{cases}$

证明: 原式左边 =  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \left[ \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_\Delta(t) \right] dt$

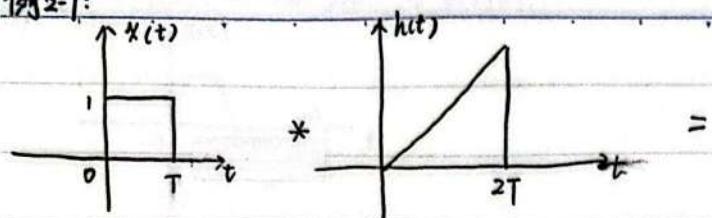
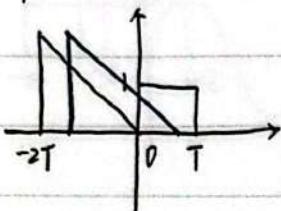
$$= \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{+\infty} x(t) \frac{1}{\Delta} dt$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_0^{\Delta} x(\xi) d\xi = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} x(\xi) \cdot \Delta \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq \Delta) \quad (\text{微分中值定理})$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} x(\xi) \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq \Delta)$$

$$= x(0)$$

例 2-7:

解: 坐标范围:  $0 \rightarrow 3T$ 

$$\text{① 当 } 0 < t < T \text{ 时, } y(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

检查: 边界条件,

$$t=T \text{ 时: ① } y = \frac{1}{2}T^2$$

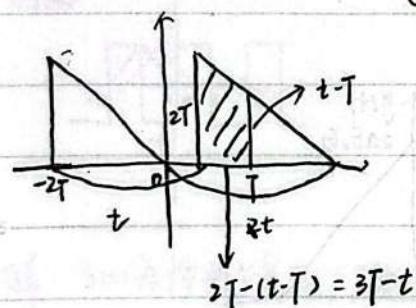
$$\text{② } y = \frac{1}{2}T^2$$

② 当  $T < t < 2T$  时,

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t-T+t) \cdot T \\ = \frac{1}{2}(2t-T) \cdot T$$

$$t=2T \text{ 时: ② } y = \frac{3}{2}T^2$$

$$\text{③ } y = \frac{3}{2}T^2$$

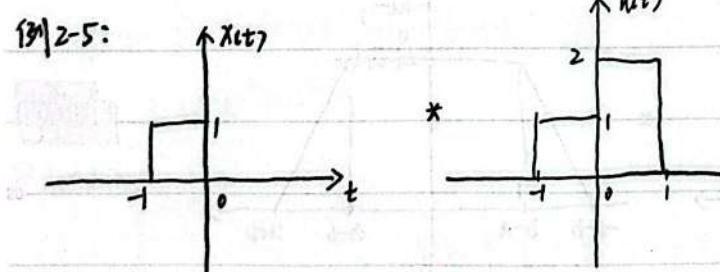
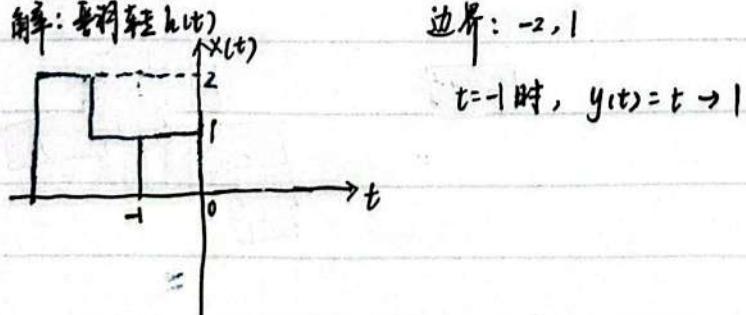
③ 当  $2T < t < 3T$  时.

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t+T)(3T-t)$$

(或用减法求)

$$2T-(t-T) = 3T-t$$

例 2-5:

tips: 方波卷积: 核心即连接直线  
即可解: 调整  $h(t)$ 边界:  $-2, 1$ 

$$t=-1 \text{ 时, } y(t) = t \rightarrow 1$$

一道很经典的问题 →

若  $x(t) = e^{-bt} u(t)$ ,  $h(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$ , 其中  $a, b > 0$ .

请计算:  $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$

解: 代公式,  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$ .

分类讨论:

① 当  $t < 0$  时, 此时  $x(t) = 0$ ,  $h(t) = 0$

② 当  $t \geq 0$  时, 代入,  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-b\tau} \cdot e^{-a(t-\tau)} d\tau$

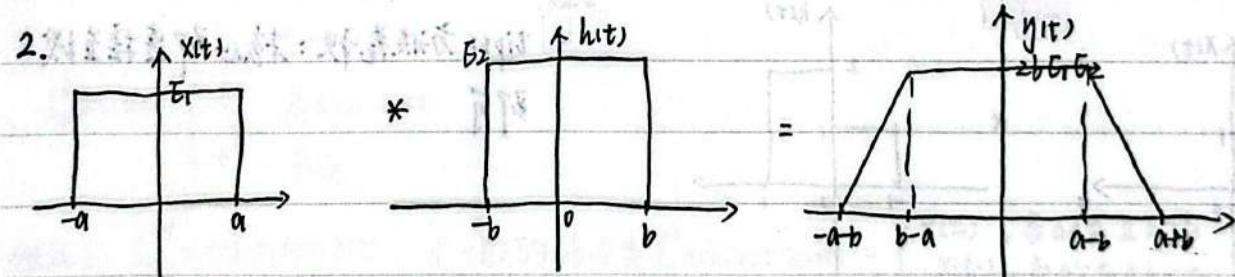
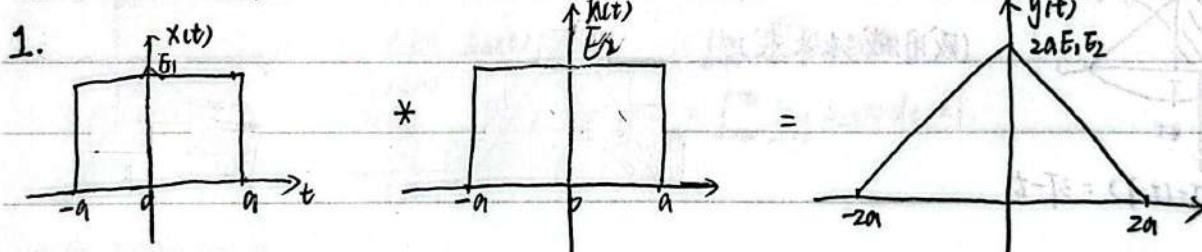
$$= e^{-at} \cdot \int_0^t e^{(a-b)\tau} d\tau$$

下面对  $a, b$  进行分类讨论:

I. 若  $a=b$ , 则  $y(t) = te^{-at}$ .

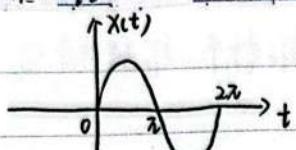
II. 若  $a \neq b$ , 则  $y(t) = e^{-at} \cdot \frac{e^{(a-b)t}}{a-b} =$

推论: 方波的卷积

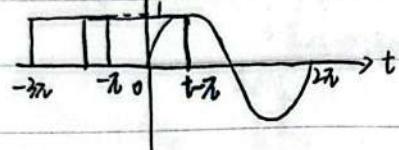


计算与界点:  $\pi, 3\pi, 5\pi$ . 分类讨论:

【第14-信号卷积积分】



$h(t)$



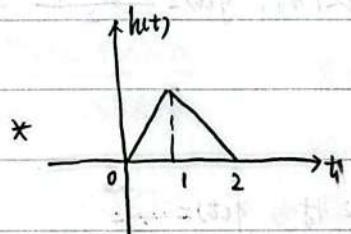
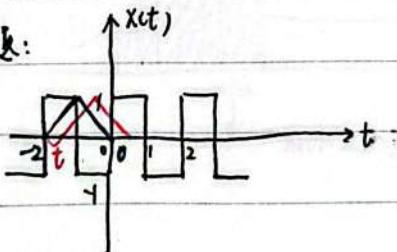
① 若  $\pi < t < 3\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y(t) &= \int_0^{t-\pi} \sin \tau d\tau \\ &= 1 - \cos(t-\pi) \end{aligned}$$

② 若  $3\pi < t < 5\pi$ .

$$y(t) =$$

例题:

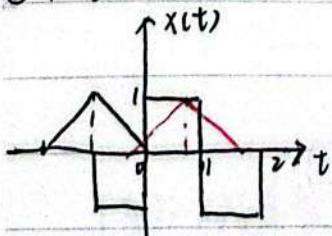


解:  $h(t)$  每移两个单位, 所得的结果是一样的

①  $0 < t < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right] \\ &= (1-t)^2 + t^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

②  $1 < t < 2$ .

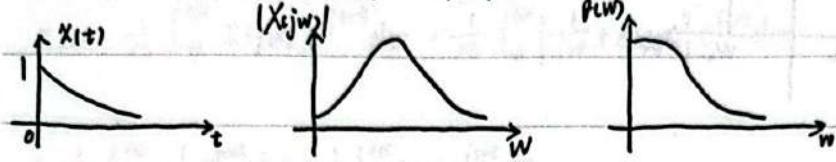


$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \left[ (2-t)^2 + (t-1)^2 - 1 \right] \\ &= -4 - 2t^2 + 6t. \end{aligned}$$

$y(t)$  是周期函数,  $T=2$ .

