

Chapter 5. 离散时间傅立叶变换

The Discrete-Time Fourier Transform

- 1 离散时间信号傅里叶变换的推导
- 2 离散时间信号的收敛性
- 3 离散周期信号的傅里叶变换



离散时间傅里叶变换的导出

→ 离散周期信号与非周期信号之间的转换

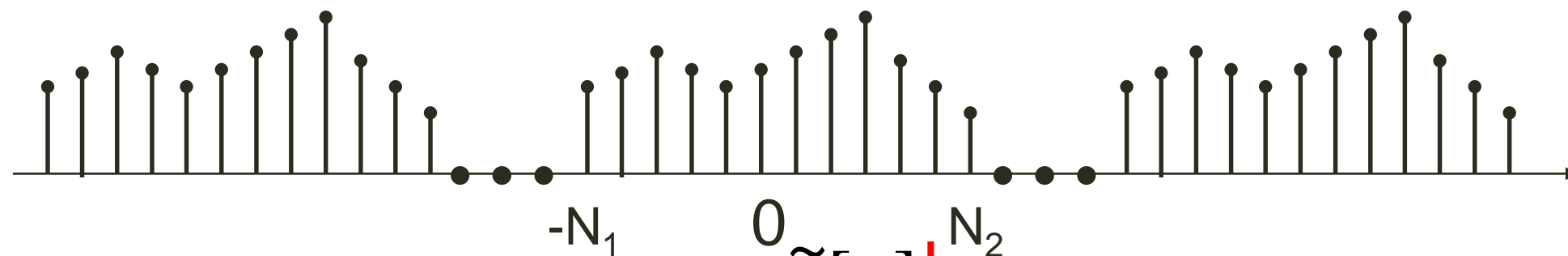
离散周期信号

$\tilde{x}[n]$

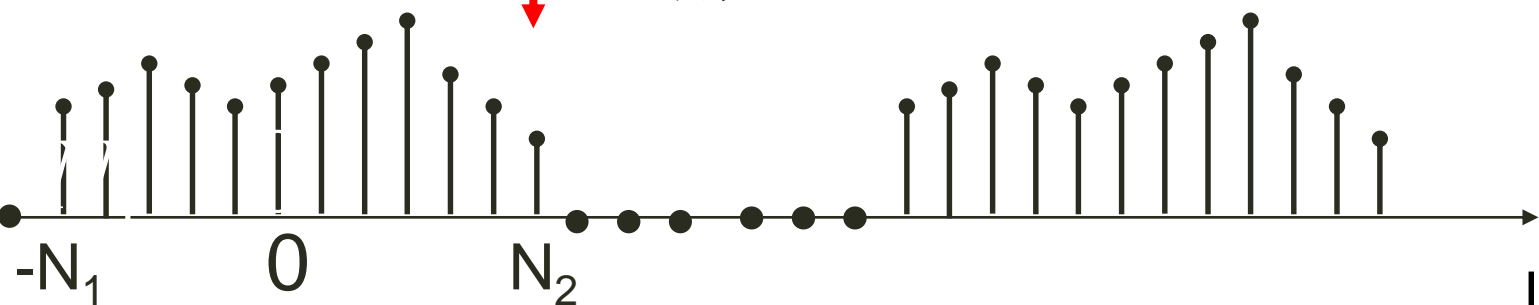
$$T = N$$

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

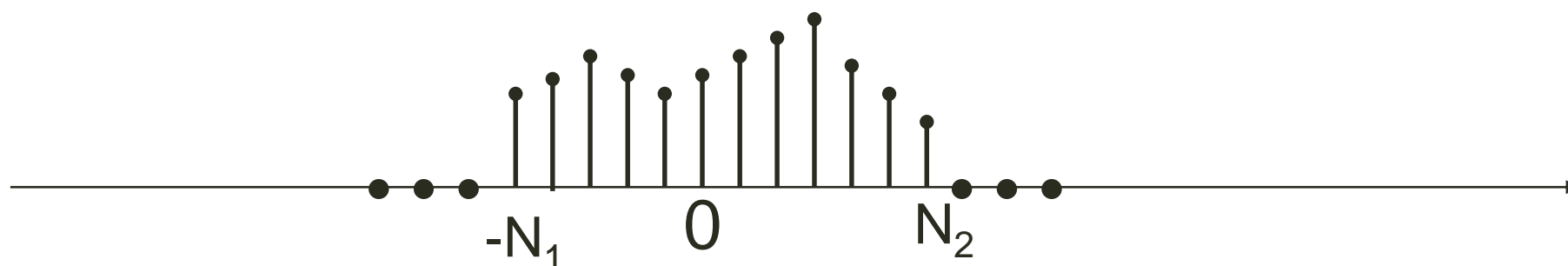
$\tilde{x}[n]$



$\tilde{x}[n]$ N 增大



$N \rightarrow \infty$
 $x[n]$



$x[n]$

非周期信号

$N \rightarrow \infty$

离散非周期信号的傅里叶变换对

➡ **傅里叶变换合成公式** $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{jk\omega n} d\omega$

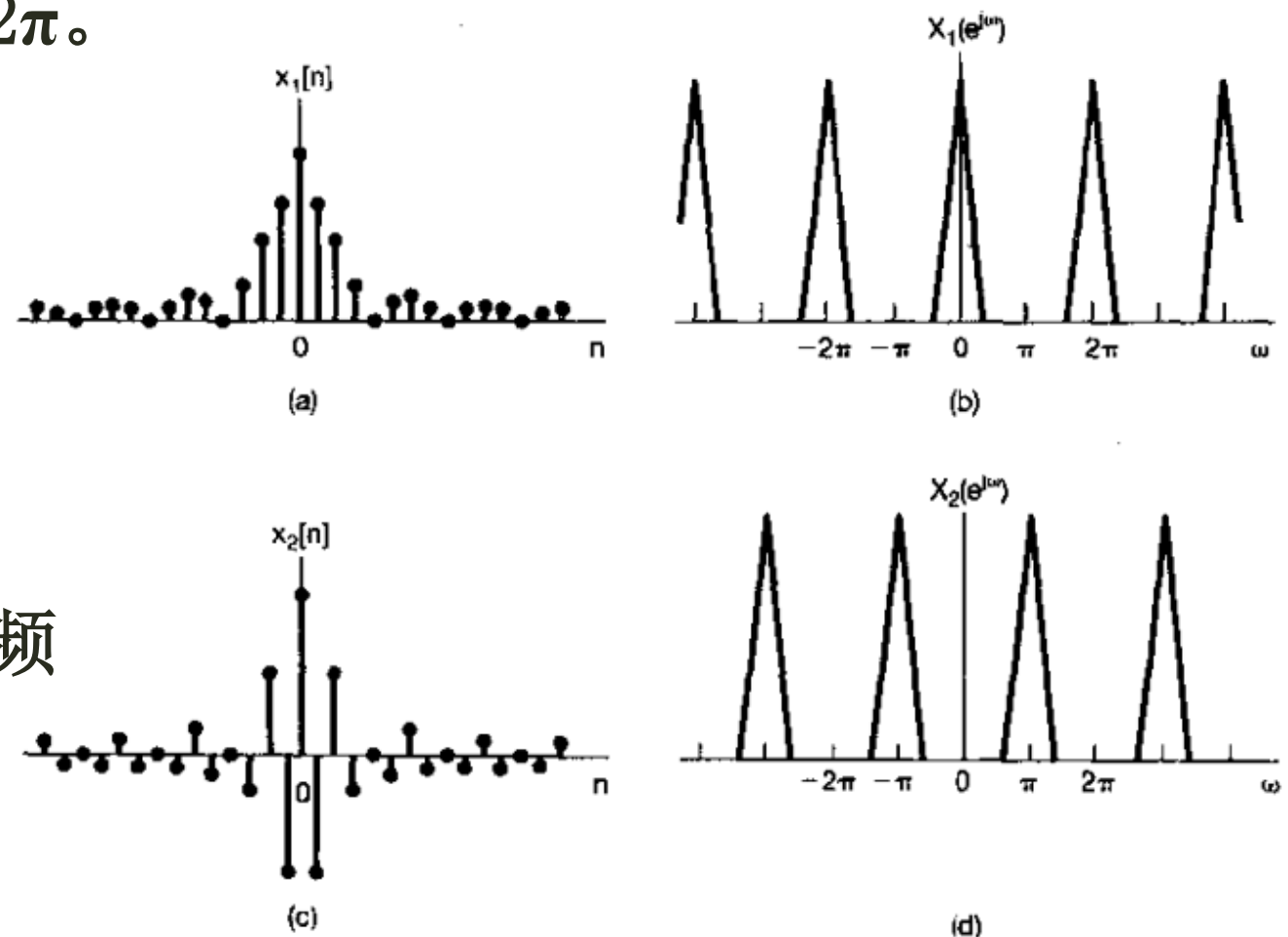
➡ **傅里叶变换分析公式** $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$

➡ **几点说明**

(1) $X(e^{j\omega})$ 称为 $x[n]$ 的频谱, 周期是 2π 。

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j(\omega+2\pi)}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_n e^{-j(\omega+2\pi)n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_n e^{-j\omega n} e^{-j2\pi n} = X(e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 低频信号集中在偶数 π 附近, 高频信号集中在奇数 π 附近。



