Chapter 2 线性时不变(LTI)系统——卷积

- 离散LTI系统一卷积和
- 连续LTI系统一卷积积分



→ 为什么要研究LTI系统(Time-Invariant Systems)

- · 很多物理现象都可以近似为LTI系统;
- •可以方便的对LTI系统进行数学分析,透彻的研究其各种性质。

→知识回顾

时不变系统:系统的性能不随时间的变化而变化。也就是说,输入信号与输出信号具有同样的时移特性。

$$x(t) \rightarrow y(t) \Rightarrow x(t-t_0) \rightarrow y(t-t_0)$$
 $x[n] \rightarrow y[n] \Rightarrow x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n-n_0]$

线性系统:系统输入是几个信号的加权,则其输出也是这些信号输出反应的加权。 $x_k(t) \to y_k(t)$ $x_k[n] \to y_k[n]$ $x(t) \to y(t)$ $x[n] \to y[n]$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k} a_k x_k(t) = a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) + \dots$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k} a_k x_k[n] = a_1 x_1[n] + a_2 x_2[n] + \dots$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{k} a_k y_k(t) = a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t) + \dots$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k} a_k y_k[n] = a_1 y_1[n] + a_2 y_2[n] + \dots$$



$$x(t - t_0) = \sum_{k} a_k x_k (t - t_0)$$

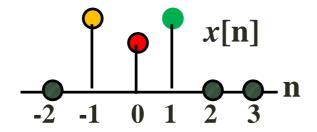
$$x[n - n_0] = \sum_{k} a_k x_k [n - n_0]$$

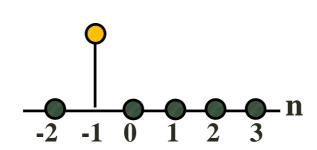
$$y(t - t_0) = \sum_{k} a_k y_k (t - t_0)$$
$$y[n - n_0] = \sum_{k} a_k y_k [n - n_0]$$



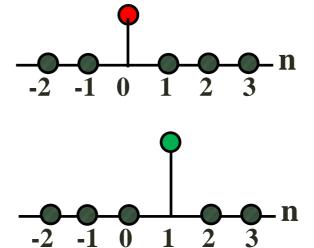
→ 用脉冲信号表征离散时间信号

离散时间信号可以用一系列的单个脉冲信号的叠加来表示.





$$x[n]\delta[n-n_0] = x[n_0]\delta[n-n_0]$$



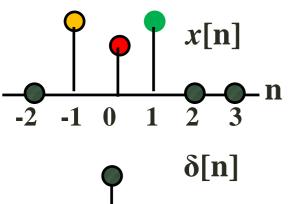
How to obtain these signals?

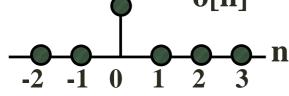


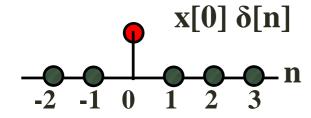


→ 用脉冲信号表征离散时间信号

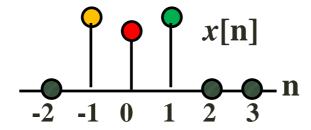
单位脉冲信号具有采样特性 $x[n]\delta[n-n_0] = x[n_0]\delta[n-n_0]$

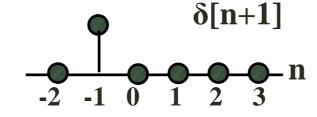


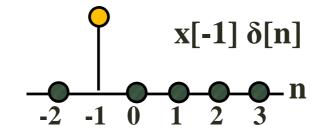




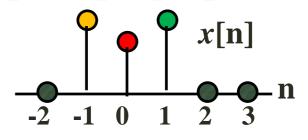
$$x[0]\delta[n] = \begin{cases} x[0] & n=0\\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



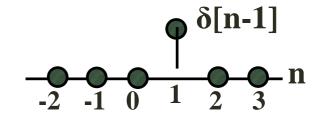


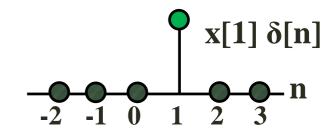


$$x[-1]\delta[n+1] = \begin{cases} x[-1] & n = -1 \\ 0 & n \neq -1 \end{cases}$$



样本值





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

 $x[n] = \dots + x[-1]\delta[n+1] + x[0]\delta[n] + x[1]\delta[n-1] + x[2]\delta[n-2] + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x[k]\delta[n-k]$

DT信号可以表示为一系列移位单位脉冲<u>序列</u>的加 权组合(叠加),其中权因子是在k时刻的值x[k]。

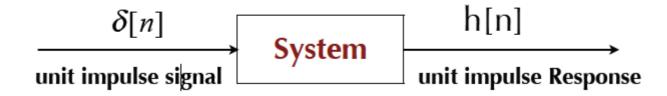


单位脉冲序列的筛选 性(sifting property)