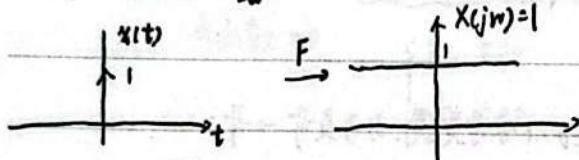
$$X(jw) = \frac{1}{a+jw} = \frac{a-jw}{a^2+w^2} = \frac{a}{a^2+w^2} - j \cdot \frac{w}{a^2+w^2}$$

$$\therefore |X(jw)| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{(a^2+w^2)^2} + \frac{w^2}{(a^2+w^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+w^2}}, \rho = -\arctan(\frac{w}{a})$$



2.  $\delta(t) \xrightarrow{F} 1$

推导:  $X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-jwt} dt = 1$



3.  $1 \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi\delta(w)$  经常在推导中卡住的点

推导:

① 利用傅立叶变换 ( $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dt$ ):

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi\delta(w) e^{jwt} dt = 1 \quad (\text{消项公式: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) \delta(w) dw = X(0))$$

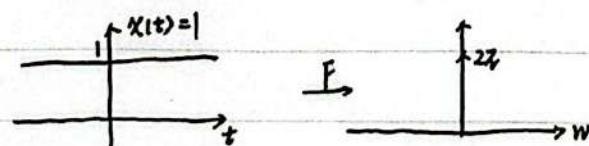
② 傅立叶变换:

$$X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-jwt} dt = \frac{1}{-jw} [e^{-jwt}]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{-jw} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [e^{-jwt} - e^{jw(-\infty)}] = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{jwt} - e^{-jwt}}{jw}$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{jwt} - e^{-jwt}}{2j} = \sin(wt) \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sin(wt)}{w}$$

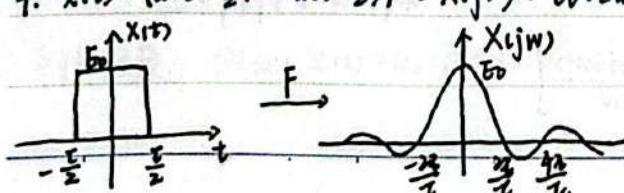
$$\text{又: } \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{\pi w} = \delta(t) \quad \therefore \text{把这里的 } t \text{ 和 } w \text{ 互换,}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{\pi w} = \delta(w) \quad \therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sin(wt)}{w} = 2\pi\delta(w)$$



$$\frac{e^{jw \cdot \frac{T}{2}} - e^{-jw \cdot \frac{T}{2}}}{2j} = \sin(\frac{T}{2}w)$$

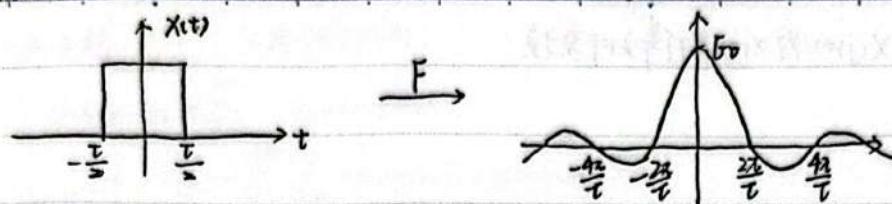
$$4. x(t) = (u(t+\frac{T}{2}) - u(t-\frac{T}{2})) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = E_0 \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{T}{2}w)$$



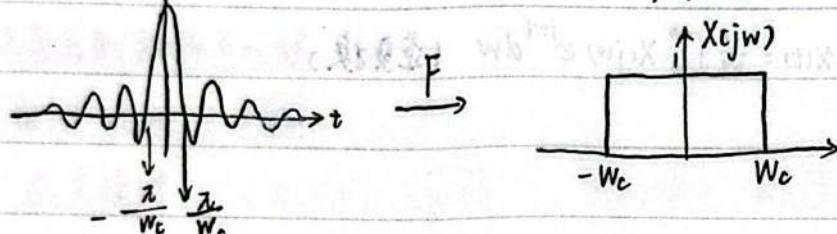
推导:  $X(jw) = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} E_0 \tau e^{-jwt} dt = -\frac{E_0 \tau}{jw} [e^{-jwt}]_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} = -\frac{E_0 \tau}{jw} (e^{-jw \cdot \frac{T}{2}} - e^{jw \cdot \frac{T}{2}}) = \frac{2E_0 \tau}{w} \sin(\frac{T}{2}w) = E_0 \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{T}{2}w)$

KOKUYO

4 方波:  $x(t) = u(t + \frac{T}{2}) - u(t - \frac{T}{2}) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = E_0 T \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{T}{2}w)$



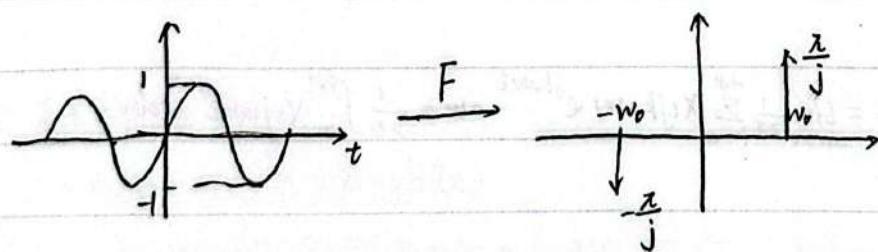
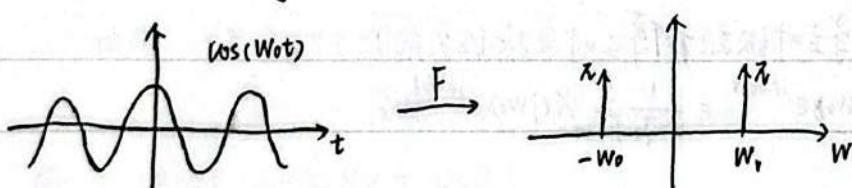
5  $x(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = \begin{cases} 1, & |w| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |w| > \omega_c \end{cases}$



6  $u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$

7  $\cos(\omega_0 t) \xrightarrow{F} \pi[\delta(w - \omega_0) + \delta(w + \omega_0)]$

$\sin(\omega_0 t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{j} [\delta(w - \omega_0) + \delta(w + \omega_0)]$



对上述傅立叶变换对的解释和证明:

1.  $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = \frac{1}{a+jw} (a > 0)$

$$X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-at} e^{-jwt} u(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} e^{-jwt} dt = -\frac{1}{a+jw} [e^{-(a+jw)t}]_{0}^{+\infty}$$

傅立叶变换：

$$X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt, \text{ 称 } X(jw) \text{ 为 } x(t) \text{ 的傅立叶变换}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$$

$$F[x(t)] = X(jw)$$

$$F^{-1}[X(jw)] = x(t)$$

傅立叶反变换公式

$$\text{已知 } X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt, \text{ 求证 } x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw \text{ (逆变换)}$$

方法1：从傅立叶级数推导傅立叶变换

(Tips: 若  $x(t)$  是非周期的，则它没有傅立叶级数，但  $x(t)$  可看作  $T_0 \rightarrow +\infty$  的周期信号)

$$\text{由 } a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt \Rightarrow T_0 a_k = \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\text{若 } T_0 \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 则有 } X(jk\omega_0) = T_0 a_k = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\text{若设 } X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt \quad \text{则有 } a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} X(j\omega_0)$$

(建立了傅立叶级数和傅立叶变换的关系)

$$\therefore x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \omega_0$$

$$\therefore \omega_0 T_0 = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \omega_0$$

$$\text{在上式中令 } \omega_0 = \Delta\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore x(t) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jk\Delta\omega) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \cdot \Delta\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw$$

方法2：利用冲激函数  $\delta(t)$  ...

典型傅立叶变换对 →

$$1 \quad e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{a+jw} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$2 \quad \delta(t) \xrightarrow{F} 1$$

$$3 \quad 1 \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi\delta(w)$$

$$\text{又由 } x(t) = a_0 + \underbrace{a_1 e^{j\omega_0 t}}_{\geq a_1 \cos(\omega_0 t)} + \underbrace{a_{-1} e^{-j\omega_0 t}}_{\geq a_{-1} \cos(-\omega_0 t)} + \underbrace{a_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t}}_{\geq a_2 \cos(2\omega_0 t)} + \underbrace{a_{-2} e^{-j2\omega_0 t}}_{\geq a_{-2} \cos(-2\omega_0 t)} + \dots$$

$$\text{当 } a_k = a_{-k} \text{ 时, } \geq a_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) \geq a_2 \cos(2\omega_0 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t) \\ &= \frac{2T_1}{T} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin(k\omega_0 T_1) \cos(k\omega_0 t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Matlab: } x_N(t) = \frac{2T_1}{T} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin(k\omega_0 T_1) \cos(k\omega_0 t)$$

正交基函数的信号分解:

### 1. 定义: 内积 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 线性性, } \langle x, y \rangle = \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} \quad \text{共轭定义: } \overline{a+jb} = a-jb$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 齐次性, } \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 叠加性, } \langle x+y, z \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 非负性, } \langle x, x \rangle \geq 0, \text{ 且 } \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \text{ 当且仅当 } x=0 \text{ 时成立.}$$

### 2. 定理:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \langle x, \lambda y \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\text{证明: } \langle x, \lambda y \rangle = \overline{\langle \lambda y, x \rangle} = \bar{\lambda} \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\text{复数共轭性质, } \bar{ab} = \bar{a}\bar{b}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle x, y+z \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle + \langle x, z \rangle$$

### 3. 正交基函数 定义:

$$\langle e_k, e_l \rangle = 0: \text{ 正交基 (函数)}$$

例如: 定义正交运算  $\langle x(t), y(t) \rangle = \int_{T_0} x(t) \overline{y(t)} dt$ , 其中  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$ ,

则  $\{1, \cos(\omega_0 t), \cos(2\omega_0 t), \dots, \sin(\omega_0 t), \sin(2\omega_0 t), \dots\}$  是在该运算符下的正交基  
 $\{e^{jk\omega_0 t}\}_{k=1 \sim +\infty}$  也是. (证:  $\langle e^{ik\omega_0 t}, e^{il\omega_0 t} \rangle = \int_{T_0} e^{i(k-l)\omega_0 t} dt = 0$ )

$y(t)$  是实函数,  $\overline{y(t)} = y(t)$ , 此时  $\langle x(t), y(t) \rangle = \int_{T_0} x(t) \overline{y(t)} dt = \int_{T_0} x(t) y(t) dt$