离散时间傅里叶变换举例

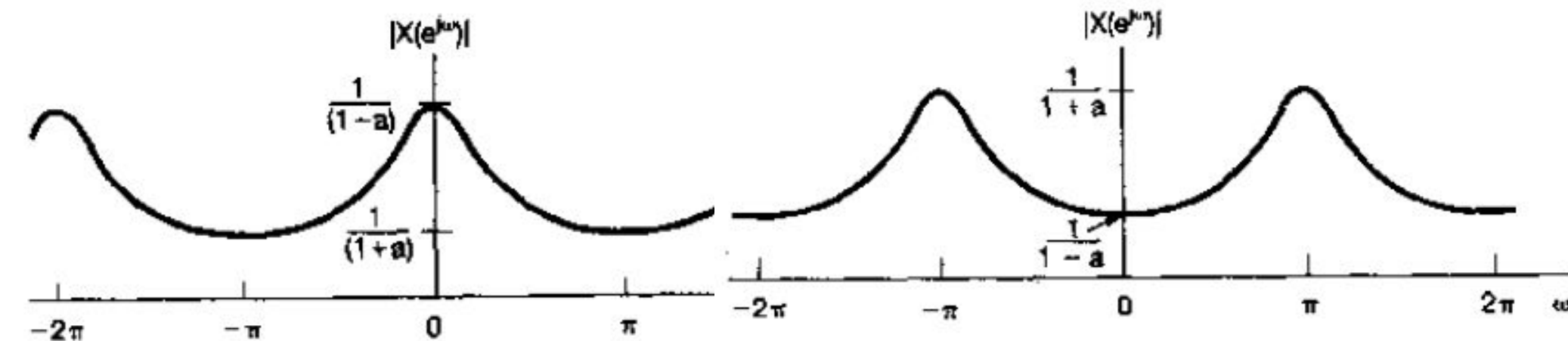


➔ 例5.1: 计算 $x[n]$ 的傅里叶变换

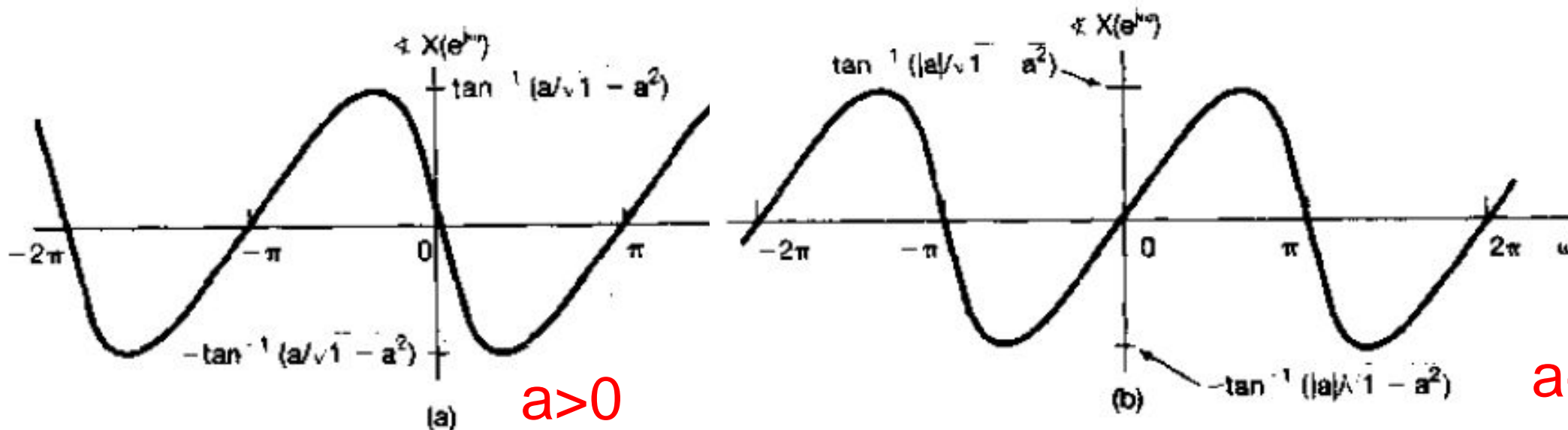
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_n e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$x[n] = a^n u[n] \quad |a| < 1$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n u[n] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (ae^{-j\omega})^n$$



$$= \frac{1 - (ae^{-j\omega})^\infty}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$



$a < 0$

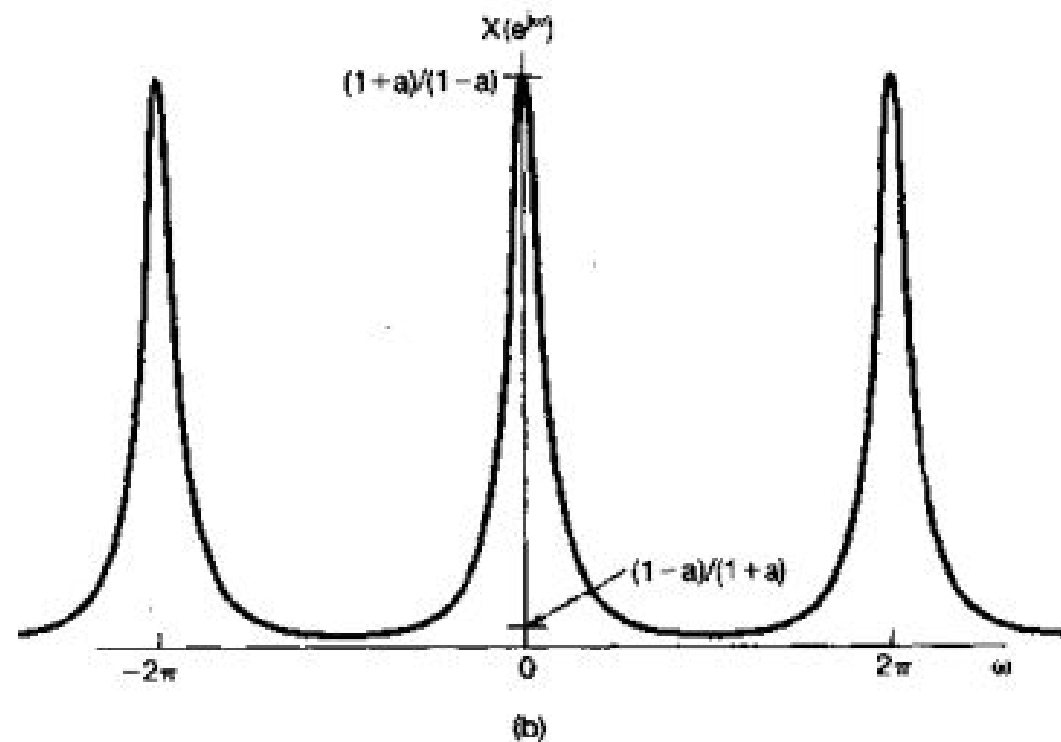
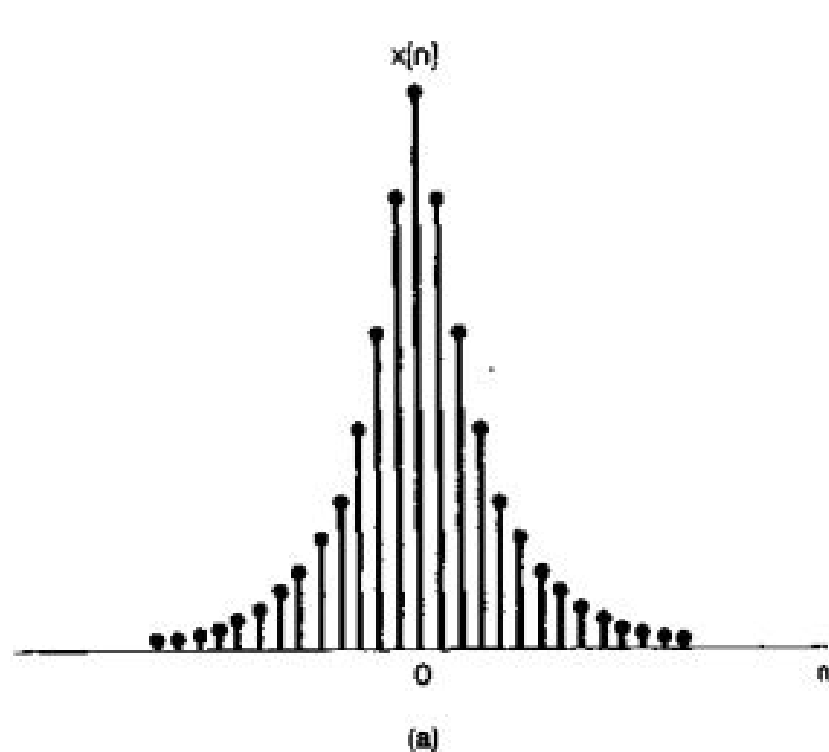
离散时间傅里叶变换举例



→ 例5.2: 计算 $x[n]$ 的傅里叶变换 $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$

$$x[n] = a^{|n|} \quad |a| < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^{|n|} e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n e^{-j\omega n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^{-n} e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (ae^{-j\omega})^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (ae^{j\omega})^n \\ &= \frac{1 - (ae^{-j\omega})^\infty}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} + \left(\frac{1 - (ae^{-j\omega})^\infty}{1 - ae^{j\omega}} - (ae^{j\omega})^0 \right) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} + \frac{ae^{j\omega}}{1 - ae^{j\omega}} = \frac{1 - a^2}{1 - 2a \cos \omega + a^2} \end{aligned}$$

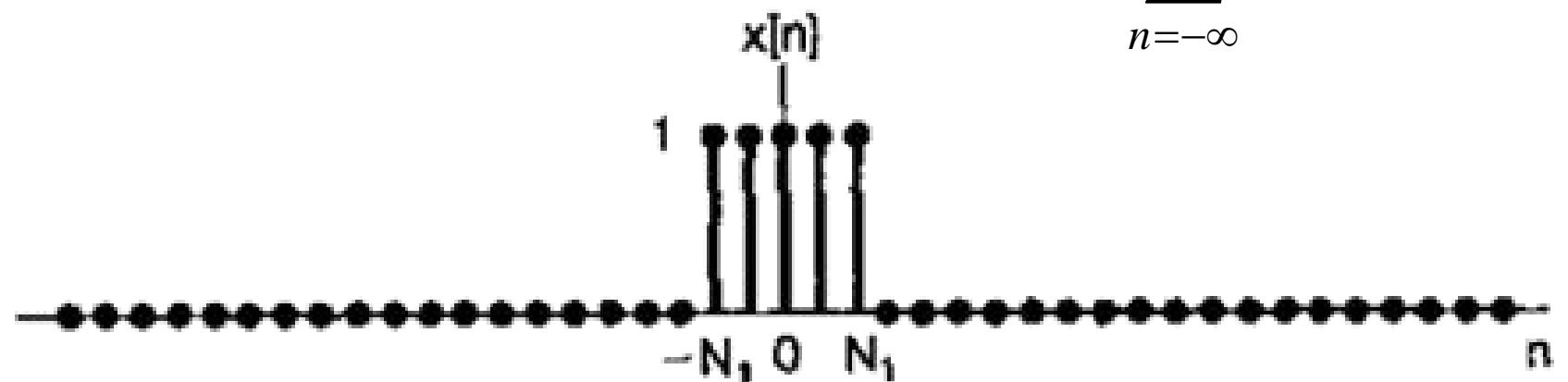


离散时间傅里叶变换举例



→ **例5.3：计算 $x[n]$ 的傅里叶变换** $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & |n| \leq N_1 \\ 0 & |n| \geq N_1 \end{cases}$$