→ 单位脉冲响应

单位脉冲响应表示系统在输入信号为单位脉冲信号时的系统输出。



LTI系统的单位脉冲响应 $x[n-n_0] = \sum_{k} a_k x_k [n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n-n_0] = \sum_{k} a_k y_k [n-n_0]$

对于任一线性系统 $x[n] \rightarrow y[n]$, 记 $h_k[n]$ 为该线性系统对移位单位脉冲 $\delta[n-k]$ 的响应。根据线性系统叠加原理

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

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h_k[n]$$

$$\delta[n-k] \to h_k[n]$$

线性时不

双注明 (アンドン・ $\delta[n] o h_0[n] \Rightarrow \delta[n-k] o h_k[n] = h_0[n-k] o h_0[n-k] o h[n-k]$ $\delta[n-k] o h[n-k]$

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

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

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



一一信号的卷积和

定义 离散时间LTI系统的输出等于输入信号与单位脉冲响应的卷积和。

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

DT LTI系统的输出响应为系统对移位单位脉冲响应的加权和。其中权重为输入信号的每一个样本值。

计算方法

单位脉冲响应的移位加权叠加法 序列相乘法——滑动图解法 sliding 数学分析法

一 信号的卷积和

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

单位脉冲响应的移位加权叠加法

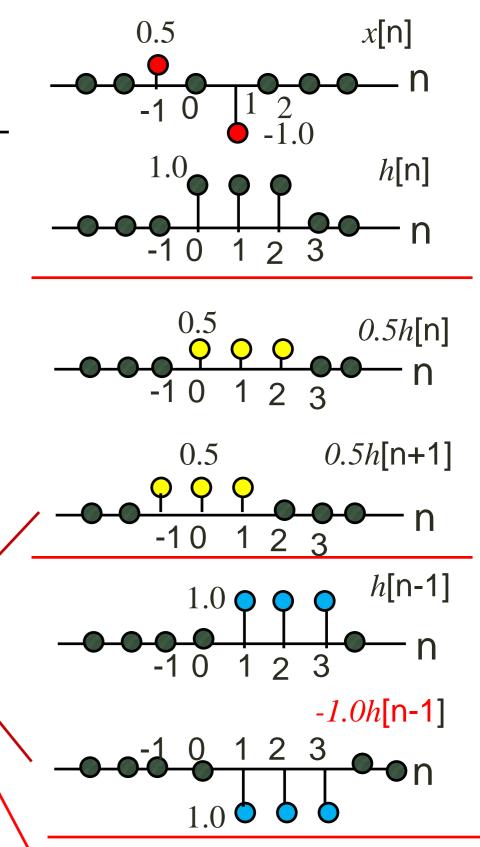
(1)根据定义,求出每个加权后的移位脉冲响

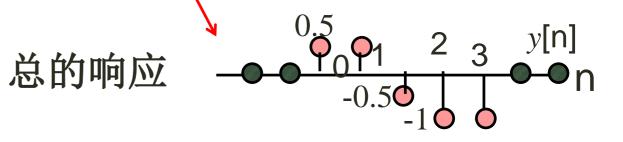
(2)将加权脉冲响应序列进行求和。

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

$$= x[-1]h[n+1] + x[1]h[n-1]$$

$$= 0.5h[n+1] - 1.0h[n-1]$$





叠加



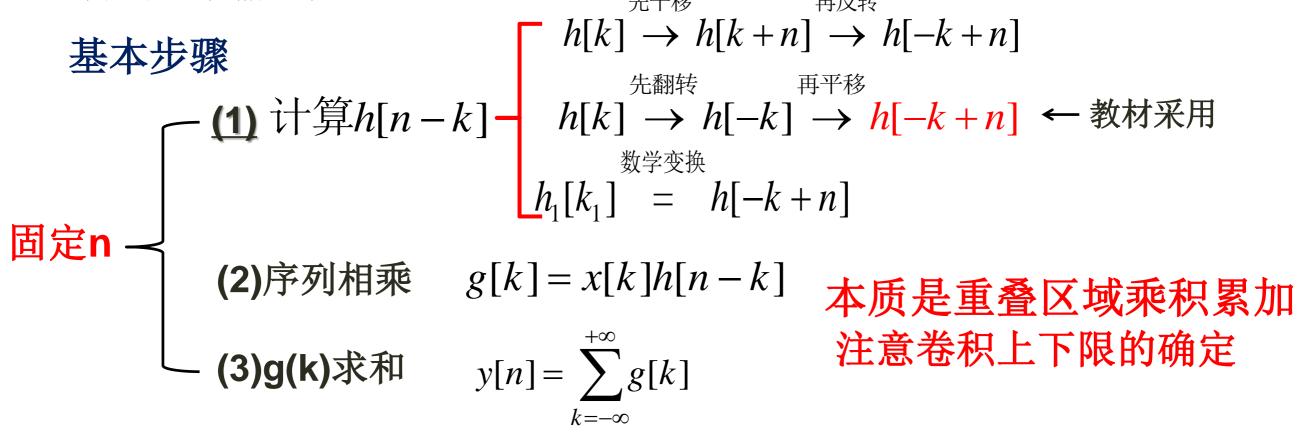


→ 信号的卷积和

序列相乘一滑动图解法

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

若n看成固定值,对每一个n,把x[k]/h[n-k]看成k是独立变量的两个序列, 定义g[k]=x[k]h[n-k], 对所有g[k]进行累加即可得到y[n]。改变n的值即 可得到整个输出信号。