综上所述,  $x(t)$  的复数形式为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k e^{j k w_0 t} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-j k w_0 t} dt \end{array} \right.$$

其中:  $w_0 = \frac{\pi}{T_0}$ , 为周期信号  $x(t)$  的基频

| 对比三角形式:

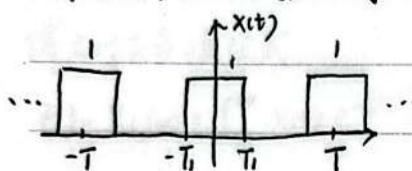
$$x(t) = B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} B_k \cos(kw_0 t) + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_k \sin(kw_0 t)$$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) dt$$

$$B_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) \cos(kw_0 t) dt$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) \sin(kw_0 t) dt$$

例: 周期方波信号; 求傅立叶级数



解: 三角形式:

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} 1 dt = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$B_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} 1 \cdot \cos(kw_0 t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1}{kw_0} [\sin(kw_0 t)]_{-T_1}^{T_1}$$

$$\because w_0 T = 2\pi \quad \therefore \frac{2}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{kw_0} = \frac{2}{k \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi k}$$

$$\therefore \sin(kw_0 T_1) - \sin(kw_0 (-T_1)) = 2 \sin(kw_0 T_1)$$

$$\therefore B_k = \frac{2}{\pi k} \sin(kw_0 T_1)$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} 1 \cdot \sin(kw_0 t) dt \quad \because \sin(kw_0 t) \text{ 是奇函数} \quad \therefore \text{积分是零} \Rightarrow C_k = 0$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{2T_1}{T} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi k} \sin(kw_0 T_1) \cos(kw_0 t)$$

复数形式:

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-jkw_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{-jkw_0} [e^{-jkw_0 t}]_{-T_1}^{T_1} = \frac{1}{jkw_0 T} (e^{jkw_0 T_1} - e^{-jkw_0 T_1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{jk2\pi} (e^{jkw_0 T_1} - e^{-jkw_0 T_1}) = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(kw_0 T_1) \quad (\text{欧拉公式})$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(kw_0 T_1) e^{jkw_0 t}$$

补充: 证明上述两种形式的  $x(t)$  相同:

$$a_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k\pi} \cdot \sin(kw_0 T_1) = \frac{kw_0 T_1}{k\pi} = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$\text{或: } B_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$B_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos(k\omega_0 x) dx$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin(k\omega_0 x) dx$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$

傅立叶级数的收敛性: (附录)

傅立叶级数的复数表示:

$$\text{我们有 } x(t) = B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} B_k \cos(k\omega_0 t) + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_k \sin(k\omega_0 t)$$

$$\because \cos(k\omega_0 t) = \frac{e^{jk\omega_0 t} + e^{-jk\omega_0 t}}{2}, \quad \sin(k\omega_0 t) = \frac{e^{jk\omega_0 t} - e^{-jk\omega_0 t}}{2j}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{B_k - jC_k}{2} \right) e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \left( \frac{B_k + jC_k}{2} \right) e^{-jk\omega_0 t}$$

将第二项中的  $k$  换成  $-k$

$$\therefore x(t) = B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{B_k - jC_k}{2} \right) e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left( \frac{B_{-k} + jC_{-k}}{2} \right) e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{假设 } a_0 = B_0, \quad a_k = \frac{B_k - jC_k}{2}, \quad a_{-k} = \frac{B_{-k} + jC_{-k}}{2}, \quad k > 0$$

$$\therefore x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} a_{-k} e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{又由 } \begin{cases} B_0 = a_0 \\ B_k = a_{-k} + a_k \\ C_k = j(a_k - a_{-k}) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = B_0 \\ a_k = \frac{1}{2}(B_k - jC_k) \\ a_{-k} = \frac{1}{2}(B_k + jC_k) \end{cases}$$

上述三式可进一步化简:

$$(1) a_0 = B_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) dt$$

$$(2) a_k = \frac{B_k - jC_k}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{T_0} \cdot \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt - j \frac{2}{T_0} \cdot \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \sin(k\omega_0 t) dt \right) \\ = \frac{1}{T_0} \cdot \int_0^{T_0} x(t) [\cos(k\omega_0 t) - j \sin(k\omega_0 t)] dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$(3) a_{-k} = \frac{B_k + jC_k}{2} = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\therefore 综上, a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

### 第三章 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

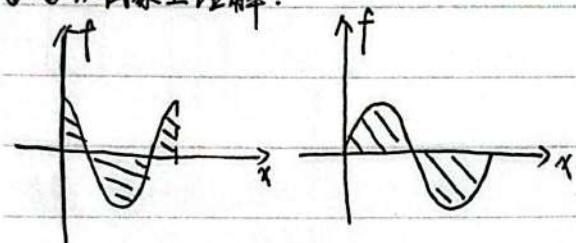
$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^L \cos(k\omega_0 x) dx = 0$$

证明：左边 =  $\int_0^L \cos(k\omega_0 x) d(k\omega_0 x) \cdot \frac{1}{k\omega_0}$   
 $= \left[ -\sin(k\omega_0 x) \right]_0^L \cdot \frac{1}{k\omega_0} = \frac{1}{k\omega_0} \cdot (-\sin(k\omega_0 L)) = \frac{1}{k\omega_0} \cdot 0 = 0$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^L \sin(k\omega_0 x) dx \quad \text{证明同理.}$$

(1)(2)从图象上理解：



$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^L \cos(u\omega_0 x) \cos(k\omega_0 x) dx = 0, (u \neq k)$$

证明：左边 =  $\int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos[(u+k)\omega_0 x] + \cos[(u-k)\omega_0 x] \} dx$

由：①中结论， $u+k, u-k \neq 0 \quad \therefore$  两式积分均为0. 原式=0

$$\textcircled{4} \int_0^L \sin(u\omega_0 x) \sin(k\omega_0 x) dx = 0, (u \neq k) \quad \textcircled{5} \int_0^L \cos(u\omega_0 x) \sin(k\omega_0 x) dx = 0$$

同理，都是被化和差。

$$\textcircled{6} \int_0^L \cos^2(k\omega_0 x) dx = \frac{L}{2}$$

证明： $\cos^2(k\omega_0 x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2k\omega_0 x)}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \cdot dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \cos(2k\omega_0 x) dx = \frac{L}{2} + 0 = \frac{L}{2}$$

由①的结论。

$$\textcircled{7} \int_0^L \sin^2(k\omega_0 x) dx = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int_0^L 1 dx = L$$

在这系列函数：

△ 取任意两个相乘再在  $0-L$  上积分即为0.  $\rightarrow$  正交的函数。

傅里叶级数： $f(x) = B_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} B_k \cos(k\omega_0 x) + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_k \sin(k\omega_0 x)$

计算  $B_0, B_k, C_k$ :  $B_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx \quad B_k = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(k\omega_0 x) dx$

$$C_k = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin(k\omega_0 x) dx$$

$$x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{LT}} H(j\omega_0) e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{③ 若 } x(t) = \sum_k a_k e^{j\omega_k t}, \quad x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(s)} \rightarrow y(t)$$

$$\text{那么 } y(t) = \sum_k a_k H(s_k) e^{j\omega_k t}.$$

$$\text{同理, 若 } x(t) = \sum_k a_k e^{j\omega_k t}, \quad x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(j\omega)} \rightarrow y(t)$$

$$\text{那么 } y(t) = \sum_k a_k H(j\omega_k) e^{j\omega_k t}.$$

二. 离散情况下:

$$\text{① 若定义 } H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[n] z^{-n} \quad (\text{Z变换}) \quad h[n] \xrightarrow{z} H(z), \quad Z[h[n]] = H(z)$$

$$\text{则有 } a^n \rightarrow \boxed{H(z)} \rightarrow H(a) a^n.$$

$$\text{证明: } y[n] = a^n * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[k] a^{n-k} = a^n \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[k] a^{-k} = H(a) a^n$$

$$\text{② 若定义 } H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[n] e^{-j\omega n} \quad (\text{离散傅里叶变换}), \quad h[n] \xrightarrow{e^{j\omega n}} H(e^{j\omega}), \quad F(h[n]) = H(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\text{则有 } e^{j\omega_0 n} \rightarrow \boxed{H(e^{j\omega_0})} \rightarrow H(e^{j\omega_0}) e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$$\text{③ 若有 } x[n] = \sum_k a_k z_k^n, \quad x[n] \rightarrow \boxed{H(z)} \rightarrow y[n]$$

$$\text{则有 } y[n] = \sum_k a_k H(z_k) z_k^n$$

例子: 一延时器系统,  $y(t) = x(t-3)$ .

(1) 求  $h(t)$  和  $H(s)$

(2) 若  $x(t) = \cos(4t) + \cos(7t)$ , 则  $y(t) = ?$

解: (1)  $h(t) = s(t-3)$ . (物理意义)

$H(s)$ : 代公式  $\Rightarrow$

$$H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(t-3) e^{-st} dt = e^{-3s}.$$

(利用性质:

$$\int_a^b x(t) s(t-t_0) dt = \begin{cases} x(t_0), & b > a \\ -x(t_0), & b < a \end{cases}$$

(2) 方法一: 直接代入

$$\text{方法二: 利用 } x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k e^{j\omega_k t} \rightarrow \boxed{H(s)} \rightarrow y(t) = \sum_k a_k H(s_k) e^{j\omega_k t}$$

### LTI系统稳定性:

充分必要条件:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < +\infty$  (连续情况),  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h[n]| < +\infty$  (离散情况)

充分性: 由稳定性定义, 即证  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < +\infty \Rightarrow \forall t, |h(t)| < M, \forall T, |y(T)| < N$

利用卷积定义,  $|y(t)| = |x(t) * h(t)| = |\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau|$  (由绝对值不等式)

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(\tau)| |h(t-\tau)| d\tau \leq M \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t-\tau)| d\tau < +\infty.$$

必要性: 若LTI系统稳定, 则  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < +\infty$ .

