

Chapter 4-2. 连续时间傅立叶变换的性质



常用性质

➡ **约定** $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = F^{-1} \{X(j\omega)\}$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = F \{x(t)\} \quad x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega)$$

➡ **奇偶性** 偶信号的频谱为偶信号，奇信号的频谱为奇信号。

偶函数 $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega), x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(-j\omega)$

奇函数 $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega), x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} -X(-j\omega)$

➡ **线性** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \quad y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(j\omega) \quad \Rightarrow \quad ax(t) + by(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$

➡ **时移性质** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$

➡ **帕斯瓦尔定理** $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$ $|X(j\omega)|^2$ 能谱密度/
频谱密度

常用性质

基本题4.6(1)



→ **例题** 计算 $x(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

方波

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad X(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin(\omega T_1)}{\omega}$$

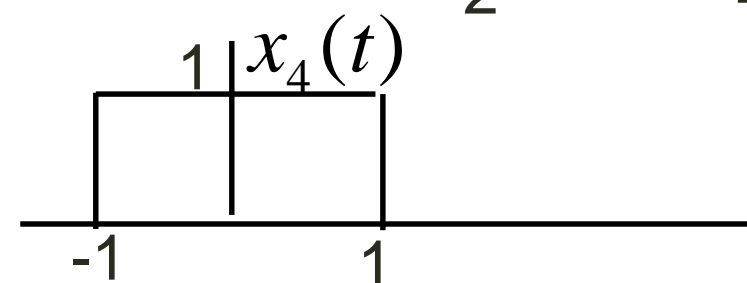
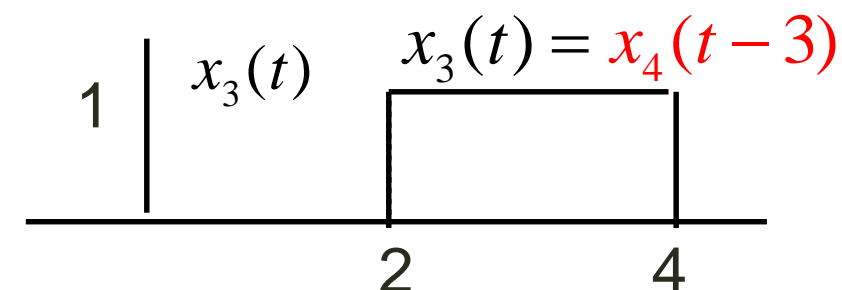
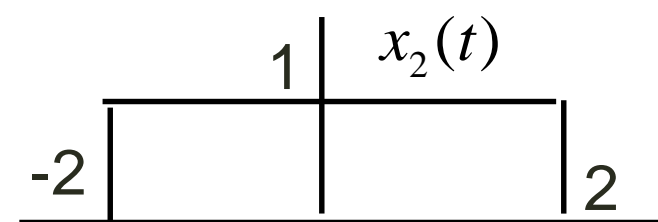
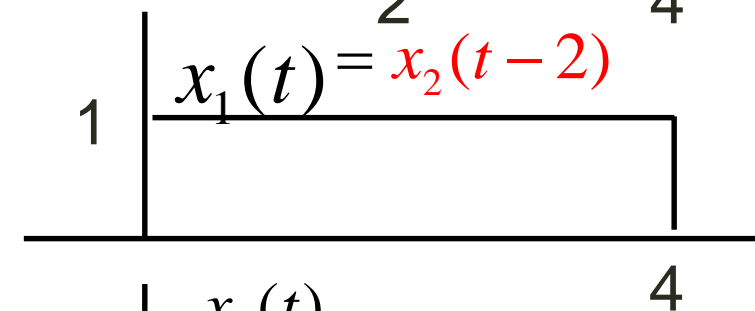
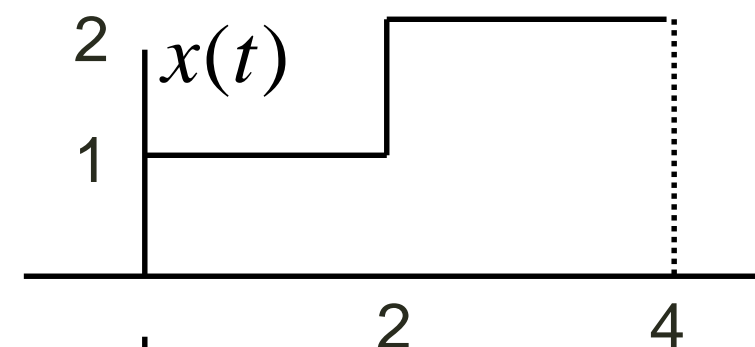
$$x_2(t): \quad T_2 = 2 \quad X_2(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin(2\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$x_1(t): \quad X_1(j\omega) = e^{-j2\omega} X_2(j\omega) = 2e^{-j2\omega} \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$x_4(t): \quad T_4 = 1 \quad X_4(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$x_3(t): \quad X_3(j\omega) = e^{-j3\omega} X_4(j\omega) = 2e^{-j3\omega} \frac{\sin(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_1(t) + x_3(t) \xrightarrow{\text{线性}} X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega) + X_3(j\omega) \\ &= \frac{2e^{-j2\omega}}{\omega} (\sin 2\omega + e^{-j\omega} \sin \omega) \end{aligned}$$





常用性质

$$\Rightarrow \text{微分} \quad x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(j\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{积分} \quad x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$$

\Rightarrow **例4.11** 已知 $g(t) = \delta(t)$ $G(j\omega) = 1$ 求 $x(t) = u(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

$$x(t) = u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{G(j\omega)=1} X(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi G(0) \delta(\omega)$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

已知 $x(t) = u(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$ 计算 $g(t) = \delta(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\quad} G(j\omega) = j\omega X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} G(j\omega) = 1 + j\omega \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$G(j\omega) = 1 + 0 \bullet 1 = 1$$



常用性质

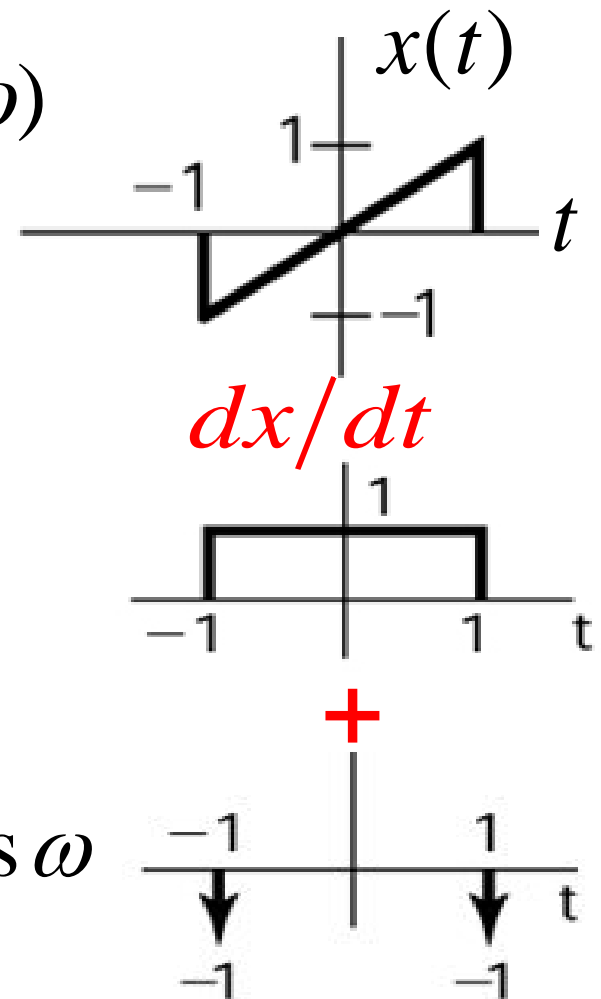
→ **微分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(j\omega)$