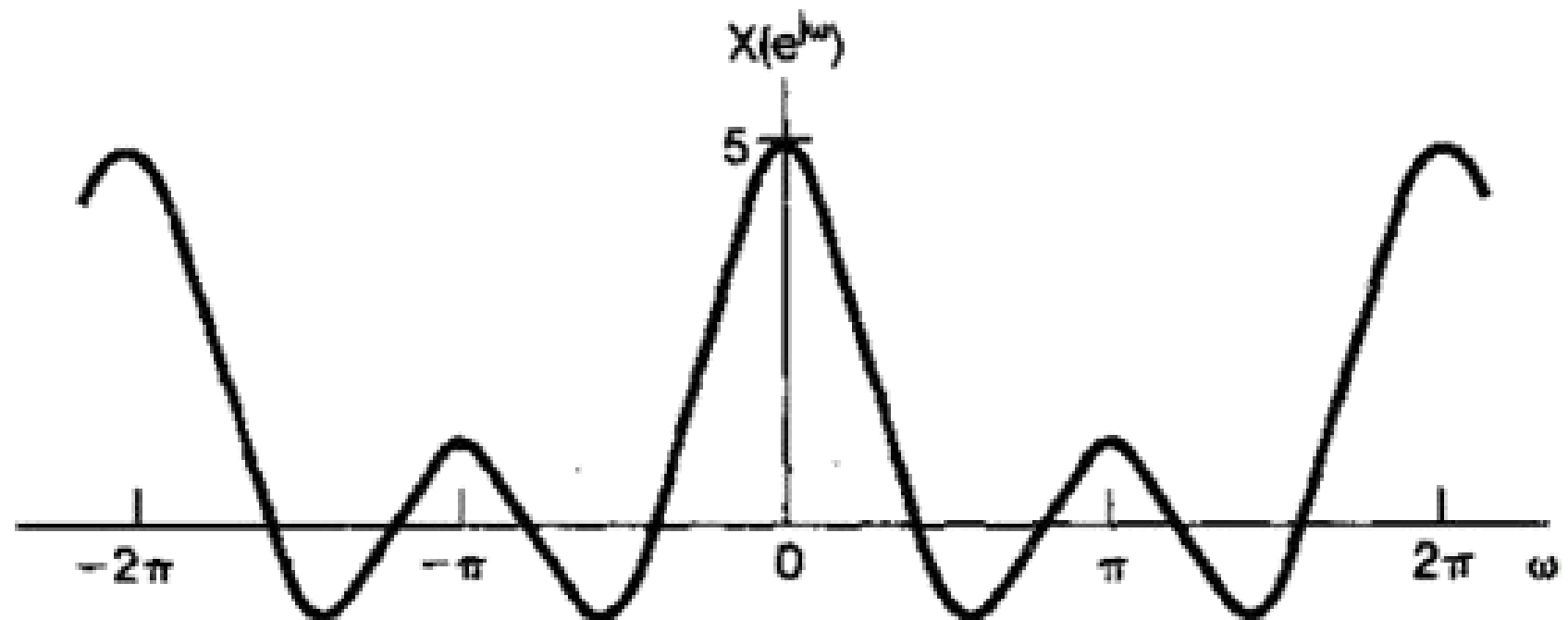


(a)

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-N_1}^{-N_1} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \omega(N_1 + \frac{1}{2})}{\sin(\omega/2)}$$



(b)

非周期脉冲信号的频谱是周期性脉冲信号频谱的包络。见例3.12。

离散时间傅里叶变换举例



➡ 例5.4: 计算 $x[n]$ 的傅里叶变换

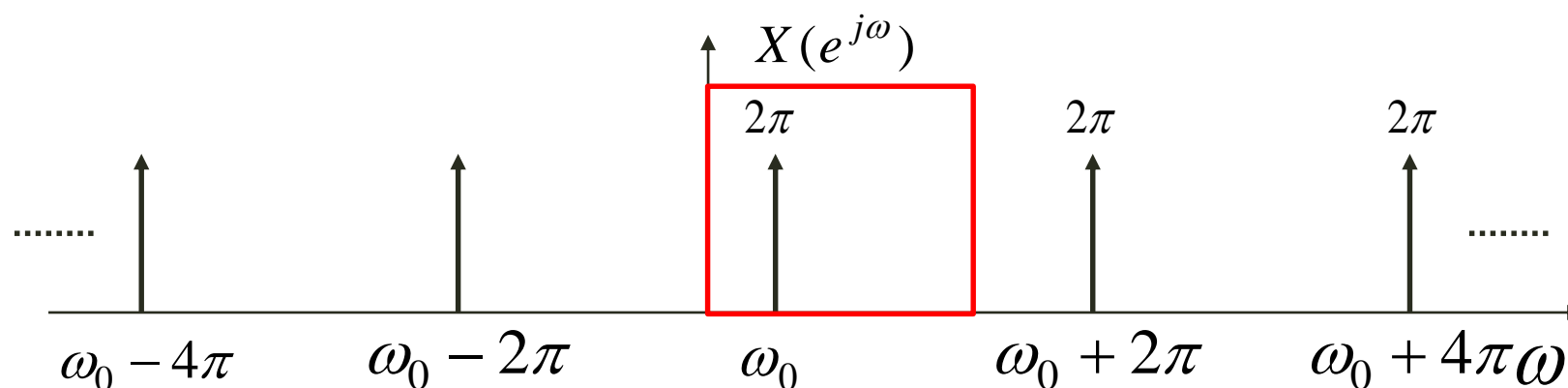
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

(1) $x[n] = \delta[n]$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{jk\omega n} d\omega$$

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

$$\mathcal{F}\{\delta[n]\} = 1$$



(2) $X(e^{j\omega}) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2k\pi)$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2k\pi) e^{jk\omega n} d\omega = e^{j(\omega_0 + 2k\pi)n} = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

离散时间傅里叶变换举例

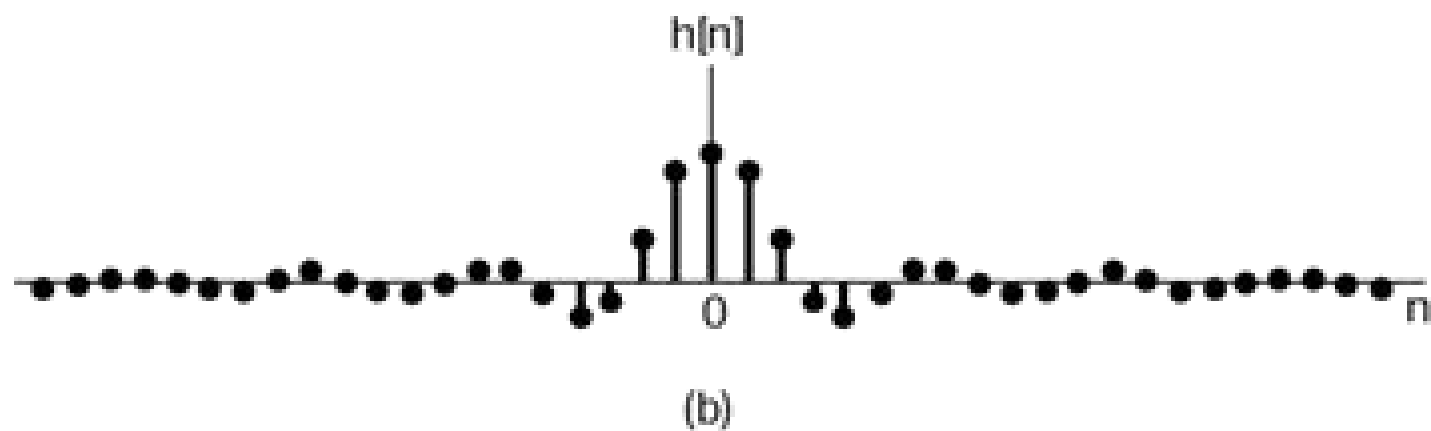
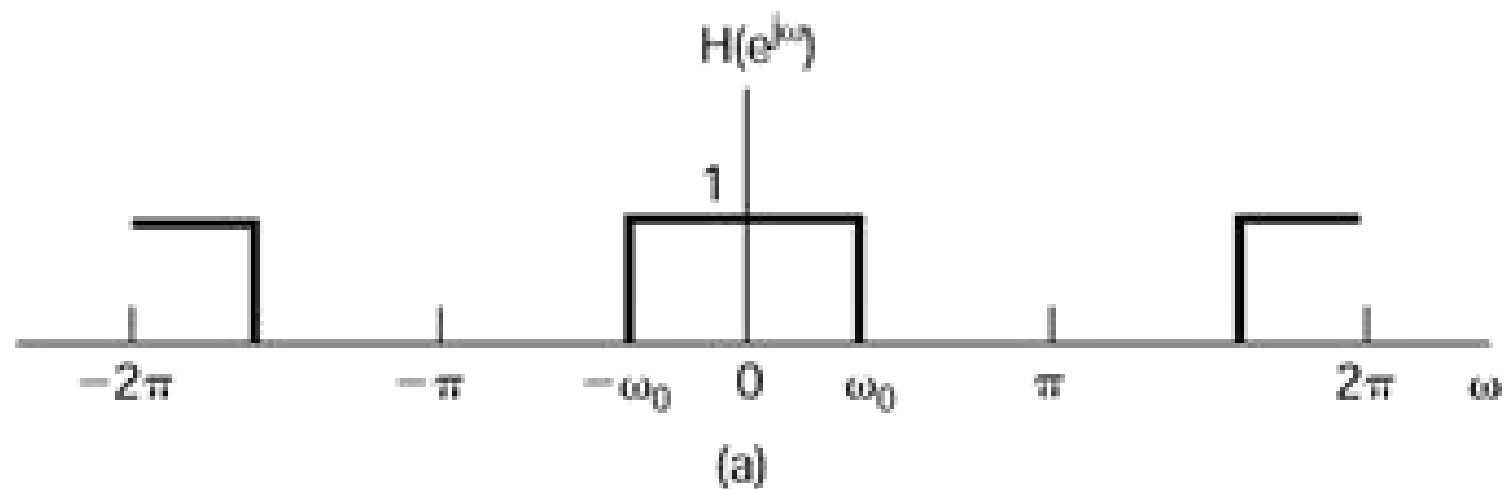