证明: 由卷积交换率,  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau, y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(-\tau) d\tau$

$$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } h(-\tau) \geq 0 \\ -1, & \text{若 } h(-\tau) < 0 \end{cases}$$

而又由  $|y(t)| < +\infty$  取特殊的  $t=0, |y(0)| < +\infty$

$$\text{即 } \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(-\tau) d\tau \right| < +\infty$$

一个稳定LTI系统的冲激响应是一个稳定信号.

例子: ①  $h(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$  是稳定的

②  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$  (积分器) 不稳定,  $\because y(t) = x(t) * u(t)$ , 而  $u(t)$  是不稳定信号

③  $y(t) = t x(t)$  有冲激响应  $h(t) = t s(t) \rightarrow 0$ . 但它不是LTI系统, 无法据此判断.

### LTI对复指数函数的响应.

一. 定义:  $H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-st} dt$ . 拉普拉斯变换, 记作  $h(t) \xrightarrow{L} H(s), L[h(t)] = H(s)$

那么有结论1:

$$① e^{s_0 t} \rightarrow \boxed{H(s)} \rightarrow H(s_0) e^{s_0 t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{s_0(t-\tau)} d\tau \\ &= e^{s_0 t} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s_0 \tau} d\tau}_{\text{(由定义)}} \\ &= e^{s_0 t} H(s_0) \end{aligned}$$

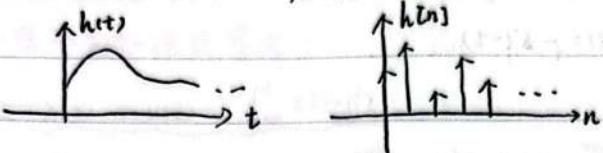
② 若定义  $H(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-jwt} dt$ , 即进行傅里叶变换, 记作  $h(t) \xrightarrow{F} H(jw), F[h(t)] = H(jw)$

$$\text{那么有 } e^{jw_0 t} \rightarrow \boxed{H(jw)} \rightarrow H(jw_0) e^{jw_0 t}$$

LTI系统的因果性:

充分必要条件:

$$h(t) = 0, \text{ 当 } t < 0 \quad (\text{连续}) \quad h[n] = 0, \text{ 当 } n < 0.$$



证明: 因果的充要条件:  $y(t)$  的左边  $\geq x(t)$  的左边

$$= x(t) \text{ 左边} + h(t) \text{ 左边}$$

$$\therefore h(t) \text{ 左边} \geq 0, \therefore h(t) = 0, \text{ 当 } t < 0.$$

定义: 因果信号:  $\begin{cases} h(t) = 0, \text{ 当 } t < 0 \\ h[n] = 0, \text{ 当 } n < 0 \end{cases}$

因果 LTI 系统冲激响应为因果信号。

$$\text{推导: } te^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} j \cdot \frac{d\left[\frac{1}{a+jw}\right]}{dw} = j \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{(a+jw)^2}\right] \cdot j = \frac{1}{(a+jw)^2}$$

$$t^2 e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} j \cdot \frac{d\left[\frac{1}{(a+jw)^2}\right]}{dw} = \frac{2}{(a+jw)^3}$$

(解释: 每次求导后都是  $-\frac{n!}{(a+jw)^{n+1}} \cdot j$ )

$$\therefore t^n e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} = \frac{n!}{(a+jw)^{n+1}}$$

与外面的j相乘后,  $(-j) \cdot j = 1$ )

### (8) 卷积性质 $\xrightarrow{\text{F}}$ 时域卷积等于频域相乘

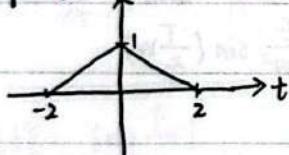
若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} X(jw)$ ,  $h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} H(jw)$ , 则  $x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} X(jw)H(jw)$

$$\text{证明: } F[x(t) * h(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x(t) * h(t)] e^{-jw t} dt$$

$$\text{代入卷积公式 } x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau, \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-jw t} dt$$

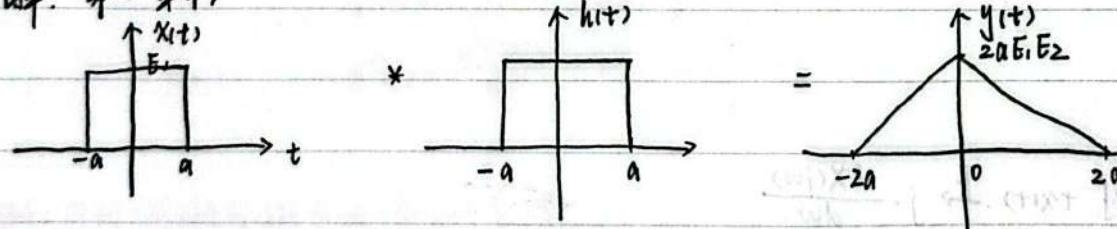
$$\begin{aligned} \text{将 } e^{-jw t} &\text{ 扩成 } e^{-jw t} \cdot e^{-jw(t-\tau)}, \text{ 原式} = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) e^{-jw \tau} d\tau \right] \cdot \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-jw(t-\tau)} dt \right] \\ &= X(jw) H(jw) \end{aligned}$$

例: a.  $x(t)$



$\xrightarrow{\text{F}}$  ?

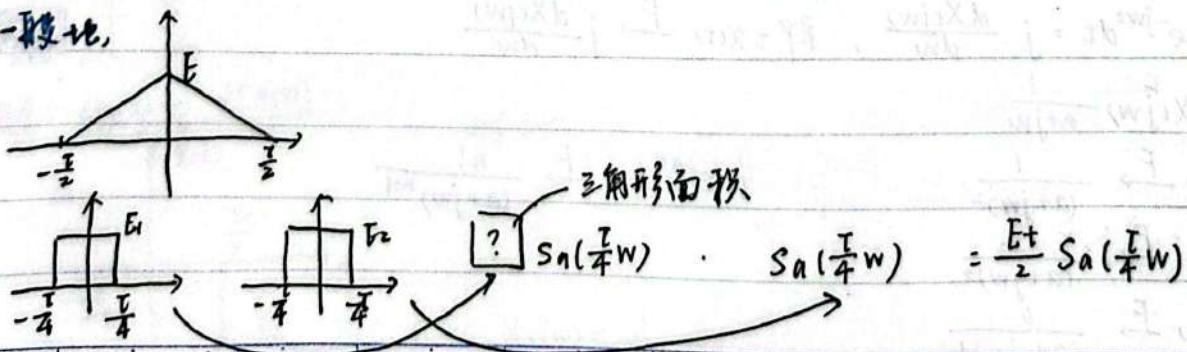
解. 第二章中,



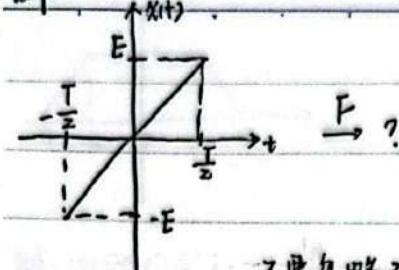
$$a=1, E_1=\frac{1}{2}, E_2=1, t_0=2$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} S_a(w) \quad h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2S_a(w) \quad \therefore \text{原式} = 2S_a^2(w) = \frac{2\sin^2(w)}{w^2}$$

一般地,



例:

不要忽略边界上的两个  $x(t)$  信号!

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} : & \quad \text{Graph of } x(t) \text{ from } -\frac{T}{2} \text{ to } \frac{T}{2} \text{ with } x(t) = 0 \text{ for } t \in [-\frac{T}{2}, 0] \text{ and } x(t) = E \text{ for } t \in [0, \frac{T}{2}]. \\ & + \quad \text{Graph of the derivative } \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} \text{ from } -\frac{T}{2} \text{ to } \frac{T}{2}. \text{ It is zero for } t \in [-\frac{T}{2}, 0] \text{ and } t \in [0, \frac{T}{2}], \text{ and has a jump discontinuity at } t=0 \text{ with value } \frac{2E}{T}. \\ \therefore \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} & \xrightarrow{F} -E(e^{jw\frac{T}{2}} + e^{-jw\frac{T}{2}}) + 2E \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) \\ & = -2E \cos\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) + 2E \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) \\ \therefore x(t) & = \frac{2E}{jw} \cdot \left[ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right)}{\frac{T}{2}w} - \cos\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) \right] = \frac{4E}{jw^2} \sin\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) - \frac{2E}{jw} \cos\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) \end{aligned}$$

可以用公式法验证,  $X(jw) = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2E}{T} t e^{-jwt} dt = \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{jw} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} t d(e^{-jwt}) = \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{jw} \left\{ \left[ t e^{-jwt} \right]_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} - \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-jwt} dt \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{jw} \cdot \left[ \frac{T}{2} e^{-jw\frac{T}{2}} + \frac{T}{2} e^{jw\frac{T}{2}} + \frac{1}{jw} (e^{-jw\frac{T}{2}} - e^{jw\frac{T}{2}}) \right] \\ &= \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{jw} \left[ \frac{T}{2} \cos\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) - \frac{2}{w} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \cdot (e^{jw\frac{T}{2}} - e^{-jw\frac{T}{2}}) \right] = -\frac{2E}{jw} \cos\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) + \frac{4E}{jw^2} \sin\left(\frac{T}{2}w\right) \end{aligned}$$

△ 実奇 → 虚奇

## (7) 頻域微分

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ ,  $t x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \cdot \frac{dX(jw)}{dw}$ 证明:  $X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt \quad \therefore \text{两边同时对 } w \text{ 微分},$ 

$$\frac{dX(jw)}{dw} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) (-jt) e^{-jwt} dt = -j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t x(t) e^{-jwt} dt \quad \text{两边同乘 } j$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t x(t) e^{-jwt} dt = j \cdot \frac{dX(jw)}{dw}, \quad \text{即 } t x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{dX(jw)}{dw}$$

例子:  $e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{a+jw}$ 

$$\therefore t e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{(a+jw)^2}$$

$$t^2 e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{2}{(a+jw)^3} \dots$$

$$t^3 e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{6}{(a+jw)^4}$$

发现  $x(t) = u(t) - u(-t)$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2}{jw}$$

补充:  $X(jw) = \operatorname{Re}[X(jw)] + j \operatorname{Im}[X(jw)] = |X(jw)| e^{j\theta(jw)}$

幅度谱:  $|X(jw)| = \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}[X(jw)])^2 + (\operatorname{Im}[X(jw)])^2}$

相位谱:  $\theta(jw) = \arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}[X(jw)]}{\operatorname{Re}[X(jw)]}\right)$

△ 定理: 若  $x(t)$  偶函数, 幅度谱偶函数, 相位谱奇函数 (由实部偶, 虚部奇, 易证)

△ 逆命题成立.

