Chapter 3-2. 周期信号的傅立叶 级数表示 ——连续时间傅立叶级数的性质

Properties of Continuous-Time Fourier Series

线性与时移性质



学文章
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = Fs^{-1}\{a_k\}$$
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = Fs\{x(t)\}$$
$$x(t) \leftrightarrow a_k$$

→ <mark>奇偶性</mark> 偶信号的傅里叶级数为偶信号,奇信号的傅里叶级数

为奇信号。
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$x(-t) = x(t), \quad x(-t) = -x(t)$$

偶函数
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(-t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \int_T x(t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = a_k$$

奇函数
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(-t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \stackrel{\text{(Bi)}}{=} -\int_T x(t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = -a_k$$



→线性

x(t)和y(t)为周期为T的连续信号,其傅立叶级数系数分别为 a_k b_k

$$x(t) \overset{\text{FS}}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$z(t) = \mathbf{A}x(t) + \mathbf{B}y(t) \overset{\text{FS}}{\longleftrightarrow} c_k = \mathbf{A}a_k + \mathbf{B}b_k$$

$$y(t) \overset{\text{FS}}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k$$

→財移性

おり
・ **時** 大

$$x(t+t_0)$$
 $\stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{jk\omega_0t_0} a_k = e^{jk(2\pi/T)t_0} a_k$
 $x(t)$ $\stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$ $\qquad x(t-t_0)$ $\stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-jk\omega_0t_0} a_k = e^{-jk(2\pi/T)t_0} a_k$

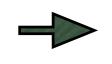
$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_{0}t} dt \xrightarrow{x(t-t_{0})} b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(t-t_{0}) e^{-jk\omega_{0}t} dt \xrightarrow{\tau = t - t_{0}} b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(\tau) e^{-jk\omega_{0}(\tau + t_{0})} d\tau$$

$$b_{k} = e^{-jk\omega_{0}t_{0}} a_{k} \longleftarrow b_{k} = e^{-jk\omega_{0}t_{0}} \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(\tau) e^{-jk\omega_{0}\tau} d\tau$$

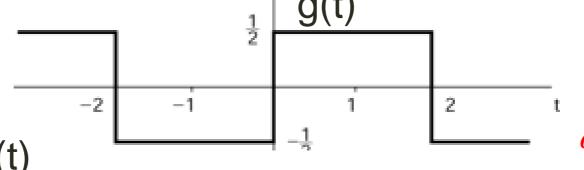
当周期信号在时间上移位时,傅立叶级数系数的模保持不变

$$a_k == \frac{\sin(\frac{k\pi}{2})}{k\pi}$$





例3.6



$$\int_{2T} \int_{t} \cdots g(t) = x(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} \qquad T = 4, T_1 = 1$$

dc offset

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, |t| < T_1 \\ 0, T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} dt = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_{1}}^{T_{1}} e^{-jk\omega_{0}t} dt$$

$$=\frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\pi}, k \neq 0$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k \longrightarrow x(t-1) \xrightarrow{FS} e^{-jk\omega_0} a_k = e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} a_k$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{FS} \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & k = 0 \end{cases} \quad x(t-1) \xrightarrow{FS} \begin{cases} e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)}{k\pi}, k \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(t) \xrightarrow{FS} d_k \longrightarrow d_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)e^{-jk\pi/2}}{k\pi} & k \neq 0 \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$





X(t)为周期为T的连续信号,其傅立叶级数系数为 a_k

$$x(t) \stackrel{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$e^{jM\omega_0 t_0} x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = a_{k-M}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(t)e^{-jk\omega_{0}t} dt \qquad x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{k}e^{jk\omega_{0}t}$$

$$b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} \left(x(t)e^{jM\omega_{0}t}\right)e^{-jk\omega_{0}t} dt \qquad b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{l}e^{-jl\omega_{0}t}\right)e^{j(M-k)\omega_{0}t} dt$$

$$b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{T} \left(a_{l}e^{j(M-k-l)\omega_{0}t}\right) dt \qquad b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{l}e^{j(M-k-l)\omega_{0}t}\right) dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} e^{j(k-n)\omega_{0}t} dt = \begin{cases} T & k=n & M-k-l=0 \\ 0 & k\neq n \end{cases} \qquad b_{k} = a_{M-k} \end{cases}$$

$$b_{k} = a_{M-k}$$



一 时域尺度变换 傅立叶级数系数不变

$$x(t) \overset{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \xrightarrow{g} x(at) \overset{A>0}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \xrightarrow{fS} x(\alpha t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk(\alpha w_0)t}$$

注意:周期信号经尺度变换后,傅立叶级数系数不变,但是基波频率变化了,因此傅立叶级数的表达式也改变了。

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(t)e^{-jk\omega_{0}t}dt \qquad x(at) \to T_{1} = \frac{T_{0}}{a}, \omega_{1} = a\omega_{0}$$

$$b_{k} = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \int_{T_{1}} x(at)e^{-jk\omega_{0}t}dt = \frac{a}{T} \int_{T/a} x(at)e^{-jka\omega_{0}t}dt \quad \Rightarrow at = t' \quad b_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} x(t')e^{-jk\omega_{0}t'}dt'$$