➡ **例5.12** 理想离散低通滤波器的频率响应如右图所示。计算其时域表达式。

$$h[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0} 1 \bullet e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{jn} e^{j\omega n} \bigg|_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0} = \frac{\sin \omega_0 n}{\pi n}$$



- (1) 理想滤波器不是因果的。
- (2) 理想低通滤波器的单位脉冲响应是振荡型的。
- (3) 电路不好实现。

离散非周期信号傅里叶变换的收敛性



→ 傅里叶变换公式是否收敛？

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{jk\omega n} d\omega$$

→ 收敛条件

(1) 绝对可和

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_n| < \infty$$

(2) 平方可和

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_n|^2 < \infty$$

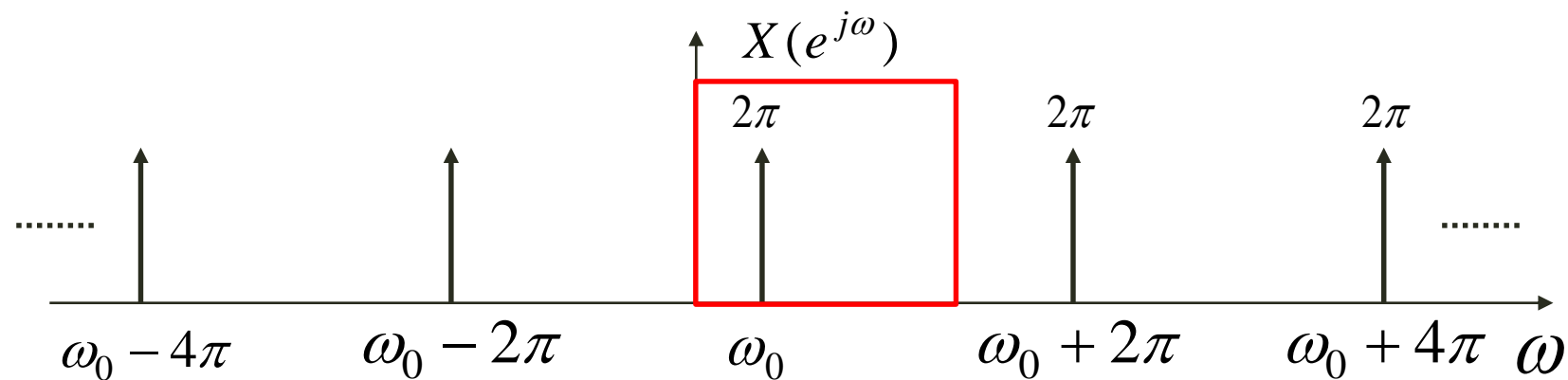
→ 吉伯斯现象

用有限项复指数信号的积分近似非周期离散信号 $x[n]$ ，无吉伯斯现象。

$$\hat{x}[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^{+W} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

周期离散时间信号的傅里叶变换

➔ 离散复指数信号 $x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n}$ 的傅里叶变换



$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l)$$

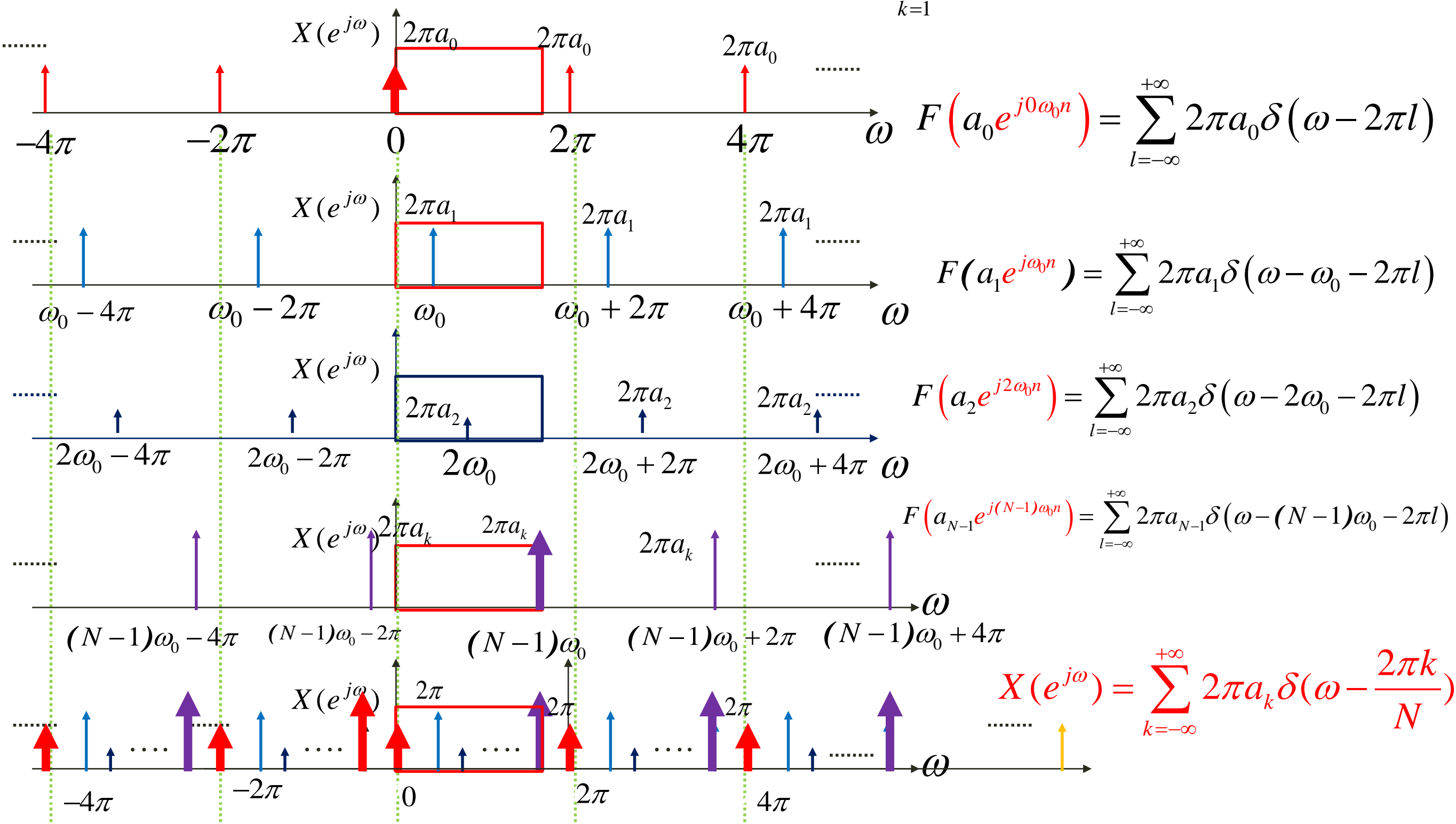
$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[2\pi \delta(\omega - (Nl + 1)\omega_0) \right]$$

周期离散时间信号的傅里叶变换



$$x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n} \longleftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l)$$

➡ 离散周期信号的傅里叶变换 $x[n] = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} a_k e^{jk\omega_0}$



周期离散时间信号的傅里叶变换



→ 离散周期信号的傅里叶变换 $x[n]$

$$x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l)$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk(2\pi/N)n} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{N}\right)$$

→ 例5.5

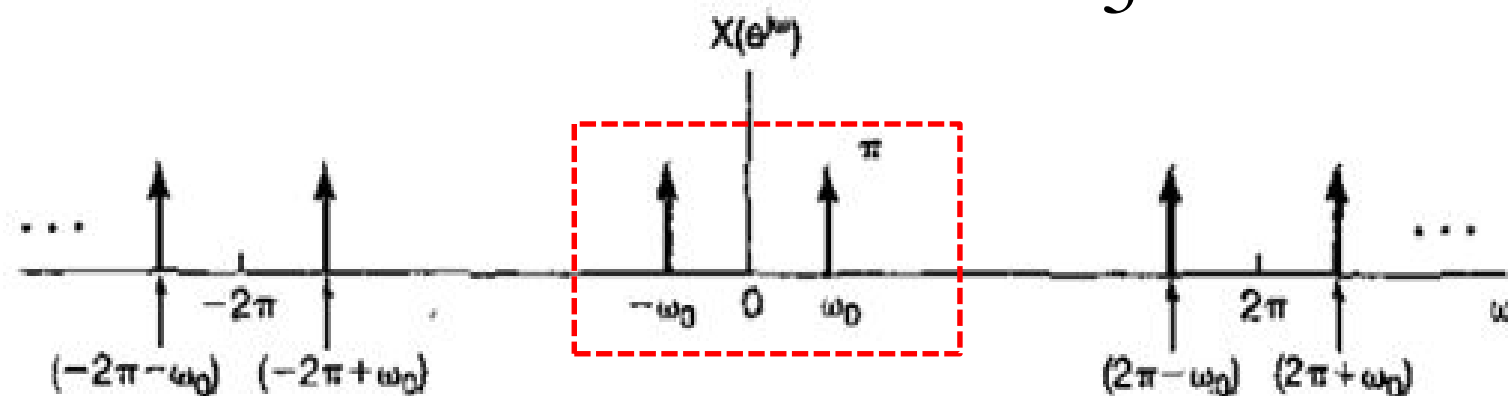
$$x[n] = \cos \omega_0 n \Rightarrow F(x[n]) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2}{5}\pi, \quad T = 5$$

$$x[n] = \cos \omega_0 n = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_0 n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_0 n} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\pi \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2\pi l\right) + \pi \delta\left(\omega + \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2\pi l\right) \right)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$a_0 = a_{-2} = a_2 = 0$$

or $X(e^{j\omega}) = \pi \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \pi \delta\left(\omega + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \quad -\pi \leq \omega < \pi$