改变n (4)将h[n-k]从左到右移动,改变n的值,重复(1-3)中步骤。

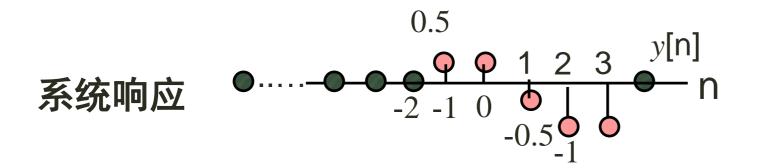
一 信号的卷积和

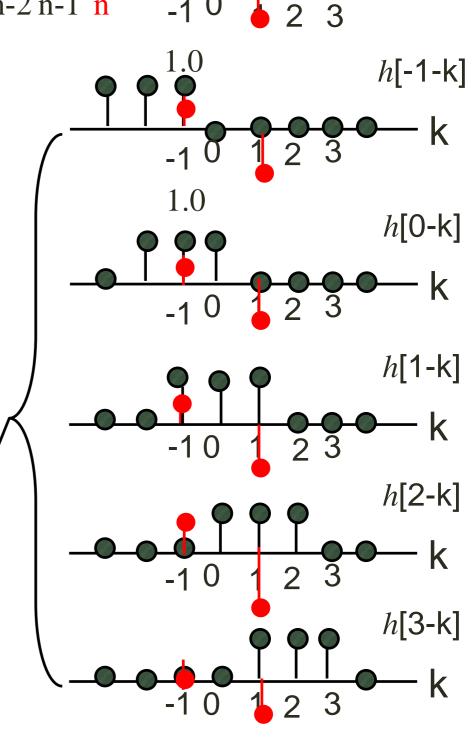
序列相乘一滑动图解法

h[n] h[n] h[n-k] n-3n-2 n-1 n -1 0 2 3

基本步骤 $h[k] \to h[k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[-k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[-k] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[-k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[k+n] \to h[-k+n]$ $h[k] \to h[-k+n$

改 (4)将h[n-k]从左到右移动,改变n的值, 变 重复(1-3)中步骤。









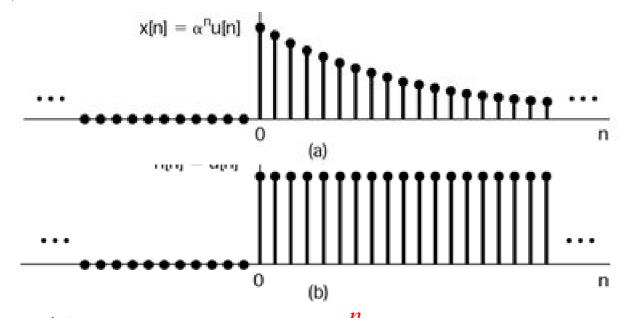
一 信号的卷积和 书上的反转/平移方案

(1)
$$h[k] \to h[-k]$$
 (2) $h[-k] \to h[n-k]$

(3)
$$g[k] = x[k]h[n-k]$$
 (4) $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} g[k]$

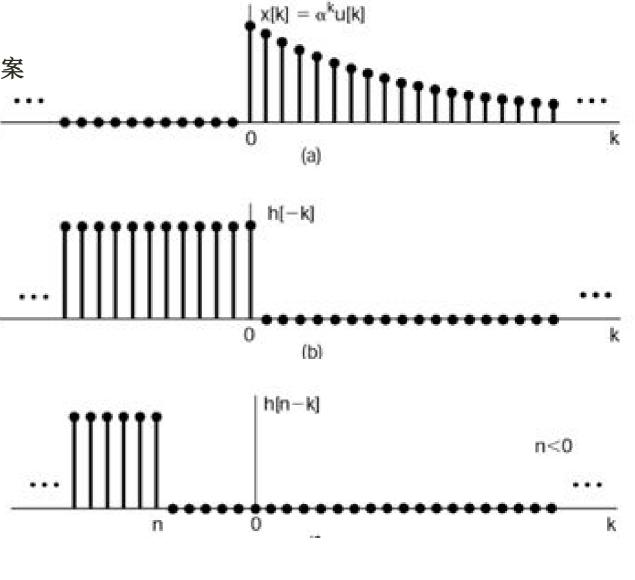
(5)改变n, 重复(1-4)中步骤。

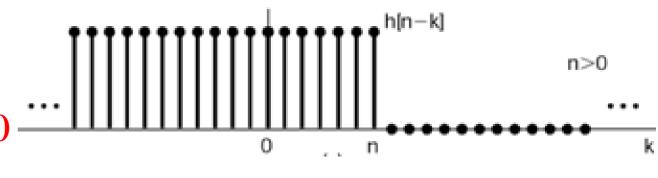
例2.3 求卷积
$$x[n] = a^n u[n]$$
 $h[n] = u[n]$