思考:
$$x(at+\beta) \stackrel{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{jk\omega_0\beta} a_k = e^{jk(2\pi/T)\beta} a_k$$



→ 相乘 时域的乘积对应频域的卷积

$$x(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \quad y(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k \longrightarrow x(t) y(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} h_k = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_l b_{k-l} = a_k * b_k$$

→ 周期信号的卷积

时域的卷积对应频域的乘积

$$x(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \quad y(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k \longrightarrow x(t) * y(t) = \int_T x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau \overset{FS}{\to} Ta_k b_k$$

二者周期都是T



→ 时间反转

$$x(t) \overset{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \qquad \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}S} x(-t) \overset{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k} \qquad -x(t) \text{ is odd} \qquad a_{-k} = -a_k$$

$$-x(t)$$
 is even $a_{-k} = a_k$

$$a_{-k} = a_k$$

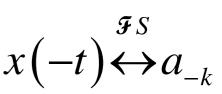
$$-x(t)$$
 is **odd**

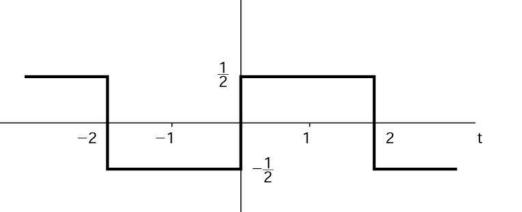
$$a_{-k} = -a_k$$

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

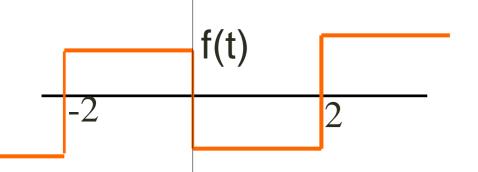
$$-x(t) \text{ is even } \longrightarrow x(t) = x(-t) \longrightarrow a_{-k} = a_k$$

$$-x(t)$$
 is odd $\longrightarrow x(t)=-x(-t) \longrightarrow a_{-k}=-a_k$





$$g_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)e^{-jk\pi/2}}{k\pi} & k \neq 0 \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)e^{jk\pi/2}}{k\pi} & k \neq 0\\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$x(-t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k}$$

一时间反转与平移
$$x(-t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k}$$
 $x(t-t_0) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} a_k$

$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$x(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$
 $x(-t-t_0) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = ?$ $x(-t+t_0) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = ?$

$$x(-t+t_0) \overset{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = ?$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \longrightarrow x(-t - t_0) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0(-t - t_0)} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} e^{-jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(-t - t_0)$$

$$k = -k$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t_0} e^{jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t_0} e^{jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

$$=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty}a_{-k}e^{jk\omega_0t_0}e^{jk\omega_0t}$$

$$x(-t-t_0) \longleftrightarrow b_k = a_{-k}e^{jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

$$x(-t+t_0) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = a_{-k}e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

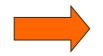


→ 共轭及其共轭对称性

一般信号
$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \longrightarrow x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k}^*$$

$$x^*(t) \overset{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a^*_{-k}$$

实信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$



$$a_k = a^*_{-k} \quad ($$



实信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$
 $a_k = a^*_{-k}$ $a_{-k} = a^*_{-k}$ $|a_{-k}| = |a_k|$



$$\operatorname{Re}\{a_k\} = \operatorname{Re}\{a_{-k}\}\$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\{a_{k}\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{a_{-k}\}\$$

$$|a_k| = |a_{-k}|$$

$$|a_k| = |a_{-k}|$$
 $\angle a_k = -\angle a_{-k}$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jkw_0 t}$$
 两边取共轭
$$x^*(t) = \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jkw_0 t}\right)^* \longrightarrow x^*(t) = \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k^* e^{-jkw_0 t}\right)^*$$
 变量替换 \vec{v}

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a^*_{-k} \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longleftarrow} x^*(t) = \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{-k}^* e^{jkw_0 t}\right)$$



→ 共轭及其共轭对称性

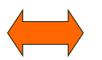
一般信号
$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \longrightarrow x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k}^*$$