→ **积分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$

自学 → **例4.12** 用积分性质求 $x(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $X(j\omega)$

$$g(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 < t < 1 \\ \delta(t+1) & t = -1 \\ \delta(t-1) & t = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

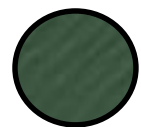
$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t g(t) dt$$



$$G(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\omega T_1)}{\omega} = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} - e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} - 2 \cos \omega$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi G(0) \delta(\omega) \xrightarrow{G(0)=0} X(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{j\omega^2} - \frac{2 \cos \omega}{j\omega}$$

常用性质



方波: $\frac{2\sin(\omega T_1)}{\omega}$



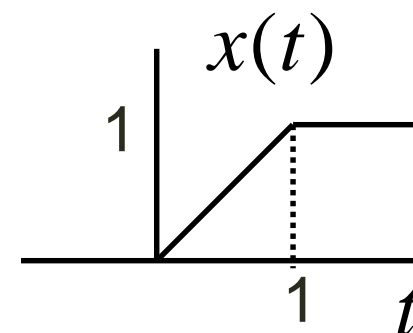
→ **微分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(j\omega)$

→ **积分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$

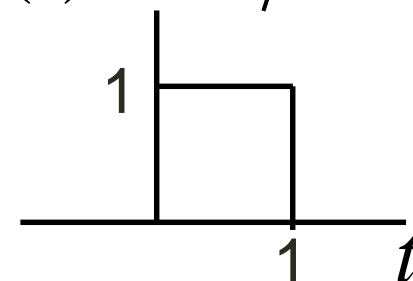
→ **例** 用积分性质求 $x(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

$$x_1(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1(t) = x_2(t - 0.5)$$



$$x_1(t) = dx/dt$$

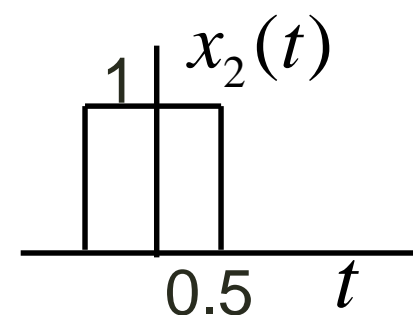


$$X_2(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin 0.5\omega}{\omega} \xrightarrow{x(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)} X_1(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} X_2(j\omega) = 2e^{-j0.5\omega} \frac{\sin 0.5\omega}{\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{e^{-j0.5\omega} \sin 0.5\omega}{j\omega^2} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x_1(\tau) d\tau \quad \downarrow \text{积分性质}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j0.5\omega} \text{Sa}(0.5\omega) + \pi \delta(\omega) \quad \leftarrow X_1(0) = 1 \quad X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} X_1(j\omega) + \pi X_1(0) \delta(\omega)$$





时间与频率的尺度变换

→ **表达式** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} x(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$ **a**是实常数

当a=-1时 $x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-j\omega)$ 时域扩展对应频域压缩，反之亦然

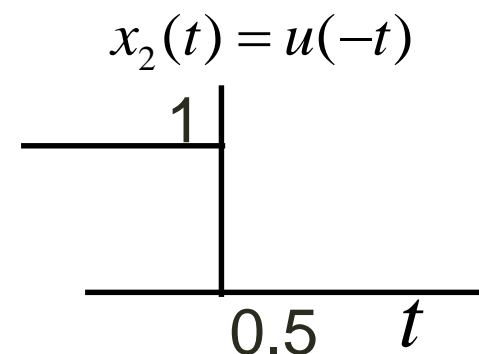
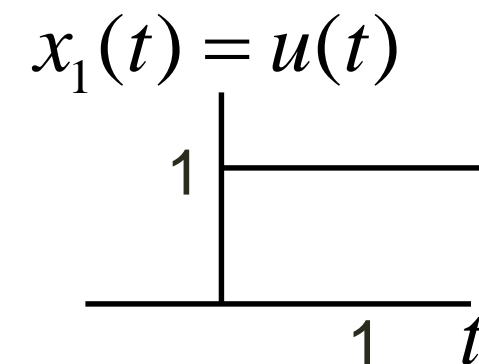
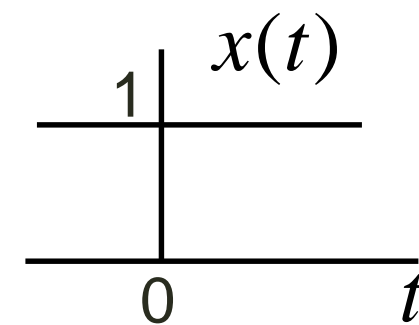
→ **例** 求x(t)的傅里叶变换 $x(t) = 1$

$$x_1(t) = u(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} X_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) = u(-t) \xrightarrow{\quad} X_2(j\omega) = X_1(-j\omega) = -\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = 1 = x_1(t) + x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} X(j\omega) = X_2(j\omega) + X_1(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = a \quad a \text{ 为非0实数} \xrightarrow{\quad} = 2\pi a\delta(\omega)$$



时间反转与频域微分



→ **时间反转** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \rightarrow x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-j\omega)$

$x(t)$ 为偶函数 $x(t)=x(-t) \rightarrow X(j\omega) = X(-j\omega)$

$x(t)$ 为奇函数 $x(t)=-x(-t) \rightarrow X(j\omega) = -X(-j\omega)$

→ **频域微分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \rightarrow tx(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$
 $-jtx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$



时间反转与频域微分

→ **时间反转** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-j\omega)$

→ **频域微分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} tx(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega} - jtx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$

→ **微分** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(j\omega)$

$$x_1(t) = x(1-t) + x(-1-t)$$

$$x(t+1) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$x(-t+1) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega} X(-j\omega)$$

$$x(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$x(-t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega} X(-j\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) = \frac{d^2 x(t-1)}{dt^2}$$

$$x(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$\frac{dx(t-1)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega e^{-j\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x(t-1)}{dt^2} \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^2 e^{-j\omega} X(j\omega)$$



共轭及共轭对称性

→ **共轭性** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} x^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X^*(-j\omega)$

→ **共轭对称性** 若 $x(t)$ 为实数, 则 $X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$ or $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

→ **实信号的共轭性** $\text{Re}(X(j\omega)) = \text{Re}(X(-j\omega)) \rightarrow$ 偶函数
 $\text{Im}(X(j\omega)) = -\text{Im}(X(-j\omega)) \rightarrow$ 奇函数