周期离散时间信号的傅里叶变换



离散周期信号的傅里叶变换

$x[n]$

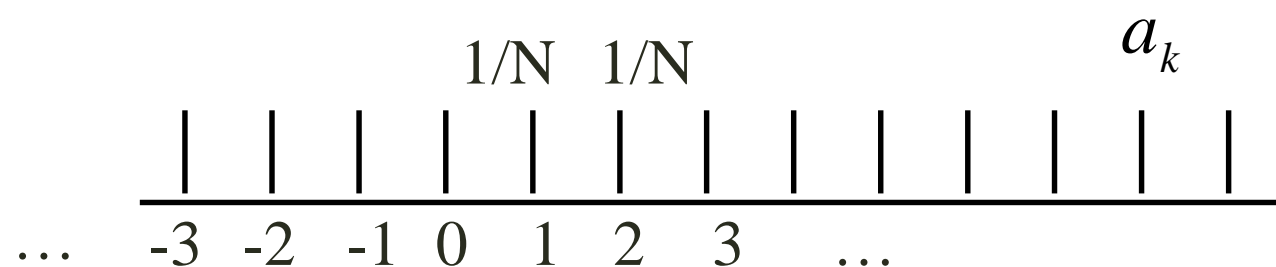
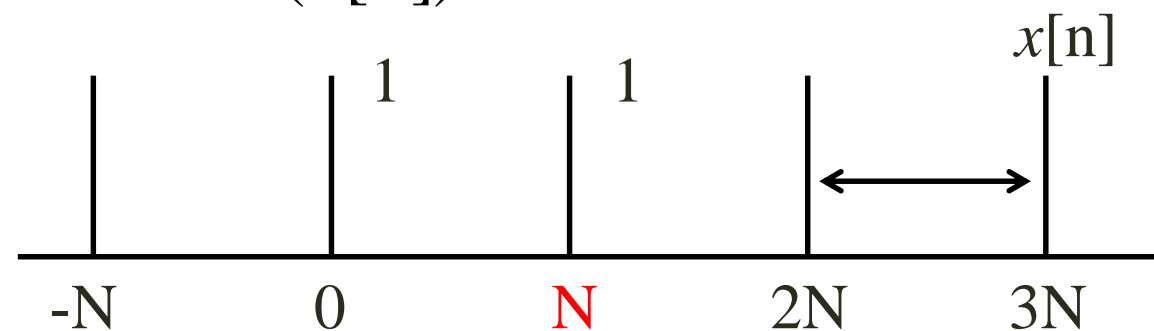
$$x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk(2\pi/N)n} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{N}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

例5.6

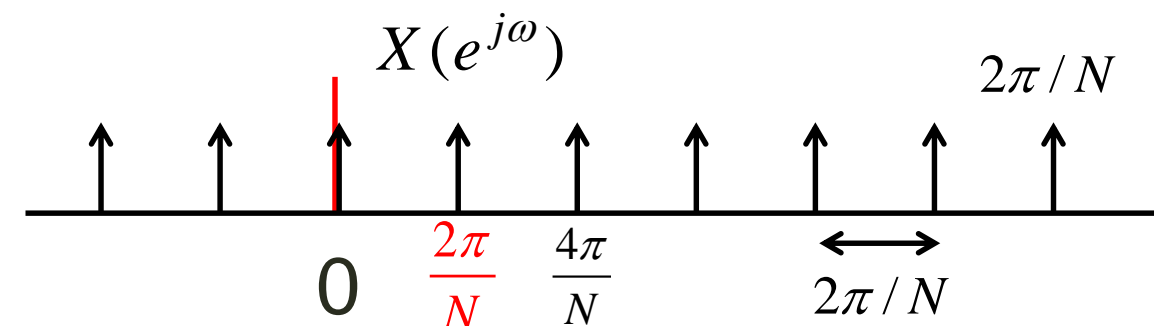
$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[n - kN] \longrightarrow F(x[n])$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk(2\pi/N)n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-jk(2\pi/N)0} = \frac{1}{N}$$



$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{2\pi}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{N}\right)$$



常用性质



→ 周期性 Periodicity

$$x_1[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X_1(e^{j\omega}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(e^{j(\omega+2\pi)}) = X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \text{周期为 } 2\pi$$

→ 奇偶性

$$x_1[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \text{且 } x[n] = x[-n] \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{-j\omega})$$

$$x_1[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \text{且 } x[n] = -x[-n] \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = -X(e^{-j\omega})$$

→ 线性性 Linearity

$$\begin{aligned} x_1[n] &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X_1(e^{j\omega}) \\ x_2[n] &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X_2(e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} aX_1(e^{j\omega}) + bX_2(e^{j\omega})$$

常用性质



→ **时移性** Time shifting

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x[n - n_0] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega n_0} X(e^{j\omega})$$

→ **频移性** Frequency shifting

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{j\omega_0 n} x[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_0)})$$

→ **差分** Differencing

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x[n] - x[n-1] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (1 - e^{-j\omega}) X(e^{j\omega})$$

→ **累加** Accumulation

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x[m] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} X(e^{j\omega}) + \pi X(e^{j0}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[\omega - 2\pi k]$$

常用性质

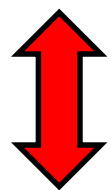
➡ **时间反转** Time Reversal $x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} x[-n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega})$

➡ **尺度变换**

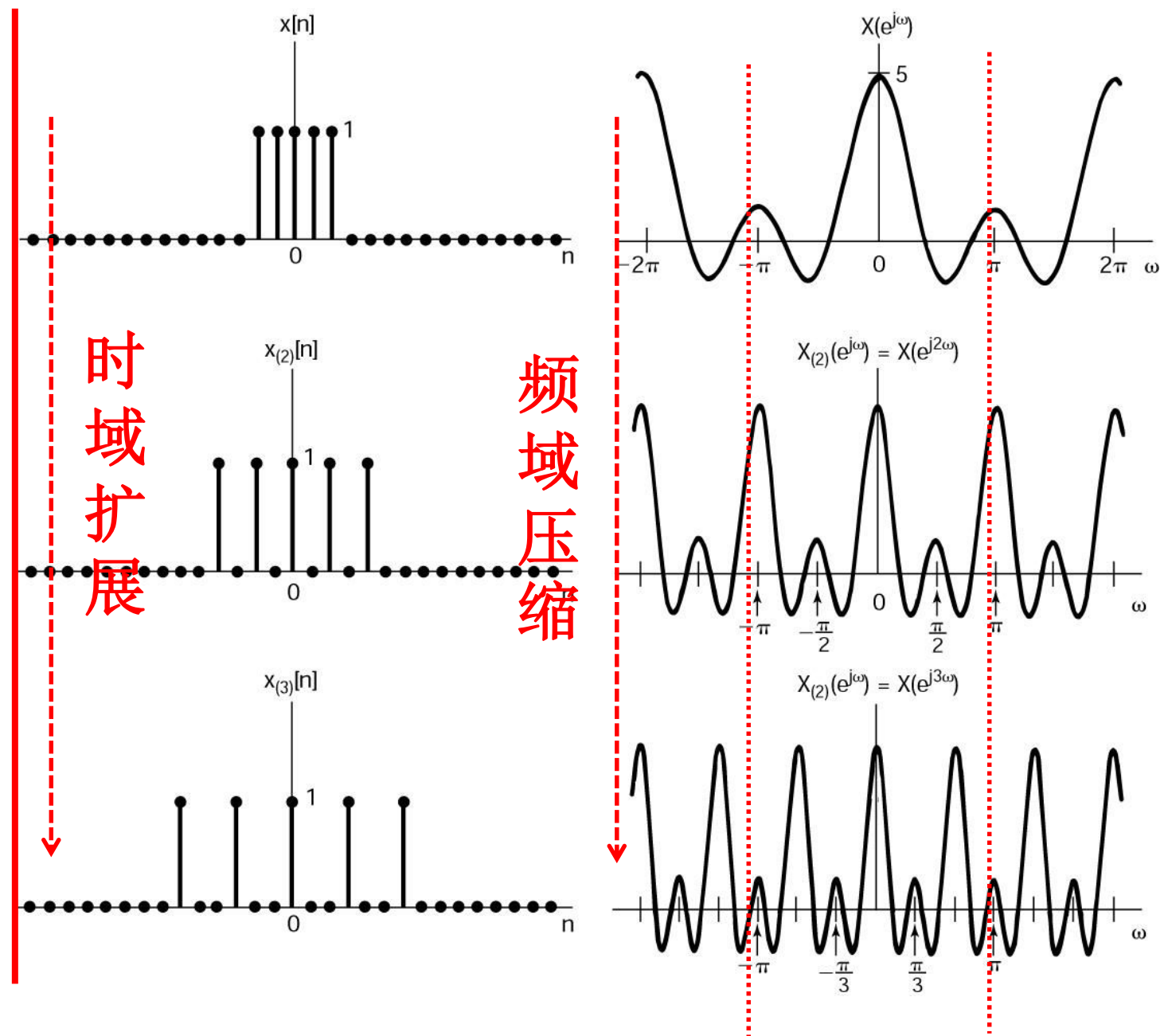
$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega})$$



$$x_{(k)}[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/k], & n \text{ 为 } k \text{ 的整倍数} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



$$X_{(k)}(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{jk\omega})$$





常用性质

➡ 帕斯瓦尔定理 Parseval's Relation

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

(1) 信号的总能量等于离散时间频率空间中 2π 区间上 $|X(e^{j\omega})|^2$ 的平均，即单位频率上的 $|X(e^{j\omega})|^2$ 。