$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \alpha^k = \frac{1-\alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha} \quad n \ge 1$$

$$= \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a} u[n]$$

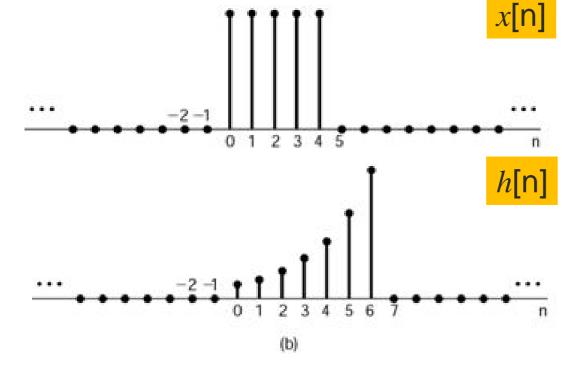




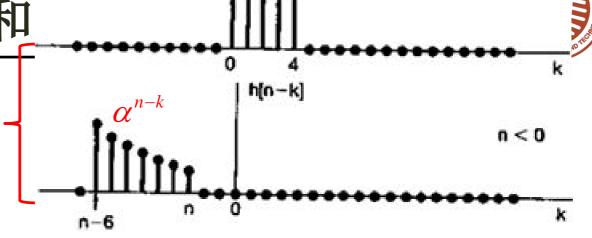
$$g[k] = a^k$$

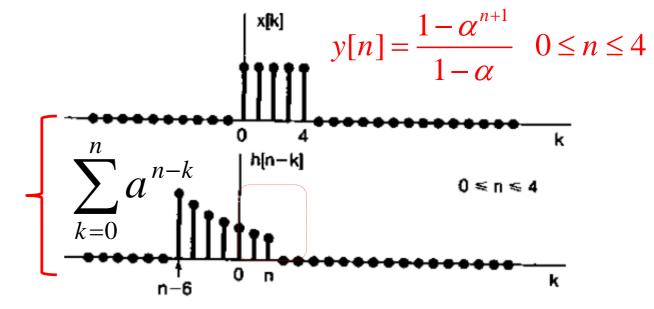


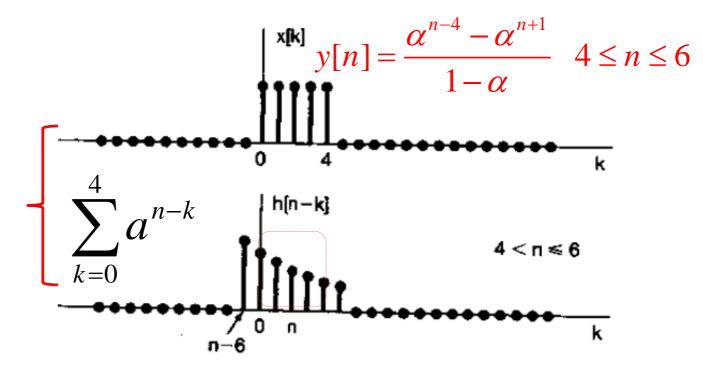
例2.3
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le n \le 4 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} h[n] = \begin{cases} \alpha^n, 0 \le n < 6 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$



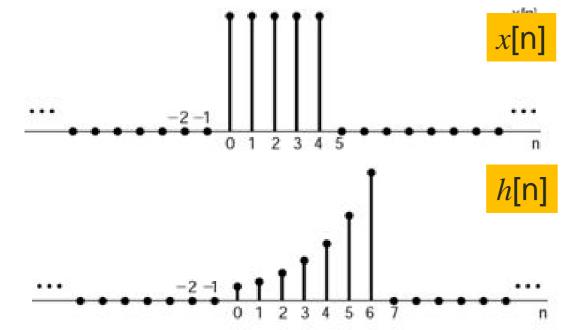
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a^{n-k}$$

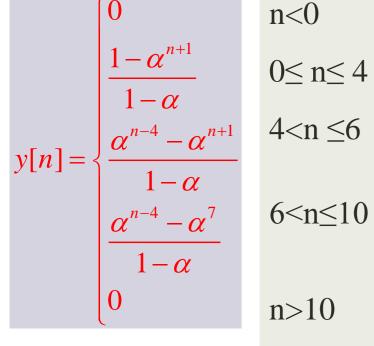




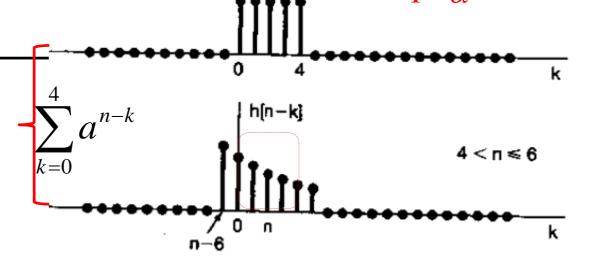


例2.4 信号的卷积和
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1,0 \le n \le 4 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} h[n] = \begin{cases} \alpha^n, 0 \le n < 6 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