$|X(j\omega)|$ 是 ω 的偶函数, $\angle X(j\omega)$ 是 ω 的奇函数

若 $x(t)$ 为实、偶函数, $X(j\omega)$ 也为 **实偶** 函数

若 $x(t)$ 为实、奇函数, $X(j\omega)$ 也为 **纯虚奇** 函数

说明: 计算实信号的傅里叶变换时, 可以仅计算正频率, 因为负频率可以利用正频率导出。

→ **实信号奇/偶部的共轭性**
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t) \\ x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{green arrow}} \begin{cases} x_e(t) \leftrightarrow \text{Re}(X(j\omega)) \\ x_o(t) \leftrightarrow j \text{Im}(X(j\omega)) \end{cases}$$



共轭及共轭对称性

→ **共轭性** $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} x^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X^*(-j\omega)$

→ **实信号共轭性** 若 $x(t)$ 为实数, 则 $X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$ or $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

→ **虚信号的共轭性** 若 $x(t)$ 为纯虚函数, 则 $X(-j\omega) = -X^*(j\omega)$
 $X(j\omega) = -X^*(-j\omega)$

$\text{Re}(X(j\omega)) = -\text{Re}(X(-j\omega)) \rightarrow$ 奇函数

$\text{Im}(X(j\omega)) = \text{Im}(X(-j\omega)) \rightarrow$ 偶函数

$|X(j\omega)|$ 是 ω 的偶函数, $\angle X(j\omega)$ 是 ω 的奇函数

若 $x(t)$ 为虚、偶函数, $X(j\omega)$ 也为 **虚偶** 函数

若 $x(t)$ 为虚、奇函数, $X(j\omega)$ 也为 **实奇** 函数

→ **虚信号奇/偶部的共轭性** $\begin{cases} x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t) \\ x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_e(t) \leftrightarrow j \text{Im}(X(j\omega)) \\ x_o(t) \leftrightarrow \text{Re}(X(j\omega)) \end{cases}$



共轭及共轭对称性

共轭性 $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} x^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X^*(-j\omega)$

若 $x(t)$ 为纯虚函数, 则 $X(-j\omega) = -X^*(j\omega)$ $X(j\omega) = -X^*(-j\omega)$

若 $x(t)$ 为实数, 则 $X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$ or $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

$$X(j\omega) = \left(\frac{\sin 2\omega}{\omega}\right) e^{j(2\omega + \frac{\pi}{2})} \quad \text{判断实虚性与奇偶性}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\omega} e^{j2\omega} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = j \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\omega} e^{j2\omega} = -\frac{\sin 2\omega \sin 2\omega}{\omega} + j \frac{\sin 2\omega \cos 2\omega}{\omega}$$

$$X(-j\omega) = \left(\frac{\sin(-2\omega)}{-\omega}\right) e^{j(-2\omega + \frac{\pi}{2})} = j \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\omega} e^{-j2\omega} = \frac{\sin(2\omega) \sin(2\omega)}{\omega} + j \frac{\sin(2\omega) \cos(2\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) \neq -X(-j\omega) \quad X(j\omega) \neq X(-j\omega) \quad \text{非奇非偶}$$

$$X^*(-j\omega) = \frac{\sin(2\omega) \sin(2\omega)}{\omega} - j \frac{\sin(2\omega) \cos(2\omega)}{\omega} \quad X(j\omega) = -X^*(-j\omega) \quad \text{虚信号}$$



卷积定理

→ **表达式** 两个信号的卷积等于其傅里叶变换的乘积，即时域的卷积等于频域的乘积。

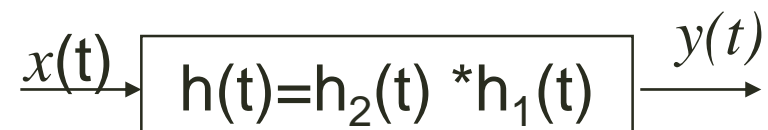
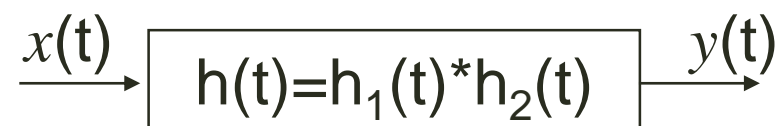
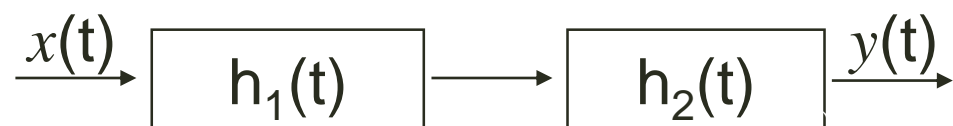
$$\begin{cases} x(t) \rightarrow X(j\omega) \\ h(t) \rightarrow H(j\omega) \end{cases} \longrightarrow y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \rightarrow Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$$

注意：只有稳定的LTI系统才有频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ 。

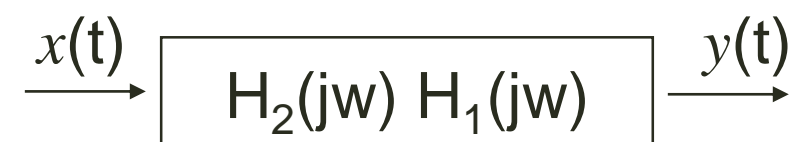
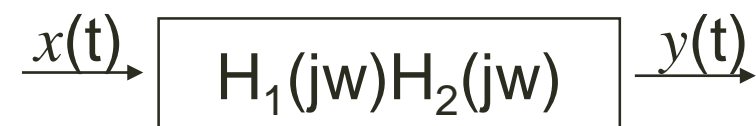
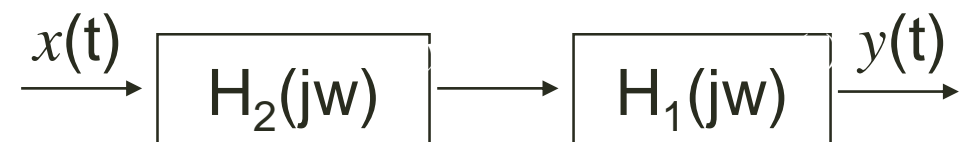
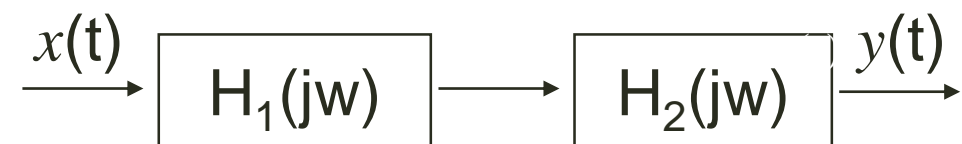
→ **系统框图**

LTI系统时域框图

$$(x(t) * h_1(t)) * h_2(t) = x(t) * (h_1(t) * h_2(t))$$



LTI系统频域框图



卷积定理



→ **表达式** $y(t) = h(t) * x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) X(j\omega)$

→ **例4.15** 单位冲激信号

已知 $h(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$ $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega)$ 求 $Y(j\omega) = ?$