(2) $|X(e^{j\omega})|^2$ 称为能量密度谱 **Energy-density spectrum**。

➡ 卷积定理

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \quad \longrightarrow \quad Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega}) H(e^{j\omega})$$

注意：只有稳定的LTI系统才有频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ 。

➡ 相乘性质 与连续信号的相乘性质不相同！

$$y[n] = x_1[n] \bullet x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\underline{2\pi}} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$



共轭及共轭对称性

→ **共轭性** $x[n] \xrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} x^*[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X^*(e^{-j\omega})$

→ **共轭对称性** 若 $x[t]$ 为实信号, 则 $X(e^{j\omega}) = X^*(e^{-j\omega})$

→ **实信号的性质**
$$\begin{cases} x[n] = x_e[n] + x_o[n] \\ x[n] \xrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F(x_e[n]) = \text{Re } X(e^{j\omega}) \\ F(x_o[n]) = j \text{Im } X(e^{j\omega}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re } X(e^{j\omega}) = \text{Re } X(e^{-j\omega}) & \text{偶函数} \\ \text{Im } X(e^{j\omega}) = -\text{Im } X(e^{-j\omega}) & \text{奇函数} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{实偶} \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \text{实偶} \\ \text{实奇} \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \text{虚奇} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} |X(e^{j\omega})| & \text{偶函数} \\ \angle X(e^{j\omega}) & \text{奇函数} \end{cases}$$

→ **虚信号的性质** $X(e^{j\omega}) = -X^*(e^{-j\omega}) \begin{cases} \text{虚偶} \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \text{虚偶} \\ \text{虚奇} \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \text{实奇} \end{cases}$

例题



已知 $x[n] \xrightarrow{F} X(j\omega)$ (1) 计算 $x[-n-1]$ 的傅里叶变换

时移+反转性质

$$x_1[n] = x[n-1] \longrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x_2[n] = x[-n-1] \longrightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega}) = X_1(e^{-j\omega}) = e^{j\omega} X(e^{-j\omega})$$

(2) $y[n] = n(n-1)x[n]$ 的傅里叶变换 频域微分性质

$$y[n] = \underline{n^2 x[n]} - \underline{nx[n]} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} \quad x_1[n] = nx[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega}) = j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} \quad x_2[n] = n^2 x[n] = nx_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega}) = j \frac{dX_1(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} = -\frac{d^2 X(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega^2}$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = X_2(e^{j\omega}) - X_1(e^{j\omega}) = -\frac{d^2 X(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega^2} - j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

例题



→ **表达式** $x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\quad} x_{(k)}[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/k], & n \text{ 为 } k \text{ 的整倍数} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \xleftrightarrow{\quad} X_{(k)}(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{jk\omega})$

→ 例子 5.9

$$x[n] = y_{(2)}[n] + 2y_{(2)}[n-1]$$

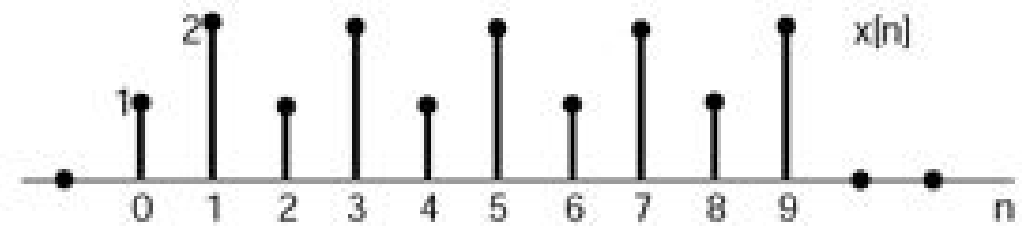
$$y[n] = g[n-2]$$

$$g[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\sin \omega \left(N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)} \xrightarrow{\quad} Y(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j2\omega} \frac{\sin \omega \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)}$$

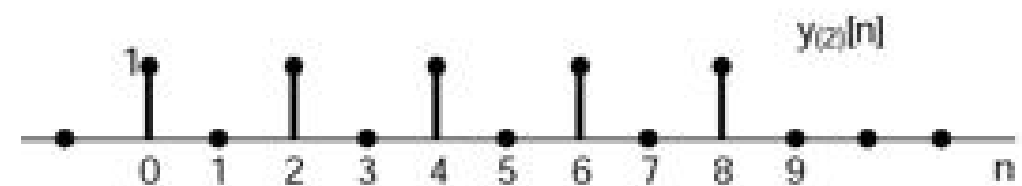
$$y_{(2)}[n] \xrightarrow{\quad} Y_2(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-4j\omega} \frac{\sin 5\omega}{\sin \omega}$$

$$2y_{(2)}[n-1] \xrightarrow{\quad} 2e^{-j\omega} Y_2(e^{j\omega}) = 2e^{-5j\omega} \frac{\sin 5\omega}{\sin \omega}$$

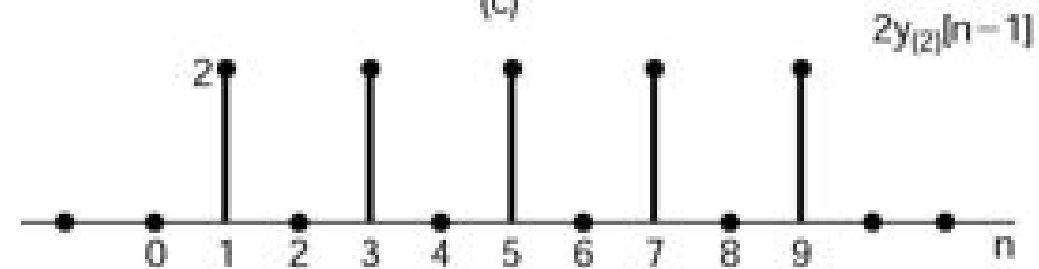
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j4\omega} (1 + 2e^{-j\omega}) \frac{\sin 5\omega}{\sin \omega}$$



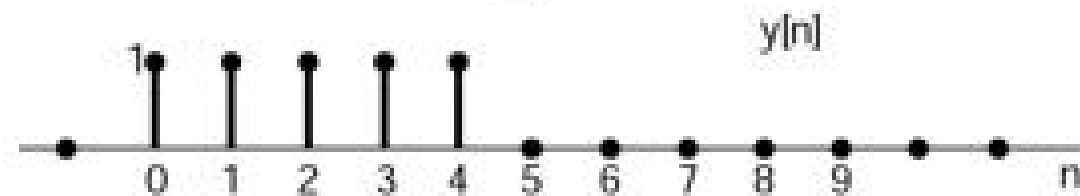
(a)



(c)



(d)



(b)



➔ **例5.10** 已知信号 $x[n]$ 的频谱如右图所示。判断时域中该信号是否为周期信号、实信号、偶信号、有限能量信号。

(1) 周期信号的频谱为离散频谱，因此该信号是非周期的。

(2) 实信号的共轭对称性： **是实信号**

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = |X(e^{j\omega})|e^{j2\omega} \quad X(e^{-j\omega}) = |X(e^{-j\omega})|e^{-j2\omega} = |X(e^{j\omega})|e^{-j2\omega}$$

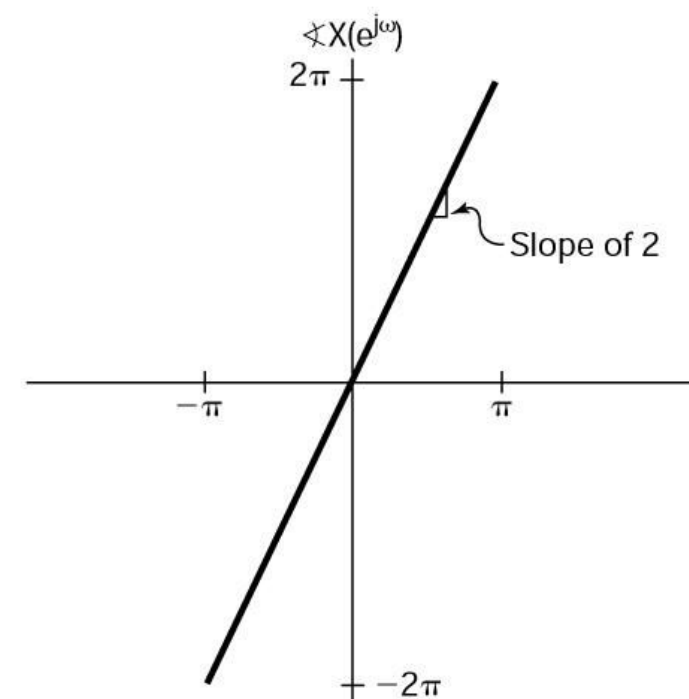
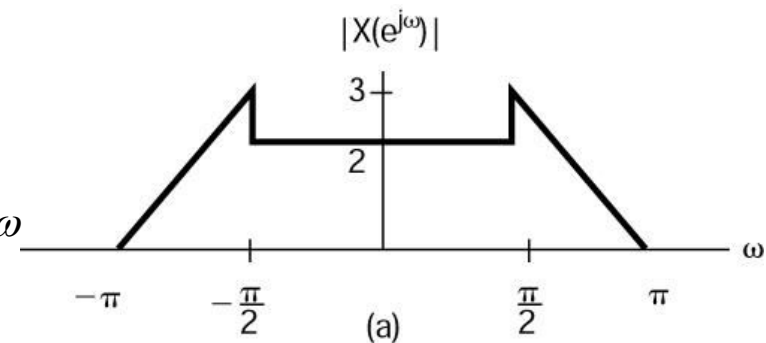
$$X^*(e^{-j\omega}) = |X(e^{-j\omega})|e^{j2\omega} = X(e^{-j\omega})$$