### (6) 时域微分:

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{} X(jw)$ , 则  $\frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} \xrightarrow{} jwX(jw)$

证明: ∵  $x(t) \xrightarrow{} X(jw)$ , 由傅立叶变换定义,  $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw$

$$\therefore \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot jw \cdot \underline{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} \xrightarrow{} jwX(jw)$$

△ 约束条件:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = 0$  时, 才可用  $\frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$

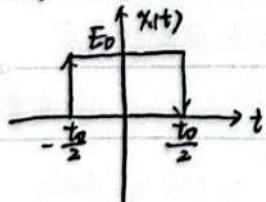
推出  $X(jw)$ .

推论:  $\delta(t) \xrightarrow{} 1 \quad \therefore g(t) = \frac{d[\delta(t)]}{dt} \xrightarrow{} jw$

$$g''(t) = \frac{d^2[\delta(t)]}{dt^2} \xrightarrow{} (jw)^2 = -w^2$$

$$g^{(n)}(t) = \frac{d^n[\delta(t)]}{dt^n} \xrightarrow{} (jw)^n$$

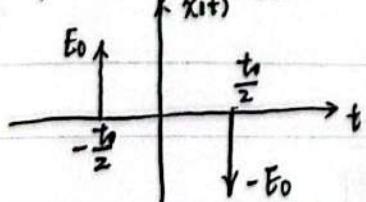
例: 用时域微分推方波傅立叶变换:



解: 微分后  $\frac{d[x(t)]}{dt}$ :

由  $\delta(t) \xrightarrow{} 1$ , 由时域平移,  $\frac{d[x(t)]}{dt} \xrightarrow{} -E_0 \cdot e^{-jw \cdot \frac{T_0}{2}} + E_0 \cdot e^{jw \cdot \frac{T_0}{2}}$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{jw \cdot \frac{T_0}{2}} - e^{-jw \cdot \frac{T_0}{2}}}{2j} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}wT_0\right) = E_0 \cdot 2j \sin\left(\frac{wT_0}{2}\right)$$



$$\therefore X(jw) = \frac{1}{jw} \cdot E_0 \cdot 2j \sin\left(\frac{wT_0}{2}\right) = \frac{2E_0 \sin\left(\frac{wT_0}{2}\right)}{w} = E_0 T_0 \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{T_0}{2} w\right)$$

例：证明  $x(t) = e^{-|at|}$   $\xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + w^2}$  ( $a > 0$ ) (双边指数信号)

解：原来我们有  $e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{a+jw} = \frac{a-jw}{a^2 + w^2}$  実部:  $\frac{a}{a^2 + w^2}$ , 虚部:  $\frac{-jw}{a^2 + w^2}$   
 ↓ 偶                    ↓ 奇

$$\therefore \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \xrightarrow{F} \operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\} = \frac{a}{a^2 + w^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{-at} u(t) + e^{+at} u(-t)}{2} \xrightarrow{F} \frac{a}{a^2 + w^2}$$

$$\text{分子: } e^{-at} u(t) + e^{+at} u(-t) = e^{-|at|}$$

$$\therefore e^{-|at|} \xrightarrow{F} \frac{2a}{a^2 + w^2}$$

例：若实信号  $x(t)$  满足：

(1)  $x(t)$  是因果信号，即  $t < 0$  时  $x(t) = 0$

(2)  $x(t)$  双边叶变换  $X(jw)$  実部  $\operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\} = \frac{1}{1+w^2}$

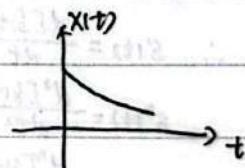
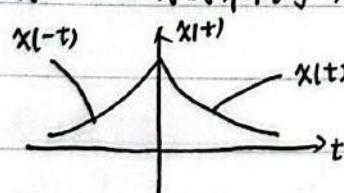
求  $x(t)$ 。

$$(1) \text{解: } \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \xrightarrow{F} \operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\} = \frac{1}{1+w^2}$$

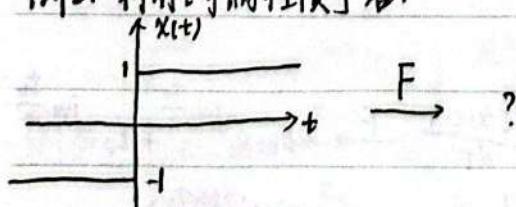
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|}$$

$$\therefore x(t) + x(-t) = e^{-|t|}$$

又:  $x(t)$  为因果信号， $t > 0$  时有值  $\therefore x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$



例2: 利用[奇偶性质] 答:



$$\text{解: } \because u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w) \Rightarrow \frac{u(t) + u(-t)}{2} + \frac{u(t) - u(-t)}{2} \xrightarrow{F} \pi \delta(w) + \frac{1}{jw}$$

(偶)                    (奇)                    実部                    虚部

## (3) 奇偶性和对称性

若  $x(t)$  上  $X(jw)$ , 那么  $x^*(t)$  上  $X^*(-jw)$

$$\text{证明: } F[x^*(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-jw t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x(t) e^{jw t}]^* dt = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{jw t} dt \right]^* = [X(-jw)]^* = X^*(-jw)$$

请注意: 若  $x(t)$  是实函数, 那么  $x(t) = x^*(t)$ ,  $\therefore$  有  $X(jw) = X^*(-jw)$ .

反之亦成立

△推论: 家偶 上 家偶 ①  
家奇 上 虚奇 ②

反之亦成立!!

(tips: 家数:  $a=a^*$ , 纯虚:  $a=-a^*$ )

△证明:

$$\begin{array}{ll} ① \quad x(t) = x^*(t) & \text{又由 } x^*(t) \text{ 偶} \Rightarrow X^*(jw) \text{ 偶} \\ F \downarrow & \\ X(jw) & \downarrow F \\ & X^*(-jw) \end{array} \quad \therefore X^*(jw) = X^*(-jw) = X(jw), \text{ 证成}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} ② \quad x(t) = x^*(t) & \text{又由 } x^*(t) \text{ 奇} \Rightarrow X^*(jw) \text{ 奇} \\ F \downarrow & \\ X(jw) & \downarrow F \\ & X^*(-jw) \end{array} \quad \therefore X(jw) = X^*(-jw) = -X^*(jw)$$

$\therefore X(jw)$  是纯虚数 (形如  $a+jwb$  形式中,  $a=0$ )

反之证明类似.

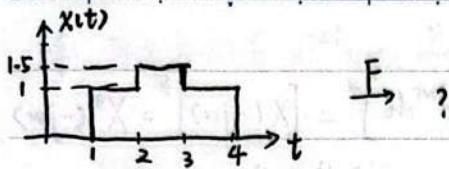
补充定理:

若  $x(t)$  是实函数, 设  $X(jw) = \operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\} + j \operatorname{Im}\{X(jw)\}$ , 那么  $\operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\}$  是偶函数,  $\operatorname{Im}\{X(jw)\}$  是奇函数.

$$\text{证明: } x(t) = \underbrace{\frac{x(t)+x(-t)}{2}}_{\substack{\text{偶信号: 实偶} \\ \downarrow \text{实偶}}} + \underbrace{\frac{x(t)-x(-t)}{2}}_{\substack{\text{奇信号: 实奇} \\ \downarrow \text{虚奇}}} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(jw)\} + \operatorname{Im}\{X(jw)\}$$

故: 偶, 奇

(d)



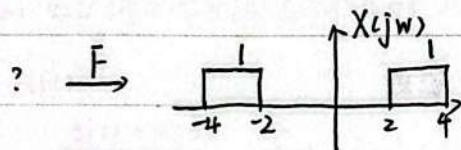
$$\begin{aligned} & 3S_a(1.5w)e^{-2.5jw} + 0.5S_a(0.5w)e^{-2.5jw} \\ & = [3S_a(1.5w) + 0.5S_a(0.5w)]e^{-2.5jw} \end{aligned}$$

### (3) 周期移性质:

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ , 则  $x(t)e^{jw_0t} \xrightarrow{F} X(j(w-w_0))$

$$\text{证明: } X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{jwt} \cdot e^{-jw_0t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{j(w-w_0)t} dt = X(j(w_0-w))$$

例:



### (4) 时域扩展

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ , 则  $x(at) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{|a|} X(jw)$

推导: 令  $t' = at$  ① 若  $a > 0$

$$\therefore X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(at)e^{-jwt} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t')e^{-j\frac{w}{a}t'} dt' = \frac{1}{a} X(j\frac{w}{a})$$

$$\text{② 若 } a < 0, \text{ 则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t') dt' = -\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t') dt'$$

$$\therefore X(jw) = -\frac{1}{a} X(j\frac{w}{a})$$

$$\text{综上, } F[x(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} X(j\frac{w}{a})$$

推论: 若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ , 则  $x(-t) \xrightarrow{F} X(-jw)$

推导: (4) 中结论当  $a = -1$  时代入.