↓ 分析公式

$H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} \xrightarrow{\text{卷积公式}} Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) X(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$

→ **例4.16** differentiator微分器

已知 $y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ 求 $H(j\omega) = ?$

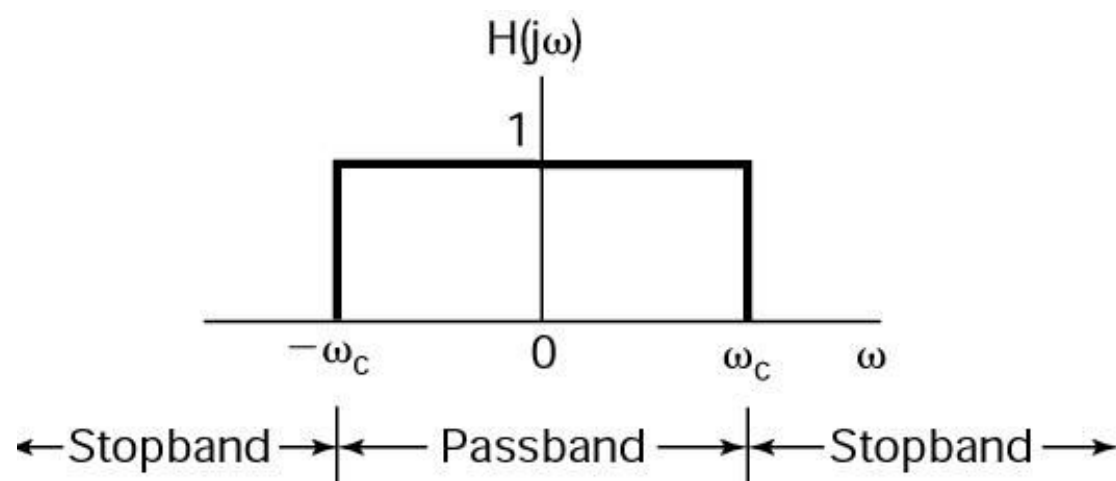
$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{微分性质}} Y(j\omega) = j\omega X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{卷积定理}} H(j\omega) = j\omega$

卷积定理

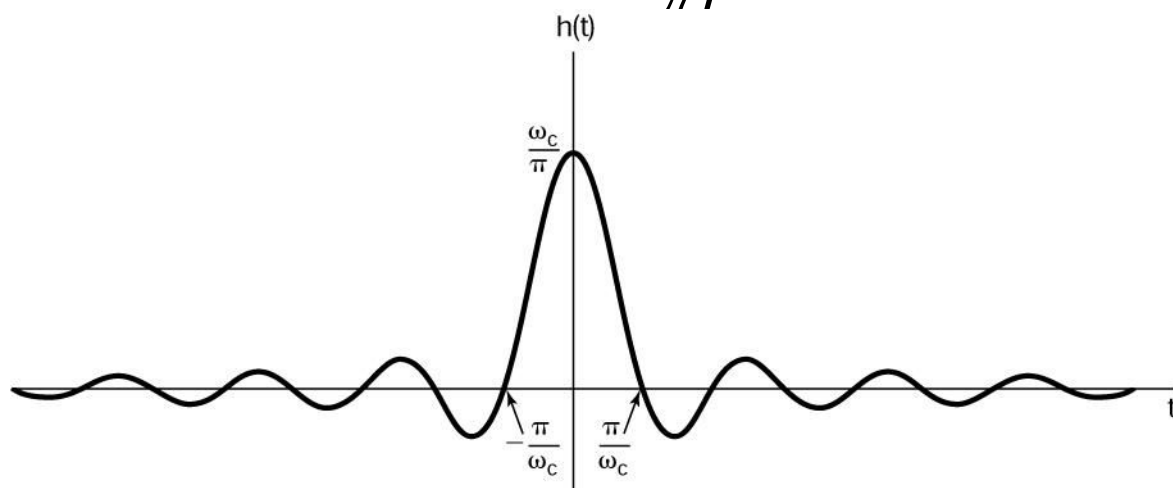


例4.18 理想低通滤波器

$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$



$$h(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}$$



优点：完美的频率选择性；

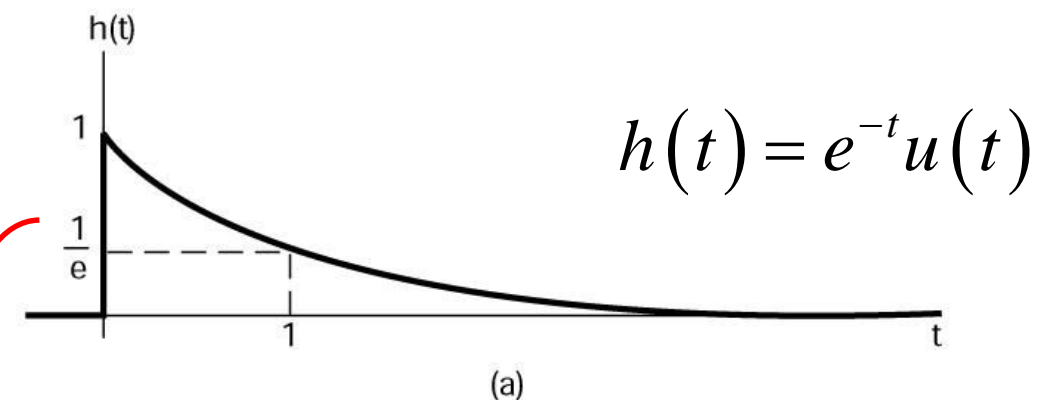
缺点：

(1) $h(t < 0) \neq 0$ ，是非因果的。

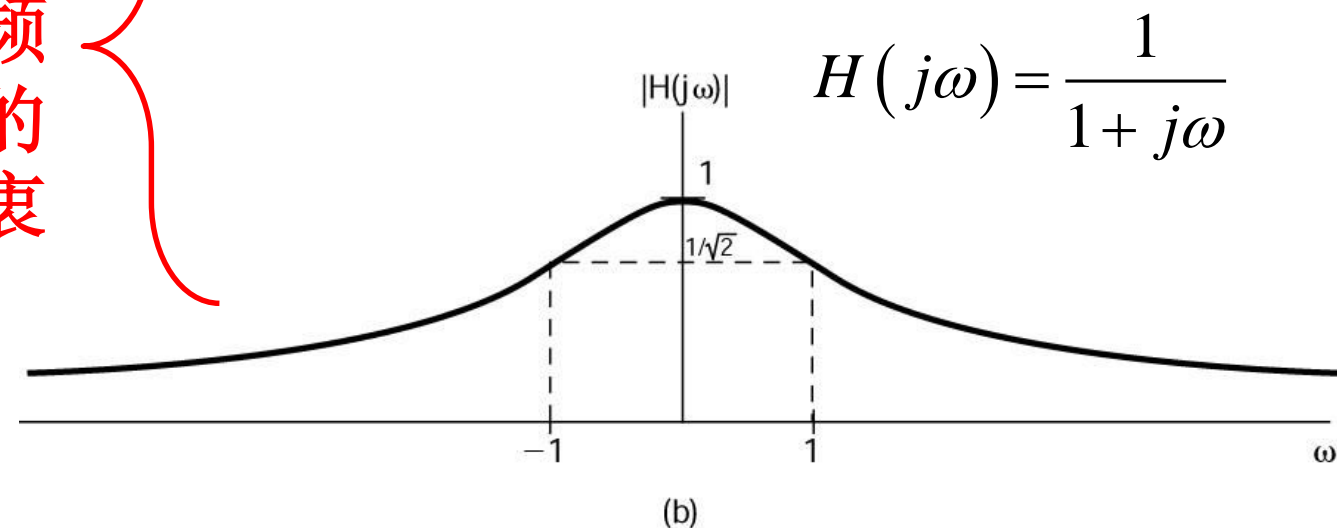
(2) 在时域中存在着振荡；

(3) 难以实现。

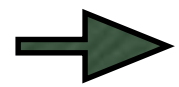
简单RC电路实现的实用低通滤波器



时域
与频
域的
折衷



卷积定理



例4. 20

求理想低通滤波器对**sinc**函数的响应。

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_i t}{\pi t}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}$$