(3) 偶信号的傅里叶变换是偶函数

$$X(e^{j\omega}) \neq X(e^{-j\omega}) \quad X(e^{j\omega}) \text{ 不是偶函数。}$$

(4) 2π 区间上的积分是有限值，因此该信号是有限能量信号。

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega < \infty$$



(b)

例题



$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} nx[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} \quad \text{or} \quad -jnx[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

已知 $x[n] = \alpha^n u[n] \rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$, $Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2}$, 则 $y[n] = ?$

$$x[n] = \alpha^n u[n] \rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$

频域微分 

$$x_2[n] = nx[n] = n\alpha^n u[n] \rightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega}) = j \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}\right)}{d\omega} = j(-jae^{-j\omega}) \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2} = ae^{-j\omega} \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2}$$

化简 

$$n\alpha^n u[n] \rightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega}) = ae^{-j\omega} \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2}$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{a} \underset{\substack{\text{red arrow} \\ \downarrow}}{e^{j\omega}} \right) \frac{X_2(e^{j\omega})}{na^n u[n]} \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} y[n] = \frac{(n+1)a^{n+1}u[n+1]}{a} = (n+1)a^n u[n+1]$$

对应时移 $x_2(n+1)$ $na^n u[n]$

例题



➡ **例5.13** 一个LTI系统，其单位脉冲响应为 $h[n] = \alpha^n u[n], |\alpha| < 1$
其输入为 $x[n] = \beta^n u[n], |\beta| < 1$ ，计算输出 $y[n]$ 。

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \beta e^{-j\omega}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega})(1 - \beta e^{-j\omega})}$$

$$(1) \alpha \neq \beta, Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{A}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{B}{1 - \beta e^{-j\omega}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad B = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} \\ y[n] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} \alpha^n u[n] - \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} \beta^n u[n] \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} [\alpha^{n+1} u[n] - \beta^{n+1} u[n]] \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2) \alpha = \beta, Y(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \right)^2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad y[n] = (n+1) \alpha^n u[n+1]$$



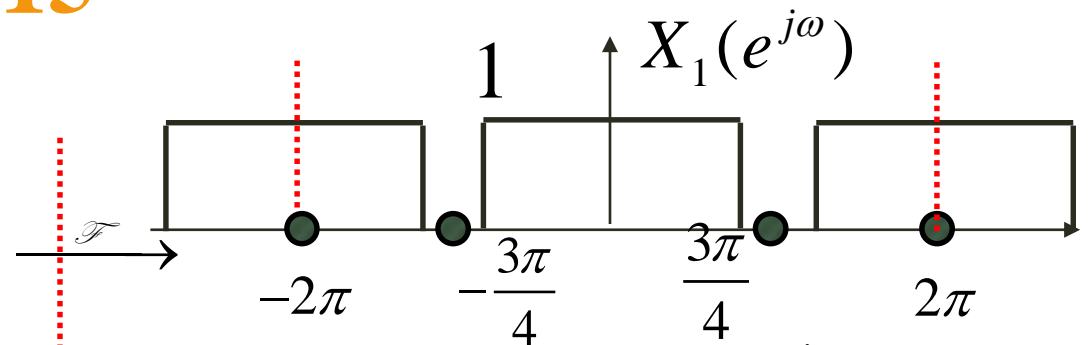
相乘性质例题

→ **表达式** $y[n] = x_1[n] \bullet x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$

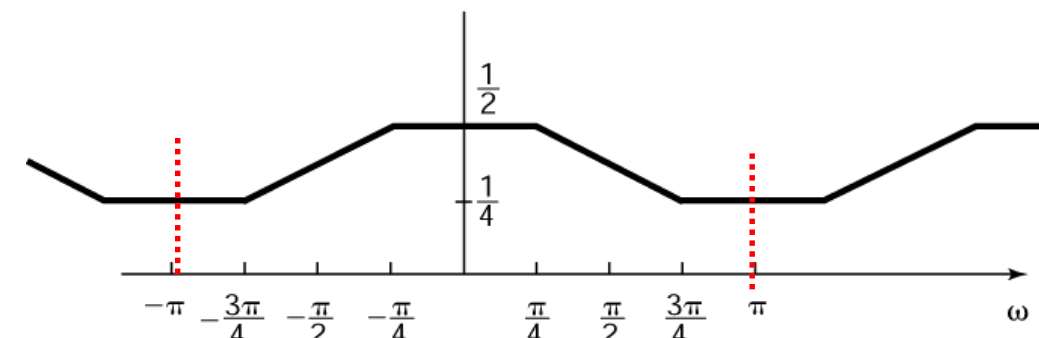
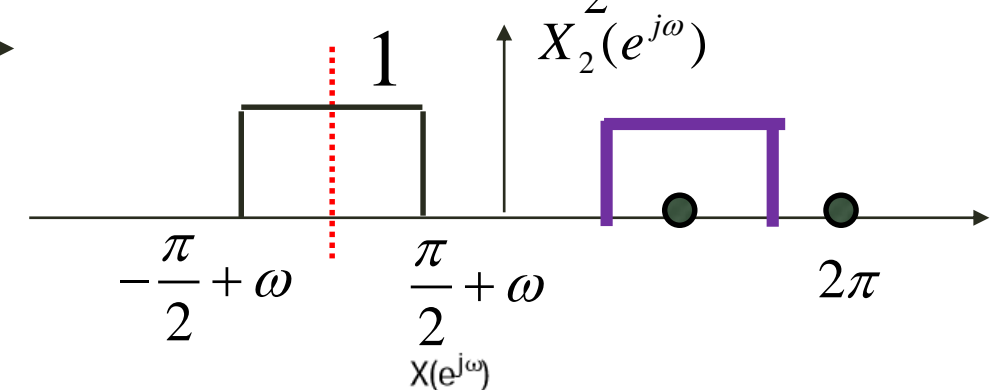
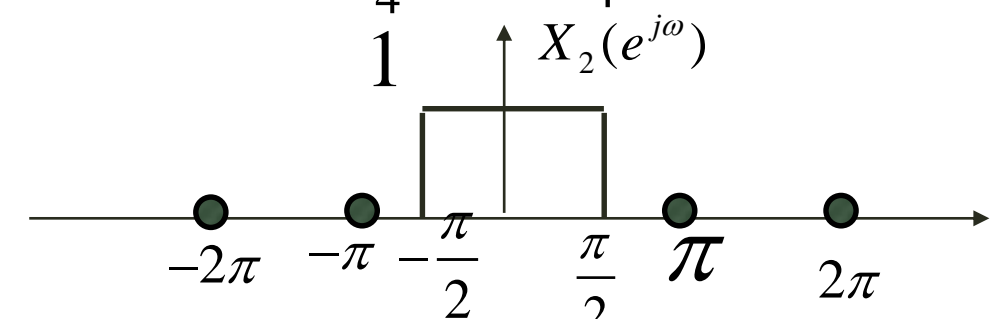
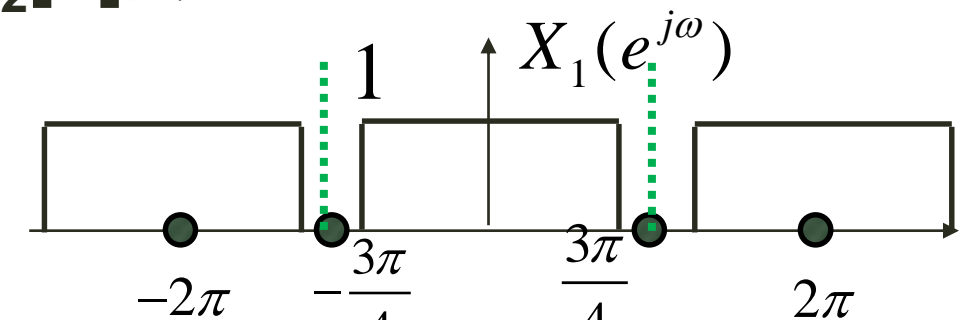
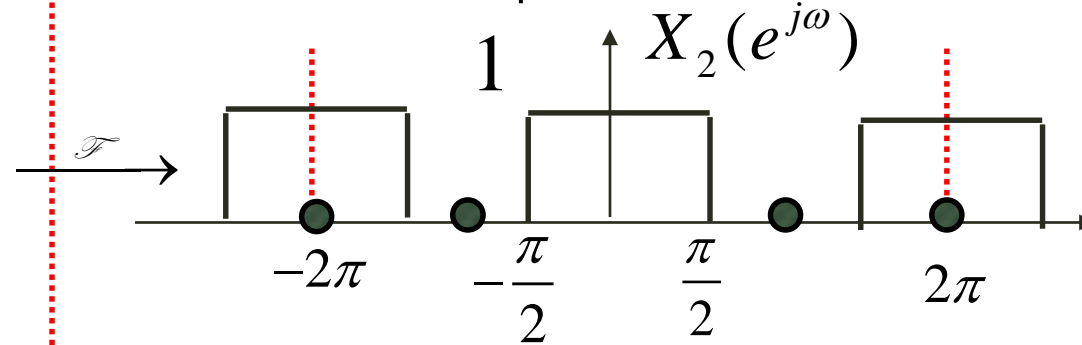
已知信号 $x[n]$ 是信号 $x_1[n]$ 与 $x_2[n]$ 的乘积，计算其傅里叶变换。

→ **例5.15**

$$x_1[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4}n)}{n\pi}$$



$$x_2[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n\pi}$$



$$\mathcal{F}\{x_1[n]x_2[n]\} = ? = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -\pi < \omega \leq -\frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{3}{4}\pi < \omega \leq \pi \\ \frac{\omega}{2\pi} + \frac{5}{8} & -\frac{3}{4}\pi < \omega \leq -\frac{1}{4}\pi \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4}\pi < \omega \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi \\ -\frac{\omega}{2\pi} + \frac{5}{8} & \frac{1}{4}\pi < \omega \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \end{cases}$$