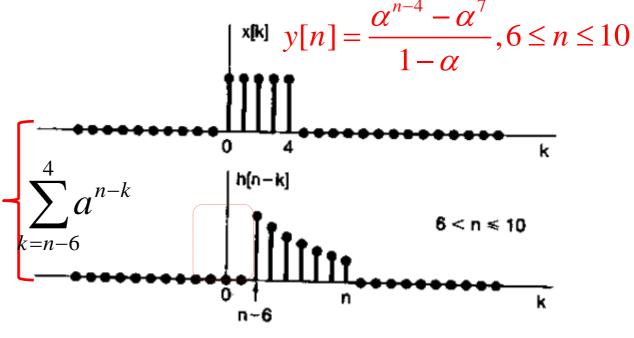


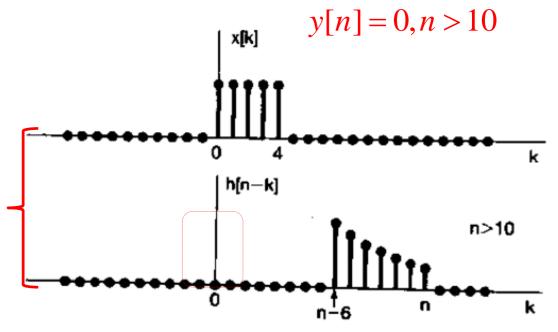


$$0 \le n \le 4$$

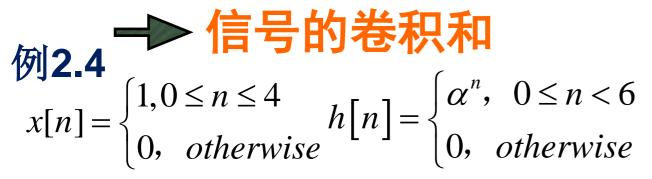


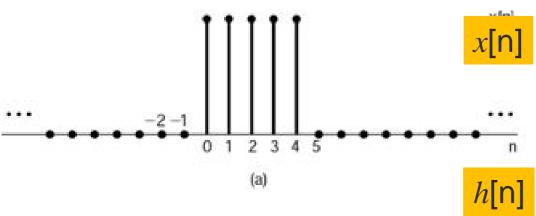
 $y[n] = \frac{\alpha^{n-4} - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} \quad 4 \le n \le 6$











$$y[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{n} < 0 \\ \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} & 0 \le n \le 4 \\ \frac{\alpha^{n-4} - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} & 4 < n \le 6 \\ \frac{\alpha^{n-4} - \alpha^7}{1 - \alpha} & 6 < n \le 10 \end{cases}$$

$$x[n]: N \in [N_1, N_2]$$

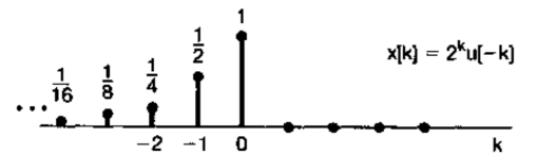
$$h[n]: N \in [N_3, N_4]$$

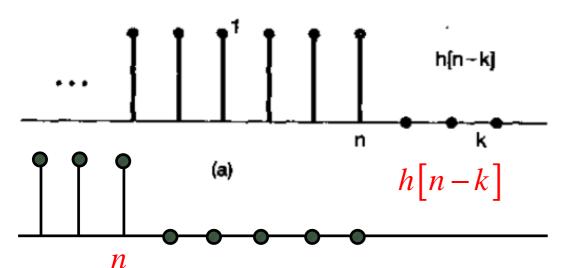
$$y[n]: N \in [N_1 + N_3, N_2 + N_4]$$



一一信号的卷积和

例2.5 求卷积 $x[n] = 2^n u[-n]$ h[n] = u[n]





n>0时
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{0} 2^{n}.1$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} = 2$$

$$y[n] = 2^{n+1} \leftarrow y[n] = 2^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m$$