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) = ?$$

两个**sinc**函数的卷积仍然是**sinc**函数

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_i t}{\pi t} \rightarrow X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| \leq \omega_i \\ 0, |\omega| > \omega_i \end{cases}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} \rightarrow H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0, |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$



$$Y(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| \leq \omega_0 \\ 0, |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}, \omega_0 = \min(\omega_i, \omega_c)$$



$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}, \omega_c \leq \omega_i \\ \frac{\sin \omega_i t}{\pi t}, \omega_c \geq \omega_i \end{cases}$$

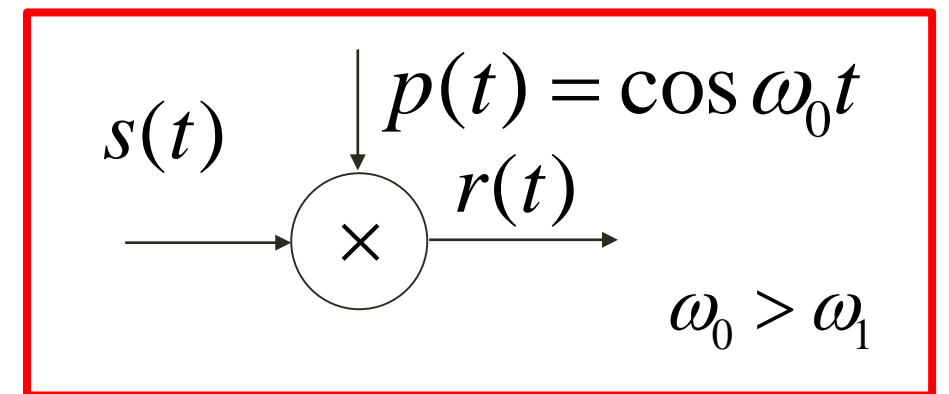
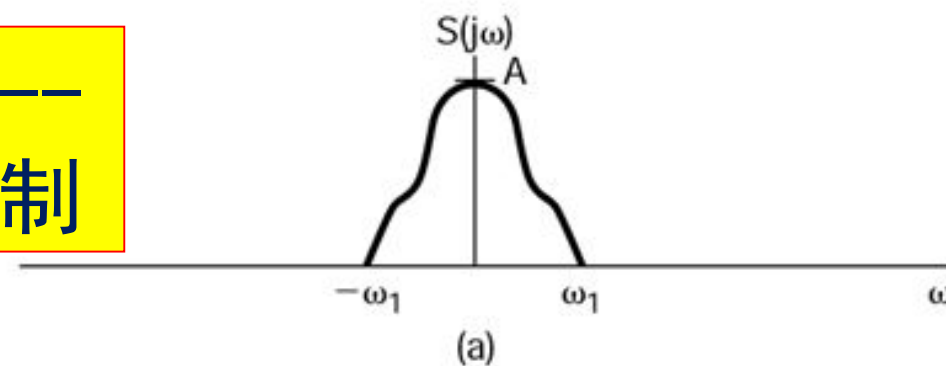
相乘性质/调制性质

→ **表达式** $r(t) = s(t)p(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(j\theta)P(j(\omega - \theta))d\theta$

时域内的相乘对应于频域内的卷积。
两个信号相乘也称为幅度调制。

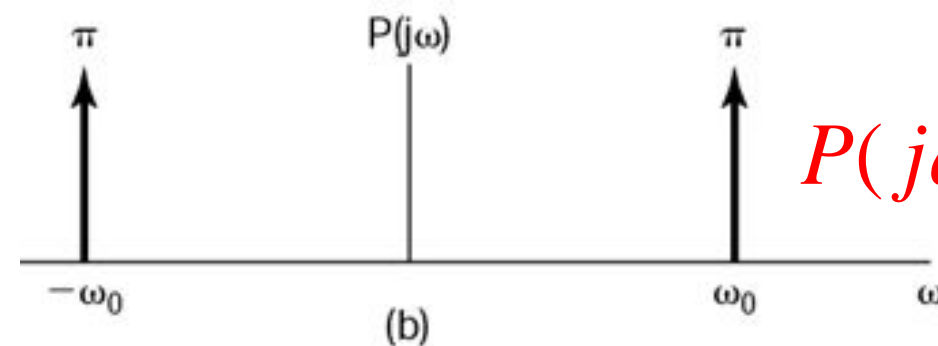
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} [S(j\omega) * P(j\omega)]$$