$\Rightarrow x(t)$  奇/偶  $\rightarrow X(jw)$  奇/偶. 即“奇对奇, 偶对偶”

傅立叶变换的性质：

(1) 线性：若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ ,  $y(t) \xrightarrow{F} Y(jw)$

则  $aX(jw) + bY(jw) \xrightarrow{F} aX(jw) + bY(jw)$

一、四种滤波器(略)

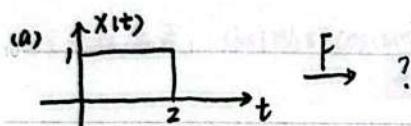
(2) 时域平移性质

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ , 则  $x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{F} e^{-jw t_0} X(jw)$

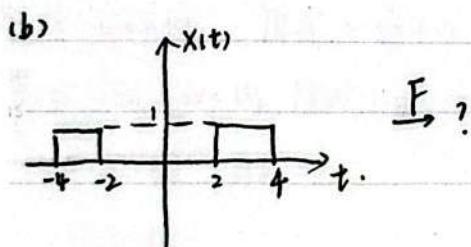
证：若  $t' = t - t_0$ ,

$$\text{则 } F(x(t-t_0)) = F(x(t')) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-jw(t'+t_0)} dt' = e^{-jw t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-jw t'} dt' = X(jw) e^{-jw t_0}$$

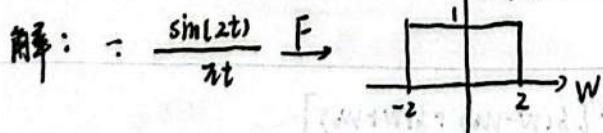
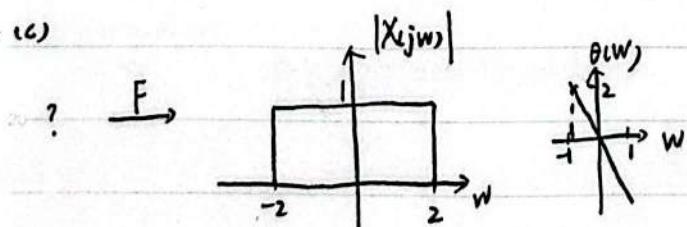
例题：



$$= e^{-jw} \cdot 2S_a(w)$$



$$e^{-3jw} \cdot 2S_a(w) + e^{3jw} \cdot 2S_a(w) = 4S_a(w) \cos(3w)$$



$$\therefore \frac{\sin[2(t-2)]}{\pi(t-2)} \xrightarrow{F} e^{-jw} X(jw) \quad \text{相角 } \theta(w) = -2w.$$

(频域上的线性相位往往对应时移)

$$b. u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$$

(a) 从  $X(jw)$  求  $x(t)$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w) \right] e^{jwt} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{jw} e^{jwt} dw + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(w) e^{jwt} dw}_{= \frac{1}{2} ( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(w) e^{jwt} dw = e^0 = 1 )}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(wt)}{w} dw}_{\text{奇函数} = 0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{w} dw}_{\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, t > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}, t < 0 \end{cases}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t > 0 \\ 0, t < 0 \end{cases}, \text{即 } x(t)$$

(b) 从  $x(t)$  求  $X(jw)$

$$X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t) e^{-jwt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-jwt} dt = \frac{1}{-jw} [e^{-jwt}]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{jw} \cdot (1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-jwt})$$

$$= \frac{1}{jw} - \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos(wt) - j \sin(wt)}{jw} = \frac{1}{jw} + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{w} - \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos(wt)}{jw}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{w} = \pi \delta(w)$$

l Tips: 这是我们在傅立叶级数收敛性中证明的,

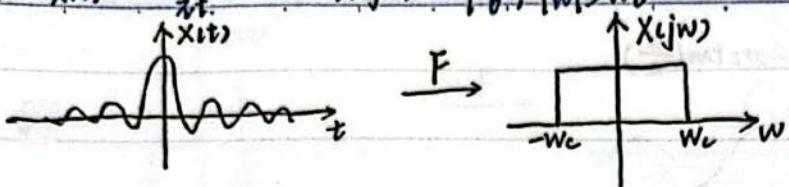
$$\lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(wt)}{w} = \delta(t)$$

$$\text{验证 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos(wt)}{w} = 0$$

$$7. \cos(w_0 t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2} [\delta(w-w_0) + \delta(w+w_0)] \quad \sin(w_0 t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{j} [\delta(w-w_0) + \delta(w+w_0)]$$

平移性质: 例如:  $x(t) = \cos(\gamma t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} \delta(w-\gamma) + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}} \delta(w+\gamma)]$

$$5. x(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\pi t} \rightarrow X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_0 \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$



右→左. 例 14.

$$右 \rightarrow 左 \quad X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\pi t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\pi t} (\cos(\omega t) - j \sin(\omega t)) d\omega \quad \text{欧拉公式}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t) \cdot \cos(\omega t)}{\pi t} \left[ -j \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t) \sin(\omega t)}{\pi t} d\omega \right] = 0 \quad (\text{分子是偶, 分母是奇} \rightarrow 0)$$

对分母展开.  $\sin(\omega_0 t) \cos(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin((\omega_0 + \omega)t) + \sin((\omega_0 - \omega)t)]$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin((\omega_0 + \omega)t)}{t} + \frac{\sin((\omega_0 - \omega)t)}{t} \right) dt \quad \text{由第一章中证的公式, } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{t} dt = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega_0 > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega_0 < 0 \end{cases}$$

(假设  $\omega_0 > 0$ ).

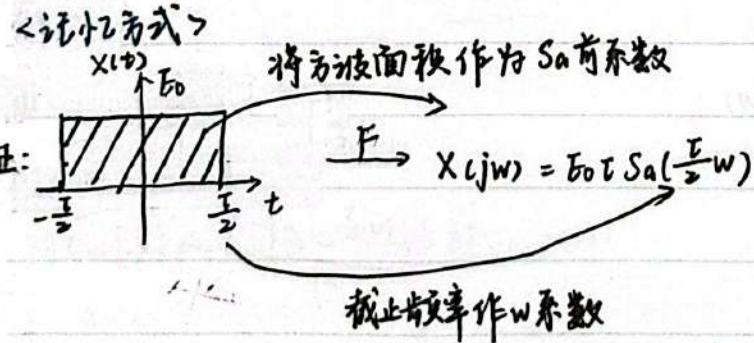
$$1. \text{当 } \omega < -\omega_0. \quad \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times (\pi - \pi) = 0$$

$$2. \text{当 } -\omega_0 < \omega < \omega_0. \quad \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 1$$

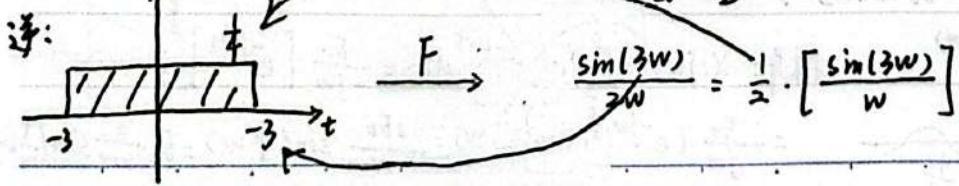
$$3. \text{当 } \omega > \omega_0. \quad \text{原式} = 0$$

$\therefore$  为方波

<记忆方法>



原理:  
代入\omega=0 得得



们回顾傅立叶级数公式，为离散傅立叶变换有对偶性。

离散傅立叶级数：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{-j k \omega_0 t} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} X(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{令 } T = 2\pi (W_0 = 1), \text{ 有 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n e^{j n t} \\ a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(t) e^{-j n t} dt \end{array} \right.$$

上述方程中，将  $t \leftrightarrow -w$  对调

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(-w) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n e^{-j n w} \\ a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(-w) e^{j n w} dw \end{array} \right. \quad \text{离散: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(e^{j w}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j n w} \\ x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j w}) e^{j n w} dw \end{array} \right.$$

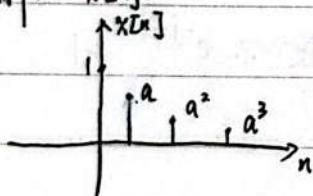
我们得到  $X(-w) \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} X(e^{j w})$        $a_n \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} x[n]$

推导DFT:

1. (单边指数衰减信号)

$$a^n u[n] \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j w}} \quad (|a| < 1)$$

解:  $x[n]:$



$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j w}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n u[n] e^{-j n w} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n e^{-j n w} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (ae^{-j w})^n \quad \text{等比数列求和} \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - (ae^{-j w})^N}{1 - ae^{-j w}} = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j w}} \end{aligned}$$

易知，由于  $e^{-j w}$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的，依旧满足周期性。

若将  $X(e^{j w}) = |X(e^{j w})| e^{j \theta(w)}$ ，化简后有  $|X(e^{j w})| = \sqrt{1 + a^2 - 2a \cos(w)}$ ， $\theta(w) = -\arctan \left[ \frac{a \sin(w)}{1 - a \cos(w)} \right]$

$|X(e^{j w})|$  是幅度谱， $\theta(w)$  是相位谱

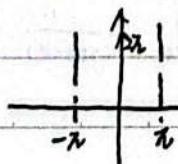
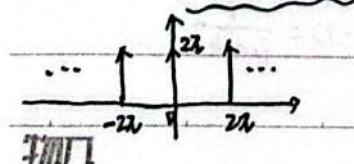
2.  $\delta[n] \xrightarrow{F} 1$

解:  $X(e^{j w}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[n] e^{-j n w} = 1 \cdot e^{-j w \cdot 0} = 1$

求和: 以  $2\pi$  为周期，单个周期是一样的

(从右  $\rightarrow$  左)

3.  $1 \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(w - 2k\pi)$



解:  $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} z[k] \delta(w) e^{j n w} dw$

由  $x(w) \delta(w) = x(0) \delta(w)$ ,  $x[n] = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j n w} \delta(w) dw = 1$ .