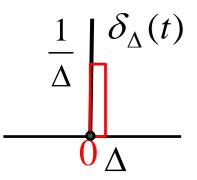


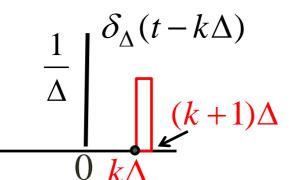
→ 用冲激信号表征连续时间信号

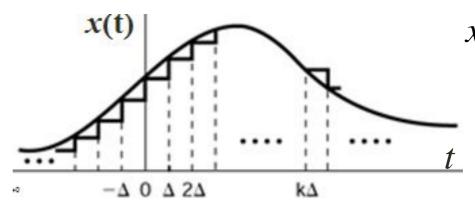
脉冲串与冲激函数

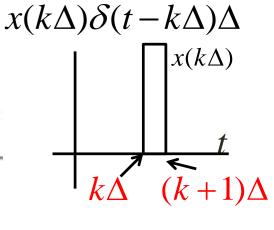
x(t)的脉冲串或阶梯信号表示

定义脉冲函数 $\delta_{\Lambda}(t)$

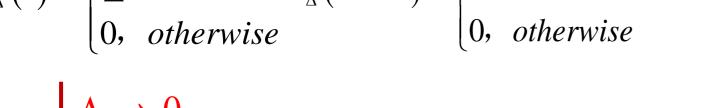


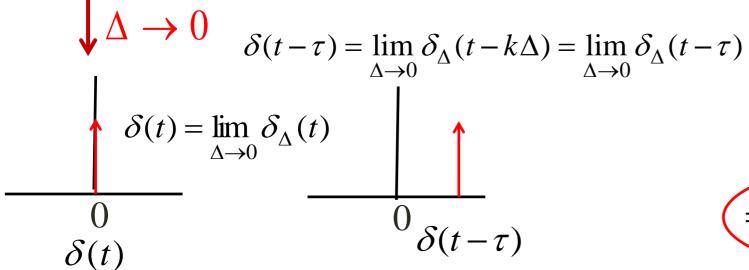






$$\mathcal{S}_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta}, 0 \le t \le \Box \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{S}_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta}, & k\Delta \le t \le (k+1)\Delta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \hat{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k\Delta)\mathcal{S}_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta)\Delta$$





$$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta) \Delta$$

$$x(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \hat{x}(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta) \Delta$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{\Delta \to 0} x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta) \Delta$$

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



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

连续时间信号可以表示成若干移位 单位冲激信号的叠加

→ 单位冲激响应

单位冲激响应表示系统在输入信号为单位冲激信号时的系统输出。

$$\xrightarrow{\delta(t)}$$
 CT System $\xrightarrow{h(t)}$

→ LTI系统的单位冲激响应

CT LTI系统的输出响应为系统对移位单位冲激响应的加权和。其中权重为输入信号的每一个样本值。



连续信号的卷积
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = x(t)*h(t)$$

计算步骤与离散信号的卷积和类似。

滑动图解法

基本步骤 注意积分上下限的确定

(2)序列相乘
$$g(\tau) = x(\tau)h(t-\tau)$$

(2)序列相乘
$$g(\tau) = x(\tau)h(t-\tau)$$

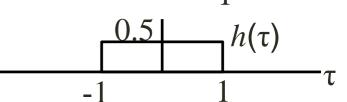
-(3) $g(\tau)$ 求和 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\tau)d\tau$ 本质是重叠区域乘积累加

改变t (4)将 $h(t-\tau)$ 从左到右移动,改变t的值,重复上述步骤(2~3)。



连续信号的卷积 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$

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



 $h[t-\tau]$

基本步骤 注意积分上下限的确定

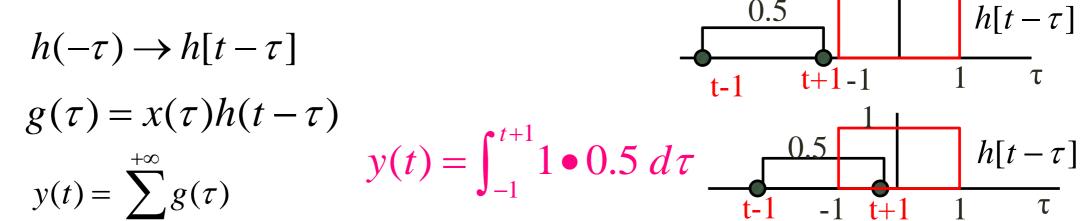
(1)反折
$$h(\tau) \rightarrow h[-\tau]$$

(2)平移
$$h(-\tau) \rightarrow h[t-\tau]$$

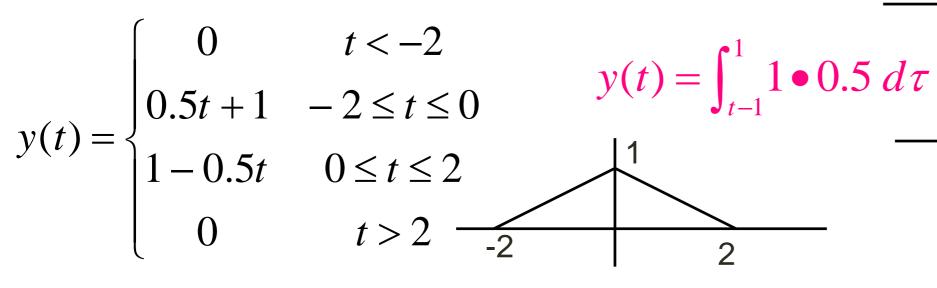
(3)相乘
$$g(\tau) = x(\tau)h(t-\tau)$$

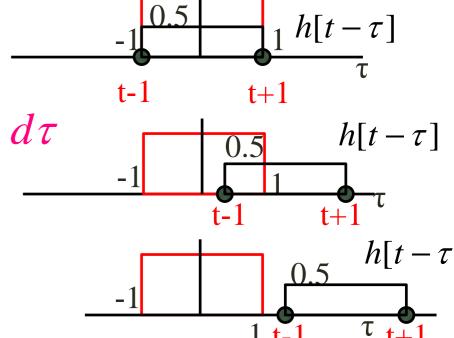
(4)求和
$$y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\tau)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-1}^{t+1} 1 \bullet 0.5 \ d\tau$$