→ **重要应用1——
正弦幅度调制**

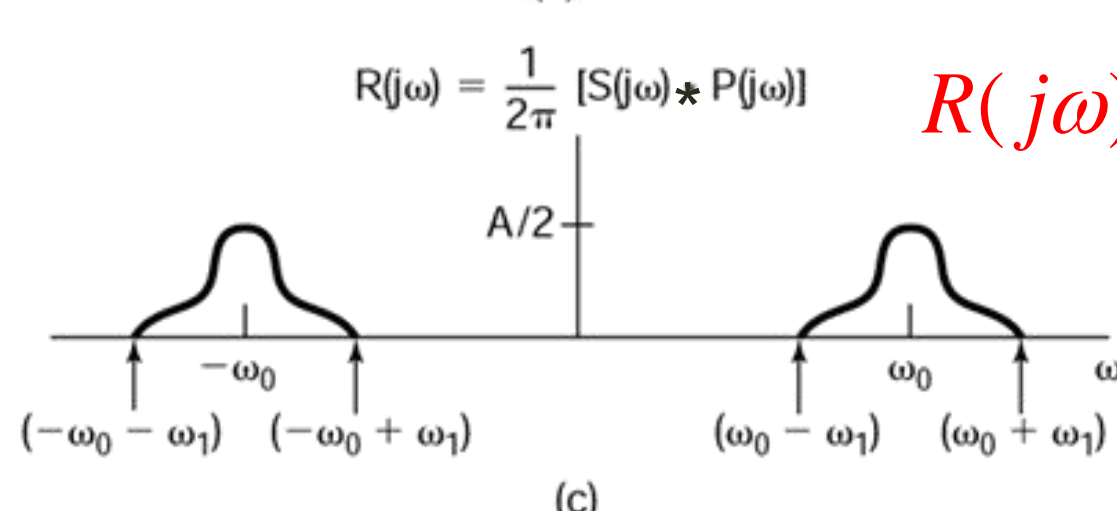


• Example 4.21

信号 $s(t)$ 被一正弦信号相乘后，
尽管信号被搬移到较高频率，
但是信号所包含的信息却完整的保留了了下来。



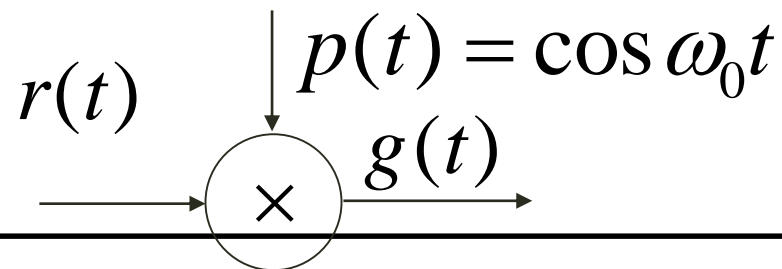
$$P(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$



$$R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [S(j\omega) * P(j\omega)]$$

$$R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} S(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} S(\omega + \omega_0)$$

相乘性质/调制性质

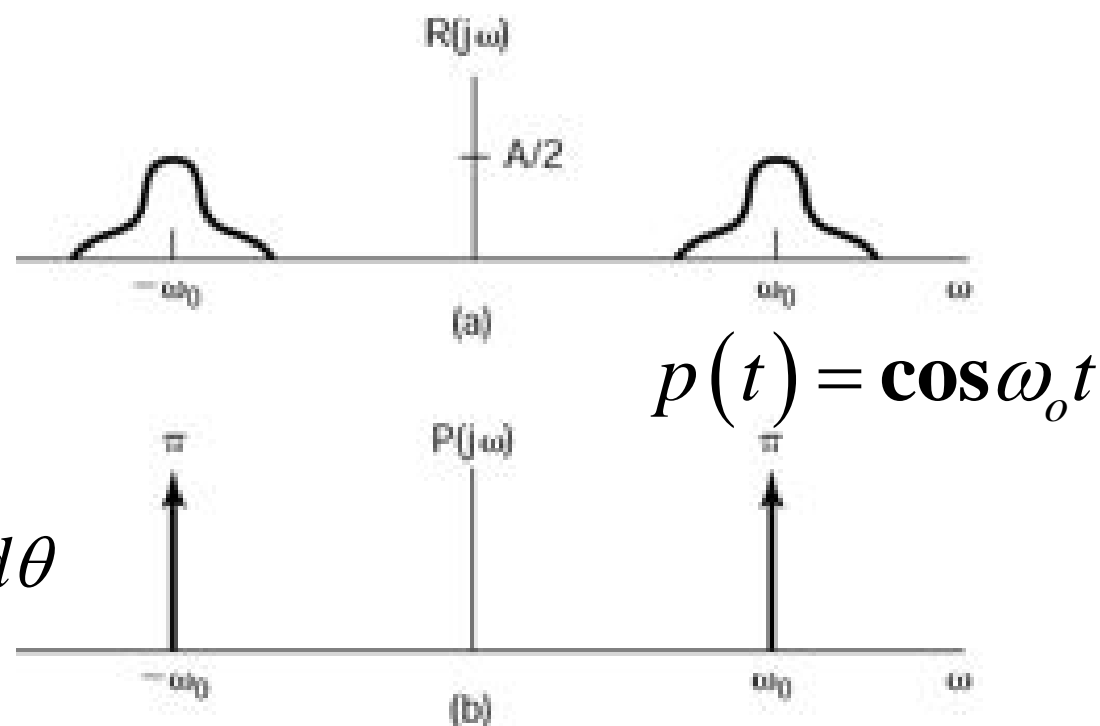


→ 例4.22 重要应用2: 正弦幅度解调基本思想

$$g(t) = r(t)p(t) \leftrightarrow G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [R(j\omega) \times P(j\omega)]$$

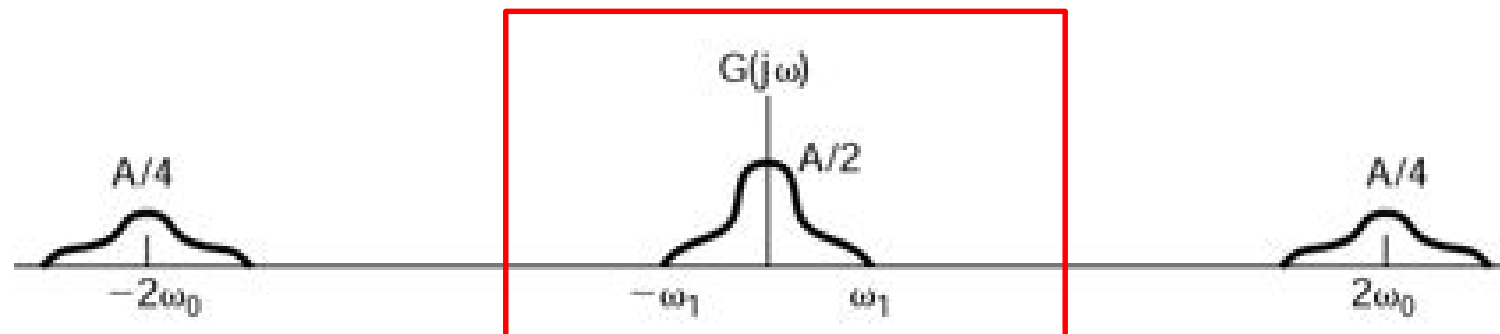
已知 $r(t)$ 的频谱如右图所示, 计算 $G(j\omega)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} G(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [R(j\omega) \times P(j\omega)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \pi \delta(\theta - \omega_0) R(\omega - \theta) + \pi \delta(\theta + \omega_0) R(\omega - \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (R(\omega - \omega_0) + R(\omega + \omega_0)) \end{aligned}$$