## 第四章 离散傅立叶变换

### 一. 离散LTI系统对复指数信号响应 → 定义

定义:  $H(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[n] e^{-jwn}$  (离散傅立叶变换),

记作  $h[n] \xrightarrow{F} H(e^{jw})$ ,  $F[h[n]] = H(e^{jw})$ ,  $F^{-1}[H(e^{jw})] = h[n]$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{jwn} &\xrightarrow{\quad} [H(e^{jw})] \rightarrow H(e^{jw}) e^{jwn} \\ e^{jwn} &\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(e^{jw}) e^{jwn} \end{aligned}$$

#### 对比连续和离散:

连续:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-jwt} dt$

离散:  $x[n] \xrightarrow{F} X(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-jwn}$

注意区分记法,  $F[x(t)] = X(jw)$ ,  $F[x[n]] = X(e^{jw})$

### 二. 离散傅立叶变换周期性

$X(e^{jw})$  周期为  $2\pi$ .

证明:  $\because X(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{jwn}$

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j(w+2\pi)}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j(w+2\pi)n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-jwn} \cdot e^{-j \cdot 2\pi n}. \end{aligned}$$

$\because k, n \text{ 均为整数. } \therefore e^{-j \cdot 2\pi n} = 1$

### 三. 离散傅立叶变换

变换方程:  $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{jw}) e^{jwn} dw$

证明: 利用定义:  $X(e^{jw}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] e^{-jwk}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{定义式代入右式, } x[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} \left( \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] e^{-jwk} \right) e^{jwn} dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \underbrace{\int_{2\pi} e^{jw(n-k)} dw}_{\text{设 } 0-2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

① 当  $n=k$  时  $\int_{2\pi} 1 dw = 2\pi$

② 当  $n \neq k$  时,  $\int_{2\pi} e^{jw(n-k)} dw \xrightarrow{0-2\pi}$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{j(n-k)w} dw = \frac{1}{j(n-k)} \cdot \left[ e^{j(n-k)w} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{j(n-k)} \cdot (1-1) = \frac{1}{j(n-k)}$$

∴ 即证得右式  $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot x[n] \cdot 2\pi = x[n]$

例:  $g(t) = r(t) \cos(\omega_0 t)$  (Ri+ix)

帕斯瓦尔定理: 若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ , 则  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(jw)|^2 dw$

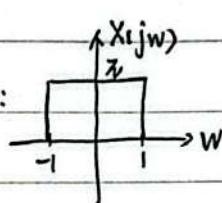
证明:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \overline{x(t)} dt$ .

$$\text{又: } \overline{x(t)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [X(jw) e^{j\omega t}] dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{X(jw)} e^{-j\omega t} dw$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{X(jw)} e^{-j\omega t} dw \right] dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{X(jw)} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{X(jw)} X(jw) dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(jw)|^2 dw \end{aligned}$$

例题: 计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{\sin t}{t} \right]^2 dt$

角解:  $x(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t} \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ :



∴ 由上述定理,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{\sin t}{t} \right]^2 dt$$

实函数

周期信号的傅立叶变换:

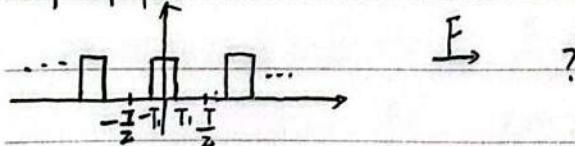
以  $T_0$  为周期的  $x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jkw_0 t}$ , 其中  $a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt$

$X = e^{jkw_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi \delta(w - w_0)$

$$\therefore x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jkw_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} X(jw) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta(w - kw_0)$$

∴ 周期信号的傅立叶变换是以  $w_0$  为间隔的冲激串函数

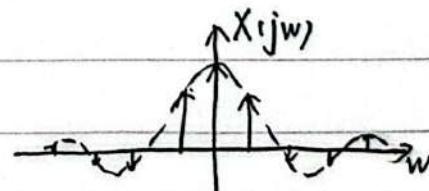
例: 计算:



$$\text{解: } a_k = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$$

$$\text{方波变换: } X(jw) = 2T_1 \operatorname{sinc}(kT_1 w_0) = \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore X(jw) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta(w - kw_0) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{2\pi} \delta(w - kw_0)$$



No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. 调制性质

若  $x_1(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(jw)$ ,  $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_2(jw)$ , 那么  $x_1(t)x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(jw) * X_2(jw)$

证明: 对偶性, 有  $x_1(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi X_1(-w)$ ,  $x_2(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi X_2(-w)$

是极性,  $x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(jw) X_2(jw)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式利用对偶性, 有 } & x_1(jt) x_2(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi [X_1(-w) * X_2(-w)] \\ & = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot [2\pi X_1^*(-w) * 2\pi X_2^*(-w)] \end{aligned}$$

波浪线三式已证成了调制性质 (①·②  $\xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \text{①} * \text{②}$ )

△ Tips: 利用对偶性质从时域微分  $\rightarrow$  频域微分

证明:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(jw)$ ,  $y(t) = \frac{d x(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{F} Y(jw) = jw X(jw)$

由对偶性,  $Y(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi y(-w)$ . 代入, 有  $j t X(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi \frac{d X(-w)}{dw} = -\frac{d[2\pi X(-w)]}{dw}$

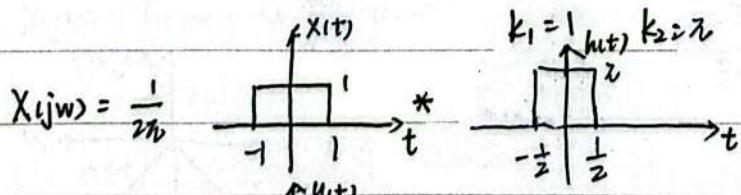
另一方面, 由  $X(jt) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi X(-w)$   $\therefore j t X(jt) \xrightarrow{F} -\frac{d X(jw)}{dw}$  (①·② 同时傅立叶)

$$\therefore t x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{d X(jw)}{dw}$$

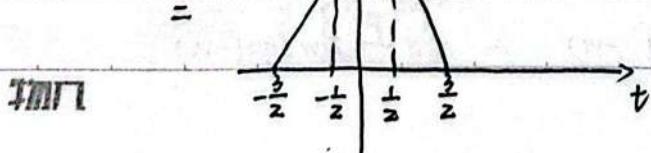
△ Tips2: 时域平移  $\rightarrow$  频域平移

例题:  $x(t) = \frac{\sin(t) \sin(\frac{t}{2})}{\pi t^2}$ , 计算  $X(jw)$

解:  $x(t) = \frac{\sin(t)}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{t}{2})}{t}$   $w_{c1}=1$ ,  $w_{c2}=\frac{1}{2}$



$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi = \pi$$



$$\text{例: } \frac{2}{1+t^2} \xrightarrow{?}$$

解: 由双边指数信号  $e^{-|at|t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2a}{a^2+w^2}$

$$\therefore X(jt) = e^{-|at|t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(jw) = \frac{2a}{a^2+w^2} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$X(jt) = \frac{2}{1+t^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi X(w) = 2\pi e^{-|w|}$$

$$\text{例: } \frac{1}{1+jt} \xrightarrow{?}$$

$$\text{解: } = e^{-t} u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{1+jw}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+jt} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi e^w u(-w)$$

$$\star 90^\circ \text{ 移相器 } \frac{1}{jw} \xrightarrow{?}$$

$$\text{解: } u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$$

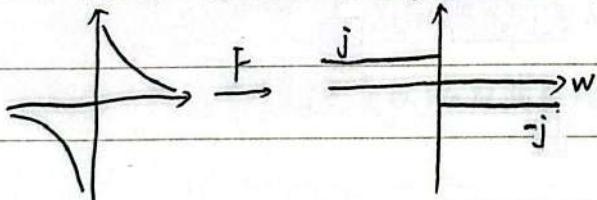
$$1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \delta(w) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi \delta(w)$$

$$\therefore u(t) - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{jw}$$

$$\therefore X(t) = u(t) - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(jw) = \frac{1}{jw}$$

$$\therefore X(jt) = \frac{1}{jt} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi X(-w) = 2\pi(u(-w) - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{jw} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2j(u(-w) - \frac{1}{2}) = 2ju(-w) - 1 = j \operatorname{sgn}(-w)$$

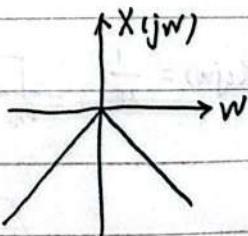


$$90^\circ \text{ 移相器: } h(t) = \frac{1}{jw} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} H(jw).$$

$$X(jt) * h(t) \Rightarrow X(jw) H(jw)$$

$$\textcircled{1} w < 0 \text{ 时, } jX(jw) = |X(jw)| e^{j\theta(jw)} e^{j \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} w > 0 \text{ 时, } -jX(jw) = |X(jw)| e^{j\theta(jw)} e^{-j \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$$



$$\text{由此, 可以求 } \frac{1}{t^2} \xrightarrow{?}$$

$$\frac{d(\frac{1}{t^2})}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^2}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (jw) \cdot j \operatorname{sgn}(-w) = -w \operatorname{sgn}(-w) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{t^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi w \operatorname{sgn}(-w)$$

例2: LTI 系统输入  $x(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$ ,  $y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} - e^{-3t}) u(t)$ , 求  $h(t)$

$$\text{解: } H(jw) = \frac{Y(jw)}{X(jw)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1+jw} - \frac{1}{3+jw})}{\frac{1}{2+jw}} = \frac{2+jw}{(1+jw)(3+jw)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1+jw} + \frac{1}{3+jw} \right)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} + e^{-3t}) u(t)$$

变式: 若  $y(t)$  和  $x(t)$  满足  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 2x' + x$ , 求  $h(t)$

$$\text{解: 此时依旧有 } H(jw) = \frac{Y(jw)}{X(jw)} = \frac{2jw+1}{(1+jw)(2+jw)}$$

对  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 2x' + x$ , 等式左右傅立叶变换,

$$(jw)^2 Y(jw) + 3jw Y(jw) + 2Y(jw) = 2(jw) X(jw) + X(jw), \text{ 交叉相乘与上方式一致}$$

$$\therefore H(jw) = \frac{-1}{jw+1} + \frac{3}{jw+2} \Rightarrow (3e^{-2t} - e^{-t}) u(t)$$