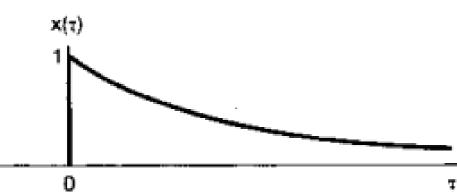
(5) 改变t的值,重复上述步骤(2)~(4)。

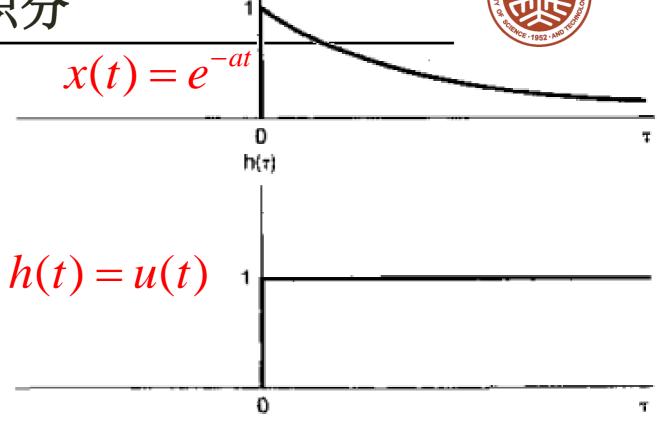




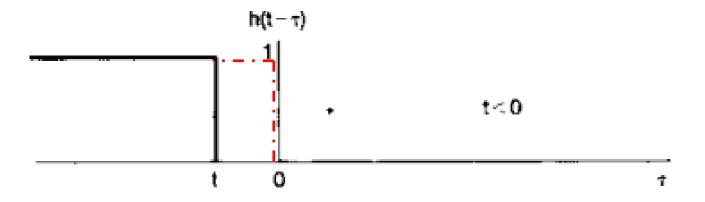


例2.6
$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$$





 $\mathbf{x}(\tau)$



$$t < 0 y(t) = 0$$

$$t \ge 0 y(t) = \int_0^t x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

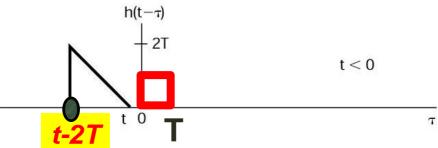
$$= \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} \cdot 1d\tau = \frac{1}{a}(1-e^{at})$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{at}) u(t)$$

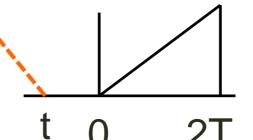


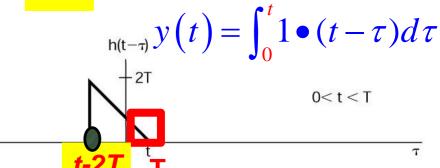


烟2.7
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < t < T \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$



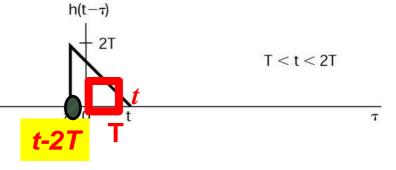
$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t, 0 < t < 2T \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$





$$h(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} -\tau + t, & t-2T < \tau < t \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^T 1 \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau$$

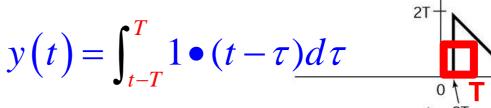


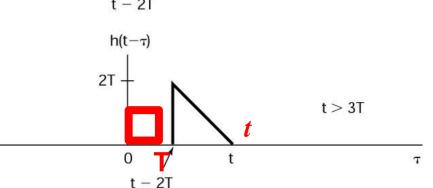
2T < t < 3T

$$\begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2, 0 < t < T \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} Tt - \frac{1}{2}T^2, T < t < 2T \end{cases}$$

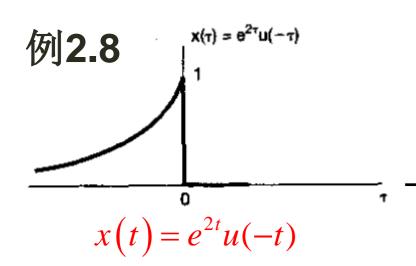
$$-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + Tt + \frac{3}{2}T^2, 2T < t < 3$$