$$P(j\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

若对 $G(j\omega)$ 进行低通滤波, 再进行幅度加权, 则可以获取 $g(t)$ 的频谱信息, 进而可以获取 $g(t)$ 的信息。





相乘性质/调制性质

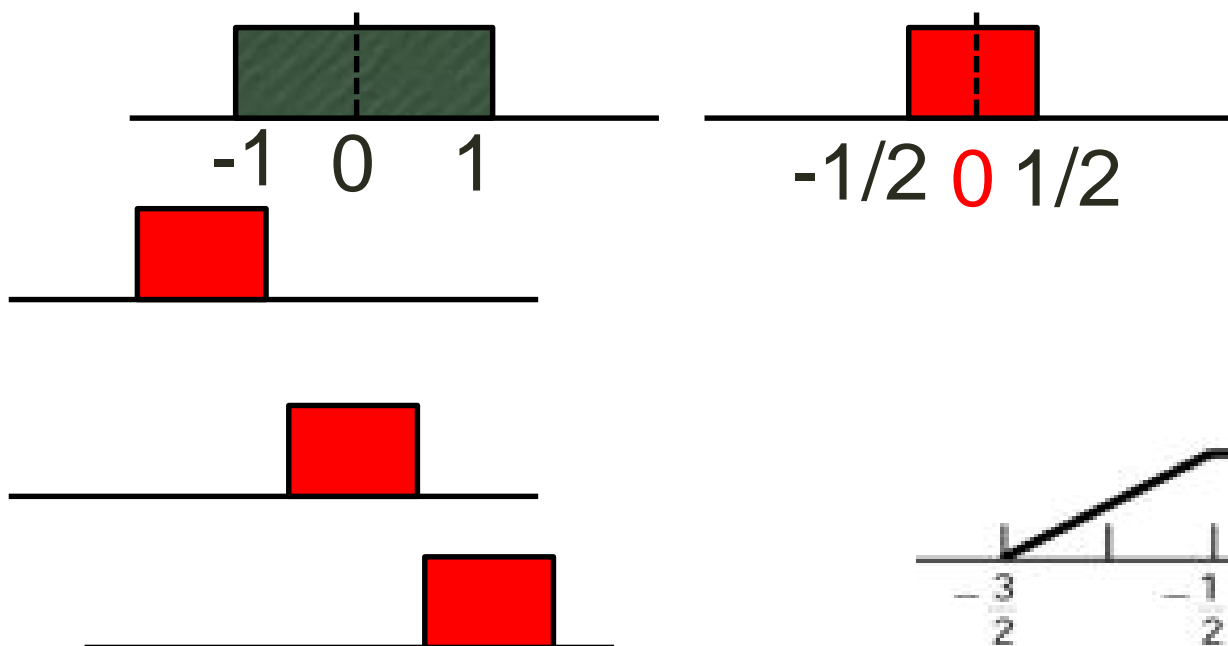
→ 例4.23 应用3

$$g(t) = r(t)p(t) \leftrightarrow G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [R(j\omega) \times P(j\omega)]$$

计算 $x(t)$ 的傅里叶变换。

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin t \bullet \sin \frac{t}{2}}{\pi t^2}$$

傅立叶变换: 时域复杂信号的乘法转变成频域的卷积



$$x(t) = \pi \left(\frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right) \left(\frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} \right)$$

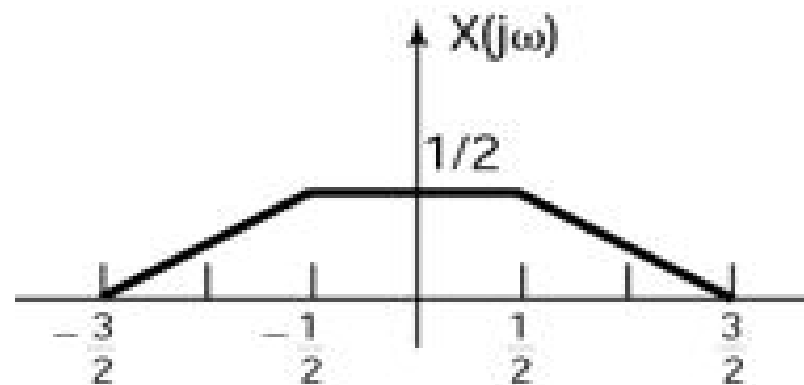
$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \pi \mathcal{F} \left(\frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right) * \mathcal{F} \left(\frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} \right)$$

因为 $F\left(\frac{\sin(t)}{\pi t}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < W = 1 \\ 0, & |\omega| > W = 1 \end{cases}$

$$F\left(\frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < W = \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & |\omega| > W = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

↓

$$G(j\omega) = \begin{cases} t/2 + 3/4 & -3/2 \leq t \leq -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \leq t \leq 1/2 \\ -t/2 + 3/4 & 1/2 \leq t \leq 3/2 \end{cases}$$



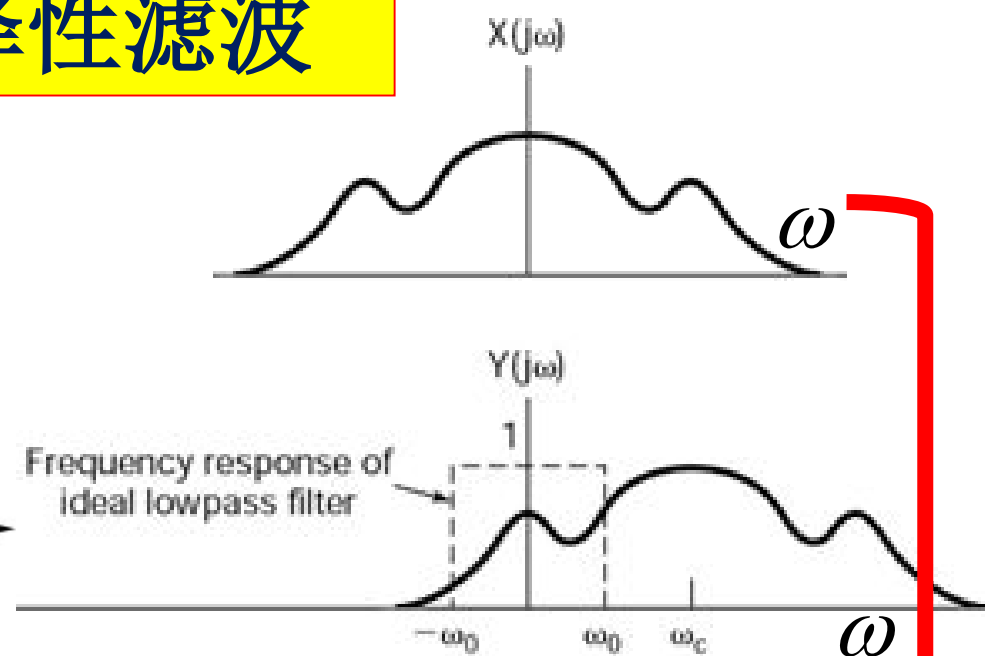
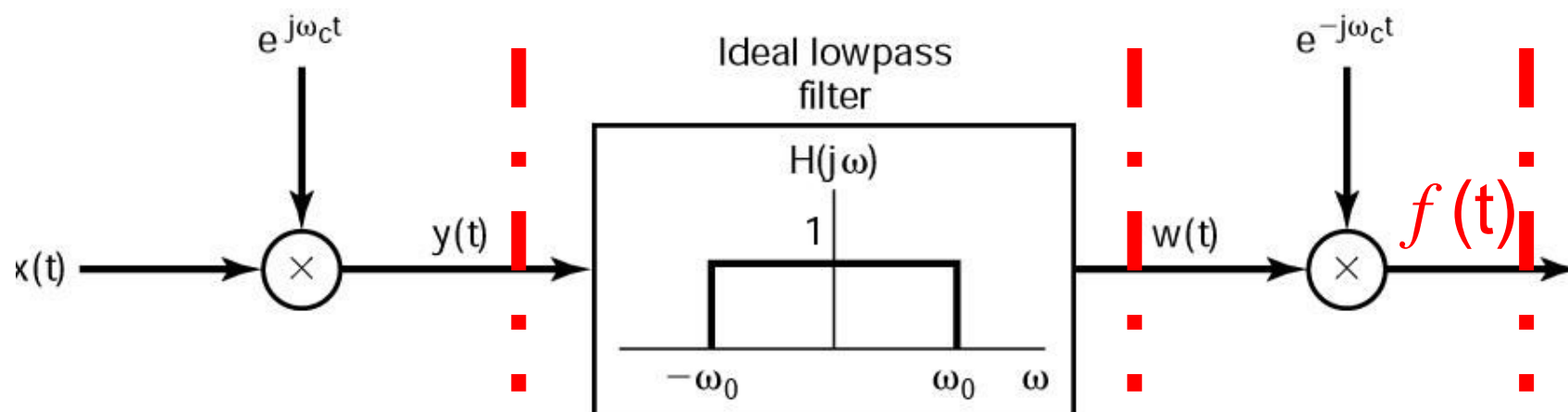
相乘性质/调制性质