## 9. 对偶性

若  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} X(jw)$ , 那么  $X(jt) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2\pi X(-w)$ .

$$\text{证明: } x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw \quad (\text{逆傅立叶变换公式})$$

$$\therefore 2\pi X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jw) e^{jwt} dw$$

$$\text{将 } w \text{ 和 } t \text{ 交换, } 2\pi X(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jt) e^{jwt} dt$$

$$w \rightarrow -w,$$

$$2\pi X(-w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(jt) e^{jw(-t)} dt$$

$$\therefore X(jt) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2\pi X(-w)$$

应用: ① 由于  $\delta(t) = \delta(jt) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} \delta(jw) = 1$

$$\therefore X(jt) = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2\pi \delta(-w) = 2\pi \delta(w)$$

$$\therefore 1 \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2\pi \delta(w)$$

$$\text{② } x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2T S_0(jw) \quad \therefore X(jt) = 2\pi \delta(jwt) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} 2\pi X(w) = \begin{cases} 2\pi, & |w| < w_c \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

化简后有,  $\frac{\sin w_c t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{F}} \begin{cases} 1, & |w| < w_c \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

## 利用傅立叶变换求解微分方程

$$\text{微分方程形式为: } \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{m=0}^M b_m \frac{d^m x(t)}{dt^m}$$

例如: 当  $N=M=2$  时, 方程:  $a_2 \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \cdot \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_2 \cdot \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + b_1 \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + b_0 x(t)$

该微分方程对应 LTI 系统, 即  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t)$

证明: 方程两侧均傅立叶变换,  $Y(j\omega) \sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k = X(j\omega) \sum_{m=0}^M b_m (j\omega)^m$

$$\therefore \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^M b_m (j\omega)^m}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k} = H(j\omega)$$

$$\therefore Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) H(j\omega) \Rightarrow y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

例 1: 若  $x(t) = e^{-bt} u(t)$ ,  $h(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$ , ( $a, b > 0$ ), 计算  $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$

解:  $X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{b+j\omega}$ ,  $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$

$$\therefore Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)}$$

① 当  $a=b$  时,  $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^2}$  由于  $te^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F}} \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^2}$

$$\text{故 } y(t) = te^{-at} u(t)$$

② 当  $a \neq b$  时, 将  $Y(j\omega)$  裂项  $\because \frac{1}{a+j\omega} - \frac{1}{b+j\omega} = (b-a) \cdot \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)}$

$$\therefore Y(j\omega) = \left( \frac{1}{a+j\omega} - \frac{1}{b+j\omega} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{b-a}$$

(也可用待定系数法)

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot (e^{-at} - e^{-bt}) u(t)$$

△差积定义也可算。

Tips: 快速计算  $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)} = \frac{A}{a+j\omega} + \frac{B}{b+j\omega}$

[盖起来, 算其他]

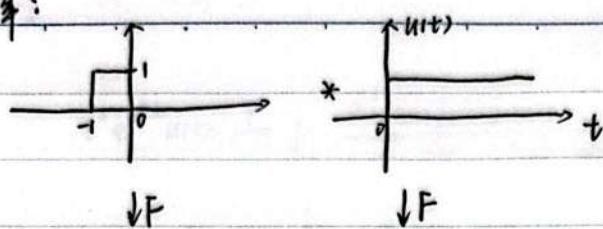
$$A = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)} \Big|_{j\omega=-a} \quad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{b-a} \\ &\downarrow \\ &A \text{ F 的分母} \end{aligned} \quad B = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} \Big|_{j\omega=-b} \quad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{a-b} \\ &\downarrow \\ &B \text{ F 的分母} \end{aligned}$$

证明:  $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)(b+j\omega)} = \frac{A}{a+j\omega} + \frac{B}{b+j\omega}$ . 两式同乘  $(a+j\omega)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b+j\omega} = A + B \cdot \frac{a+j\omega}{b+j\omega}.$$

代入  $j\omega = -a$ , 则有  $\frac{1}{b-a} = A$

解:

 $\downarrow F$ 

$$\text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}w\right) e^{j\frac{w}{2}}$$

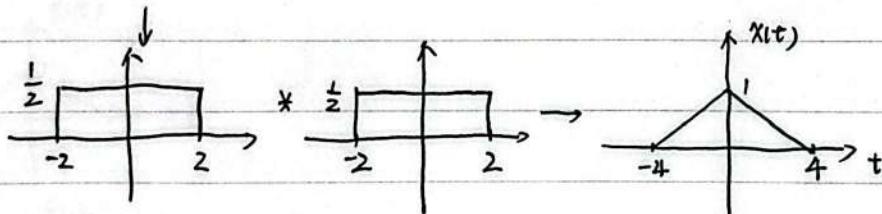
$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\text{Sa}\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) e^{j\frac{w}{2}}}{jw} + \pi \cdot \text{Sa}\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) e^{j\frac{w}{2}} \cdot \delta(w) \quad \because X(w) \delta(w) = X(0) \delta(w)$$

$$= \frac{\text{Sa}\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) e^{j\frac{w}{2}}}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$$

(也可以用微分性质做)

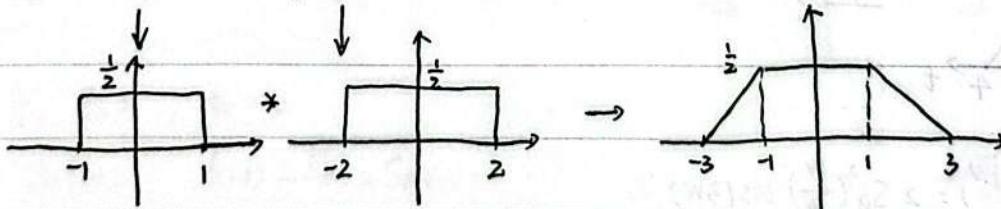
$$(e) ? \xrightarrow{F} \left[ \frac{\sin(2w)}{w} \right]^2$$

$$\text{解: } X(jw) = \frac{\sin(2w)}{w} \cdot \frac{\sin(2w)}{w}$$

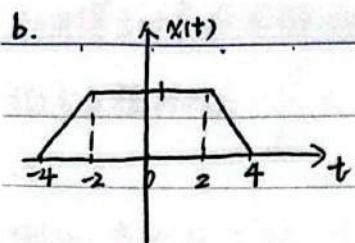


$$(f) ? \xrightarrow{F} \frac{\sin(w) \sin(2w)}{w^2}$$

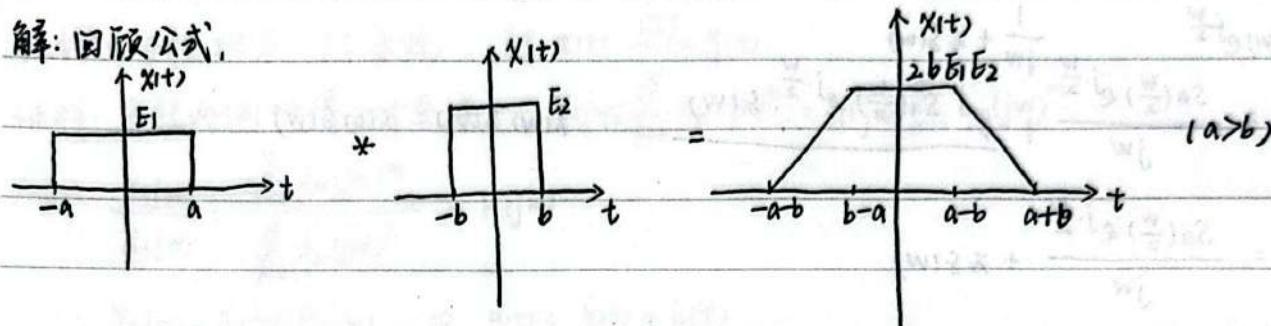
$$\text{解: } X(jw) = \frac{\sin(w)}{w} \cdot \frac{\sin(2w)}{w}$$

利用卷积性质，我们可以求解  $h(t)$ : $x(t) * h(t) = y(t)$ , 若已知  $x(t), y(t)$ , 求  $h(t)$ ?解: 由  $X(jw) H(jw) = Y(jw)$ , 得出  $H(jw) = \frac{Y(jw)}{X(jw)}$ ,

$$\text{再代入 } h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(jw) e^{jwt} dw$$



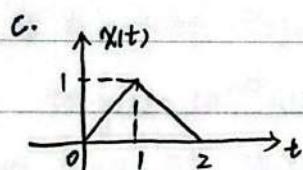
解：回顾公式，



$$\begin{cases} a-b=2 \\ a+b=4 \end{cases} \quad a=3, b=1.$$

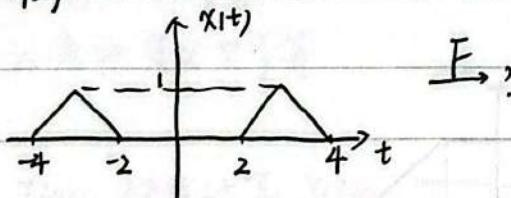
$$\therefore 2aE_1 S_a(3\pi w) \cdot 2bE_2 S_b(4\pi w) = b S_a(3\pi w) S_{a+b}(4\pi w) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 3\pi w \sin 4\pi w}{\pi w^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 3\pi w \sin 4\pi w}{4\pi^2 w^2}$$

↑ 同样地，也可以用梯形面积来算

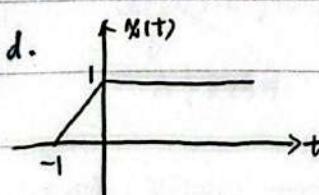


$$\text{解: } S_a\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-jw}$$

推导:



$$S_a^2\left(\frac{w}{2}\right)(e^{-3jw} + e^{3jw}) = 2 S_a^2\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \cos(3w)$$



F ?