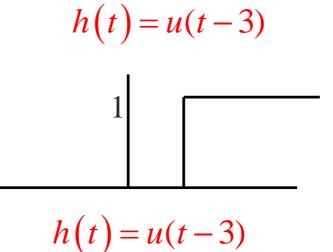


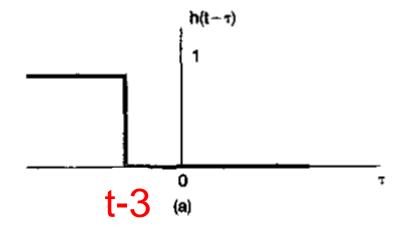




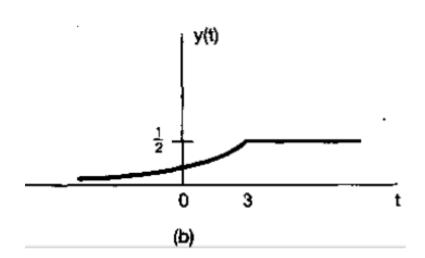
→ 连续信号的卷积







$$t-3 \le 0$$
 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-3} e^{2\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} e^{2(t-3)}$



$$t-3>0$$
 $y(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{0}e^{2\tau}d\tau=\frac{1}{2}$

作业



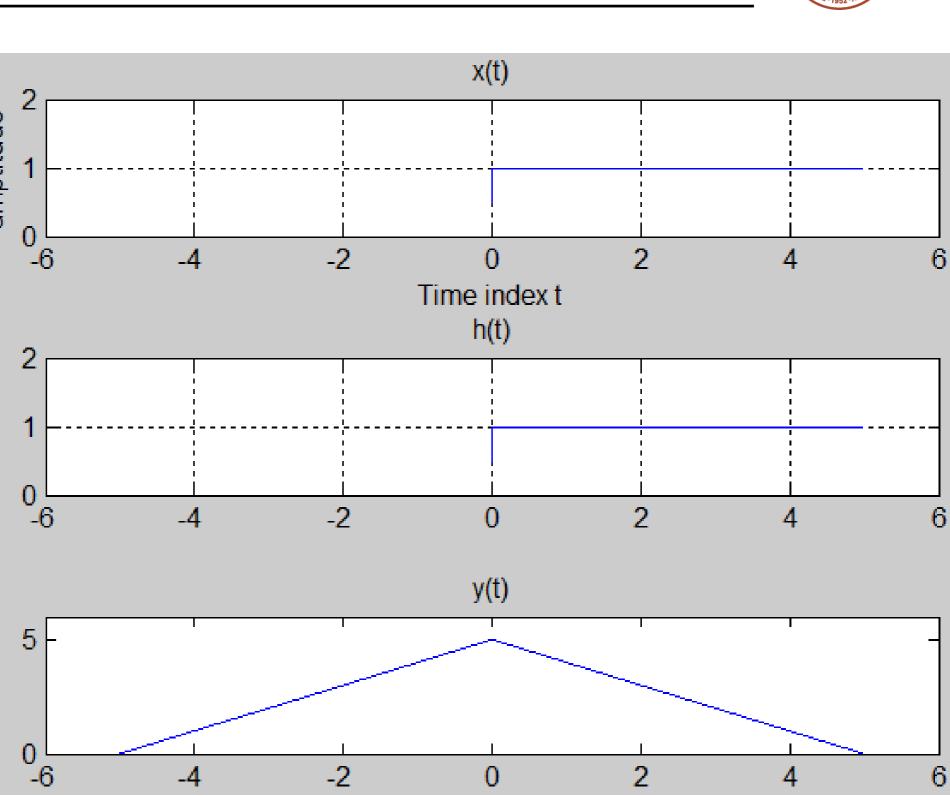
离散

- 2.1(c) 选做
- 2.3
- **2.6**

连续

• 2.8 (可以利用卷积的某些性质计算)

```
step=0.01;
t1=0:step:5;
subplot(3,1,1);
x=Heaviside(t1);
plot(t1,x); title('x(t)');
                          amptitude
xlabel('Time index t');
ylabel('amptitude');
axis([-6,6,0,2]); grid
                             -6
t2=0:step:5;
subplot(3,1,2);
h=Heaviside(t2);
plot(t2,h); title('h(t)')
axis([-6,6,0,2]); grid
y=conv(x,h)*step;
                            5
t=-5:step:5
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(t,y);
title('y(t)')
                             -6
axis([-6,6,0,max(y)+1]);
grid
```



```
x[n]
n1=0:1:5;
                               amptitude
subplot(3,1,1)
x=Heaviside_dis(n1);
                                  -6
stem(n1,x); title('x(n)')
                                                        Time index t
xlabel('Time index t');
                                                           h[n]
ylabel('amptitude');
axis([-6,6,0,2]); grid
                                  -6
                                                            0
n2=0:1:5;
                                                           y[n]
subplot(3,1,2);
h=Heaviside_dis(n2);
%h=[1 1 1 1 1 1];
stem(n2,h);
                                  -6
                                                            0
                                                                     2
title('h(n)')
axis([-6,6,0,2]); grid;
                                       function f = Heaviside_dis(t)
```

f=(t>=0);

end

```
y=convn(x,h);
nh=-5:1:5
subplot(3,1,3)
stem(nh,y);title('y(t)')
arid: axis([-6.6.0.max(v)+1]):
```