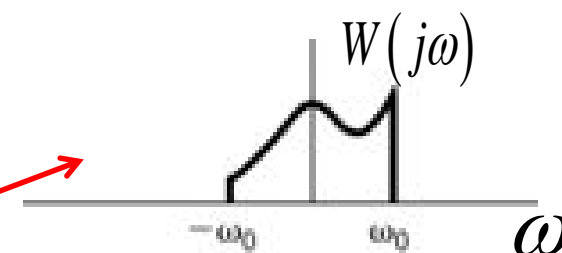
应用4

具有可变中心频率的频率选择性滤波

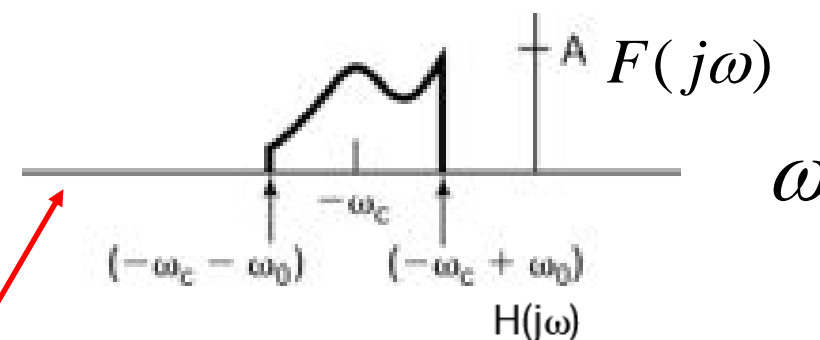
调制信号为复指数信号



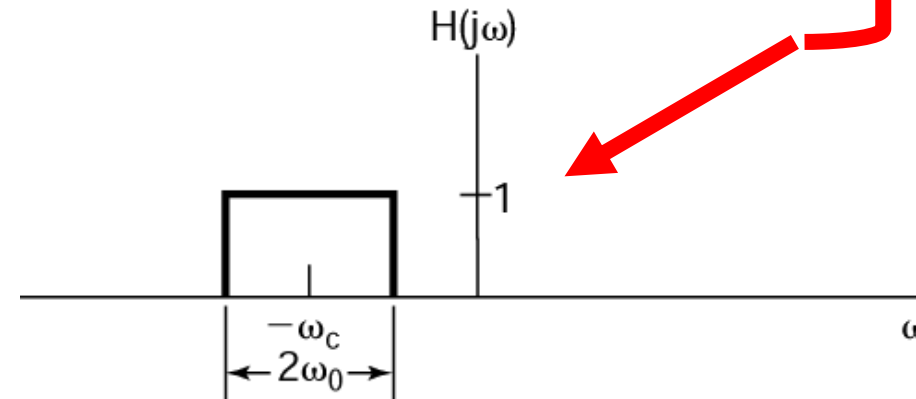
$$y(t) = e^{j\omega_c t} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{频移性}} Y(j\omega) = X(j(\omega - \omega_c))$$



$$w(t) = h(t) * y(t) \rightarrow W(j\omega) = H(j\omega)Y(j\omega)$$



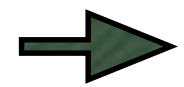
$$f(t) = e^{-j\omega_c t} w(t) \rightarrow F(j\omega) = W(j(\omega + \omega_c))$$



整个系统等效于一个中心频率为 $-\omega_c$ ，带宽为 $2\omega_0$ 的理想带通滤波器。



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

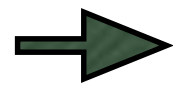


N阶线性常微分方程

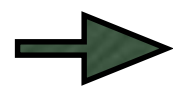
Linear Constant-Coefficient
Differential Equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

第3章的复指数函数分析方法 $\begin{cases} x(t) = e^{j\omega t} \\ y(t) = H(j\omega)e^{j\omega t} \end{cases}$
傅里叶变换的微分性质



系统响应求解方法



傅里叶微分性质求解法

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} \longrightarrow h(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \xrightarrow{\text{两端各傅里叶变换}} \mathcal{F} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} \right\} = \mathcal{F} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \right\}$$

$$Y(j\omega) \sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k = X(j\omega) \sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k \quad \leftarrow \quad \sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k Y(j\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k X(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k} \longrightarrow H(j\omega) \rightarrow h(t)$$



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

→ 例子

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

已知：一稳定LTI系统有下列方程表征

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = x(t) \quad a > 0$$

求其单位冲击响应。

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + a} \quad \rightarrow \quad h(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$$



由线性系数微分方程表征的系统

→ **例子**
$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

已知：一稳定LTI系统有下列方程表征

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2x(t)$$

(1) 求其单位冲击响应。

(2) 若输入为 $e^{-t}u(t)$ ，求其输出表达式

$$(1) \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega)^2 + 4j\omega + 3} = \frac{1/2}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{1/2}{j\omega + 3} \rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}u(t) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad x(t) = e^{-t}u(t) \rightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega} \rightarrow Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega)X(j\omega) = \left[\frac{1/2}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{1/2}{j\omega + 3} \right] \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1/2}{(j\omega + 1)^2} + \frac{1/4}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{-1/4}{j\omega + 3} \leftarrow A_{11} = -A_{21} = \frac{1}{4} \leftarrow = \frac{1/2}{(j\omega + 1)^2} + \frac{A_{11}}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{A_{21}}{j\omega + 3}$$

$$\rightarrow y(t) = \left[\frac{1}{2}te^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-3t} \right] u(t)$$

由线性系数微分方程表征的系统



→ 例子
$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

考虑一个LTI系统，当输入 $x(t)=(e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t)$ 响应为 $y(t)=(2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t})u(t)$
计算该系统的微分方程。

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} = \frac{2j\omega + 4}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 3)} = \frac{2(j\omega + 2)}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 3)}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega + 1} - \frac{2}{j\omega + 4} = \frac{6}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 4)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{3(j\omega + 3)}{(j\omega + 2)(j\omega + 4)} \quad \longrightarrow \quad h(t) = \frac{3}{2}(e^{-2t} + e^{-4t})u(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{3(j\omega + 3)}{j\omega^2 + 6j\omega + 8} \quad \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = 3 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 9x(t)$$

作业



4.6(b)

4.7(a)

4.9 (a)

4.19