综合性质的应用

(1) $n > 0$ 时, $x[n] = 0$ (2) $x[0] > 0$ 计算 $x[n]$

$$(3) \operatorname{Im}\{X(e^{j\omega})\} = \sin \omega - \sin 2\omega \quad (4) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega = 3$$

由 (3) $\frac{x[n] - x[-n]}{2} \xleftrightarrow{FT} j(\sin \omega - \sin 2\omega) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} + e^{j2\omega} - e^{-j2\omega})$

$$\frac{x[n] - x[-n]}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta[n+1] - \delta[n-1] + \delta[n+2] - \delta[n-2])$$

由 (1) $n < 0$ 时, $\frac{x[n]}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta[n+1] + \delta[n+2]) \Rightarrow x[n] = (\delta[n+1] + \delta[n+2])$

$n < 0$ 时, $x[-1] = 1, x[-2] = 1$, 其它 $x[n] = 0$

由 (4) $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega = 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x[0] = 1$

由 (1)(2) $x[0] > 0 \quad x[n > 0] = 0$

$$x[n] = (\delta[n+1] + \delta[n+2] + \delta[n])$$

对偶性Duality (不考)



→ 4组基本的傅立叶级数与傅里叶变换基本公式

离散 Fs	$\begin{cases} a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n} \\ x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n} \end{cases}$	组内 对偶	连续 FS	$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \end{cases}$	组内不 对偶
离散 F	$\begin{cases} x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} \end{cases}$	组内不 对偶	连续 F	$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{cases}$	组内 对偶

F/FS → (from Discrete F to Continuous FS)
F ← (from Continuous F to Discrete F)

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ 则 $X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$

离散时间傅里叶级数的对偶性Duality



→ 表达式 Duality in the Discrete-Time Fourier Series

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n} \quad x[n] \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$$

$$a_k \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{N} x[-n] \quad \text{或} \quad a_n \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{N} x[-k]$$

→ 证明

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n} \xrightarrow[\text{第一步: 变量置换}]{\text{令 } n = -n} a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[-n] e^{jk\omega_0 n} \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{定义} \\ &\quad \xrightarrow[\text{第二步: 变量交换}]{k=n, n=k} a_k \xleftrightarrow{FS} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) x[-n] \\ &\quad \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_n \leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) x[-k] \end{aligned}$$

离散时间傅里叶级数的对偶性Duality



→ 表达式 Duality in the Discrete-Time Fourier Series

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{FS} a_k \quad \boxed{a_k \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{N} x[-n]} \quad \text{或} \quad \boxed{a_n \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{N} x[-k]}$$

基本题

5.17 → 例题 $T = 2, x[n] = (-1)^n \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$ 利用对偶性, 计算 $g[n] = a_k$ 的傅立叶级数 b_k

$$b_n \xleftrightarrow{FS} (1/N) x[-k] = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^k$$

离散时间傅里叶级变换和连续周期时间傅里叶级数之间的对偶性



➡ 分析

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

连续周期时间信号傅里叶级数

离非 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} x[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad (1) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right.$
连周

连周 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \quad (3) \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad (4) \end{aligned} \right.$
离非

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} t$

➡ 对偶表达式1 $F\{x[n]\} = X(e^{j\omega}) \longrightarrow X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) \xrightarrow{FS} x[-k]$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

第1步: 对(1)进行变量替换, $n = -n$

$$x[-n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j\omega n} d\omega$$

第2步: ω 与 t 之间的变量替换

设: $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} t$ $\omega = \omega_0 t$

$$X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) \xrightarrow{FS} x[-k]$$

$$x[-k] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = a_k$$

第3步: 常规变量替换 $\uparrow n=k, k=n$

$$x[-n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = a_k$$

离散时间傅里叶级变换和连续周期时间傅里叶级数之间的对偶性



➡ 分析

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

连续周期时间信号傅里叶级数

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{离非} \\ \text{连周} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad (1) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

连续周期时间信号傅里叶级数

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \quad (3) \text{ 连周} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad (4) \text{ 离非} \end{array} \right.$$

Red arrows indicate the mapping: $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}t$ maps (1) to (3) and (2) to (4).

➡ 对偶表达式1

$$F\{x[n]\} = X(e^{j\omega}) \longrightarrow X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) \xrightarrow{FS} x[-k]$$

已知 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u[n-1] \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}}$ 计算 $\frac{e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega_0 t}} \xrightarrow{FS} a_k ?$

$$a_k = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-k-1} u[-k-1]$$

离散时间傅里叶级变换和连续时间傅里叶级数之间的对偶性



→ 表达式分析

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

连续时间信号傅里叶级数

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega & (1) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} & (3) \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} t$$

→ 对偶表达式2

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F_s} a_k \longrightarrow a_n \xrightarrow{F} x(-\omega/\omega_0) \quad \omega = \omega_0 t$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \xrightarrow{t = -t} a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(-t) e^{jk\omega_0 t} dt \xrightarrow{\omega = \omega_0 t, t = \omega/\omega_0}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} x\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) e^{jk\omega} d\omega \xleftarrow{2\pi = \omega_0 T} a_k = \frac{1}{T\omega_0} \int_{\frac{1}{T\omega_0}} x\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) e^{jk\omega} d\omega$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} x\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) e^{jn\omega} d\omega \xrightarrow{n = k, k = n} a_n \xrightarrow{F} x(-\omega/\omega_0)$$

离散时间傅里叶级变换和连续时间傅里叶级数之间的对偶性



→ 表达式分析

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

连续时间信号傅里叶级数

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega & (1) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} & (3) \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} t$$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{FS} X(e^{j\omega_0 t}) \rightarrow x[-k]$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{Fs} a_k \rightarrow a_n \xrightarrow{F} x(-\omega/\omega_0) \quad \omega = \omega_0 t$$

→ 例5.17

$$F \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) / \pi n \right\} \longrightarrow T = 2\pi \quad \omega_0 = 1 \quad \text{解法1: 带入公式}$$

已知 $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \leq T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| \leq T/2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{Fs} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\pi} \xrightarrow{\text{对偶性关系式}} \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi n} \xrightarrow{F} x\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| \leq T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| \leq T/2 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\sin(\pi n/2)}{\pi n} \rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq \pi/2 \\ 0, & \pi/2 < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$

$T_1 = \pi/2$ (带入参数)

离散时间傅里叶级变换和连续时间傅里叶级数之间的对偶性



→ 表达式分析

离散时间信号傅里叶变换

连续时间信号傅里叶级数

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega & (1) \\ X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} & (2) \end{cases} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} & (3) \\ a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt & (4) \end{cases}$$

→ **例5.17** $F\left\{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)/\pi n\right\} \longrightarrow T = 2\pi \quad \omega_0 = 1$

解法2: 逐步凑公式推理法

已知 $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \leq T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| \leq T/2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\pi} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 = \pi/2 \\ \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\pi} = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\sin(n\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T_1\omega_0}^{T_1\omega_0} 1 \bullet e^{-jn\omega} d\omega \quad \begin{matrix} \text{求F} \downarrow \text{公式(1)} \\ \text{-}\omega \rightarrow \omega \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi k} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T_1\omega_0}^{T_1\omega_0} 1 \bullet e^{-jkt} dt \quad \begin{matrix} \text{k写为n} \\ \text{t写为w} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\sin(n\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T_1\omega_0}^{T_1\omega_0} 1 \bullet e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad \begin{matrix} \text{根据定义} \\ \text{整理形式} \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi n} \rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq T_1\omega_0 = \pi/2 \\ 0, & T_1\omega_0 = \pi/2 < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

基本5-18



由线性常系数差分方程表征的系统

➔ N阶线性常系数差分方程

Linear Constant-Coefficient
Difference Equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^m b_k x[n-k]$$

第三章的复指数函数分析方法

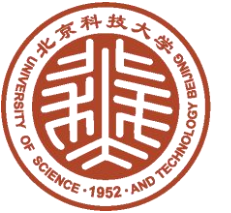
➔ 系统响应求解方法

傅里叶变换的差分性质

➔ 傅里叶差分性质求解法

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} \longrightarrow h[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^m b_k x[n-k] & \xrightarrow{\text{两端各傅里叶变换}} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \\ & \downarrow \\ H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega}} & \longleftarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) \sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega} = X(e^{j\omega}) \sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega} \\ & \downarrow \\ H(e^{j\omega}) \rightarrow h[n] & \end{aligned}$$



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

→ **例5.18** $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^m b_k x[n-k]$ $H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega}}$

已知：一稳定LTI系统有下列方程表征，求其单位冲击响应。

$$y[n] - ay[n-1] = x[n], |a| < 1$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} \rightarrow h[n] = a^n u[n]$$



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

→ **例5.19** $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^m b_k x[n-k]$ $H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega}}$

已知：一稳定LTI系统有下列方程表征，求其单位冲击响应。

$$y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = 2x[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k e^{-jk\omega}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-jk\omega}} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-j2\omega}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)} - \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)}$$



$$h[n] = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

➡ **例5.20** 已知一稳定LTI系统有下列方程表征，求输入为 $x[n]$ 时的输出。

$$y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = 2x[n] \quad x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{4}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)} - \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)} \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)}$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j\omega})X(e^{j\omega}) = \left[\frac{4}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)} - \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)} \right] \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{B_1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)} + \frac{B_2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}\right)^2} + \frac{B_3}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)} \longrightarrow B_1 = -4 \quad B_2 = -2 \quad B_3 = 8$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{red}} a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \quad \downarrow$$

$$y[n] = \left[-4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n - 2(n+1)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u[n]$$

作业 不用上交了



- 5.1(b) 分析公式
- 5.3(a) 周期函数
- 5.5 合成公式
- 5.6(a) 时移与反转性质
- 5.7(b) 共轭性的应用
- 5.13 (卷积应用) 线性组合与反变换
- 5.19