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a^*_{-k}$$

实信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 a

$$a_k = a^*_{-k}$$



实信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$
 $a_k = a^*_{-k}$ $a_{-k} = a^*_{-k}$ $a_{-k} = a^*_{-k}$

$$a_k = a_k^* = a_{-k}$$



$$a_k = a_{-k}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \quad a_{-k} = a_k$$

$$\mathbf{x} \quad a_{-k} = a_k$$

奇
$$a_k = -a_{-k}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

x(t) is 实奇信号

实信号x(t) 的偶部
$$\frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a_k + a_{-k}}{2} = \frac{a_k + a^*}{2} \quad x_e(t) \rightarrow \text{Re}\{a_k\}$$

$$x_e(t) \to \text{Re}\{a_k\}$$

实信号x(t) 的奇部
$$\frac{x(t)-x(-t)}{2} \to \frac{a_k - (a_{-k})}{2} = \frac{a_k - a_k^*}{2} \quad x_o(t) \to j \text{ Im}\{a_k\}$$

$$x_o(t) \to j \operatorname{Im}\{a$$





$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jkw_0 t}$$

一般信号
$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \longrightarrow x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_{-k}^*$$

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a$$

实信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$

$$a_k = a^*_{-k}$$



文信号
$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$
 $a_k = a^*_{-k}$ $a_{-k} = a^*_{-k}$ $|a_{-k}| = |a_k|$

$$x(t)$$
 is 实偶信号 $a_k = a_k^* = a_{-k}$ 实+偶

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t})$$
 is 实奇信号 $a_k = -a_k^* = -a_{-k}$ 奇+纯虚 $a_0 = 0$

实信号x(t)的奇、偶部分解

$$x_e(t) \rightarrow \text{Re}\{a_k\}$$

$$x_o(t) \rightarrow j \operatorname{Im}\{a_k\}$$

$$\Re\{a_k\} = \Re\{a_{-k}\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}m\{a_{k}\} = -\mathcal{I}m\{a_{-k}\}$$

$$|a_k| = |a_{-k}|$$

$$\Box a_k = -\Box a_{-k}$$

基本3.6(a)

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{100} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t}$$

基本3.6(a)
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{100} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t} \quad 是否为实函数,若是,判断奇/偶性
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{100} (-1)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t} \quad \mathbf{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{100} (-1)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t} \quad \mathbf{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{F_s} (-1)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t} \quad \mathbf{x}(t) \leftrightarrow a_k = \begin{cases} (1/2)^k & \text{otherwise} \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{100} (-1)^k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{50}t}$$
 突偶

$$x(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k = \begin{cases} (1/2)^k & otherwise \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$



→连续信号的帕斯瓦尔定理

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

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_{T} |x(t)|^{2} dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |a_{k}|^{2}$$
 一个周期内的平均功率

一个周期信号的总平均功率等于它的全部谐波分量的平均功率之和。

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{T} \left| a_{k} e^{jkw_{0}t} \right|^{2} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} \left| a_{k} \right|^{2} dt = \left| a_{k} \right|^{2} \quad 第k次谐波的平均功率$$



→ 积分与微分性质

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk(2\pi/T)t}$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{FS}{\to} a_k \stackrel{FS}{\longrightarrow} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{FS}{\to} = jk\omega_0 a_k \quad (\text{ or } jk\frac{2\pi}{T}a_k)$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{FS}{\to} a_k \stackrel{FS}{\longrightarrow} \int_{-\infty}^t x(t) \stackrel{FS}{\to} = \frac{a_k}{jk\omega_0} \quad (\text{ or } \frac{Ta_k}{2\pi jk})$$

注意积分性质k=0时要单独处理

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{FS}{\to} = jk\omega_0 a_k$$





到3.7
$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{FS}{\to} = jk\omega_0 a_k \quad (\text{ or } jk \frac{2\pi}{T} a_k)$$

周期为T=4的三角波信号x(t),计算其傅里叶级数

$$x(t) \longrightarrow a_k \qquad x'(t) \longrightarrow b_k$$

$$x'(t) \longrightarrow b_k$$

$$b_k = jk\omega_0 a_k = jk\frac{\pi}{2}a_k$$

例3.6

$$b_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)e^{-jk\pi/2}}{k\pi} & k \neq 0 \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k \neq 0$$

$$k = \overline{0}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{b_{k}}{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin(k\pi/2)e^{-jk\pi/2}}{jk\pi} & k \neq 0\\ \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x'(t)}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{-1/2}$$

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

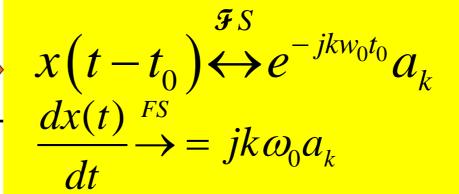
$$\frac{2\sin(k\pi/2)e^{-jk\pi/2}}{}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \neq 0$$

$$k = 0$$

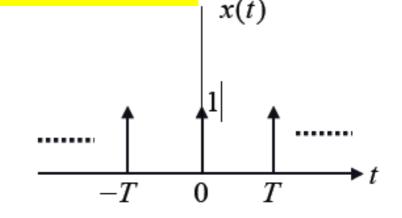
例子
$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \longrightarrow x(t-t_0) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-jkw_0t_0} a_k$$







计算
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$$
 的傅里叶级数



$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_T \delta(t) e^{-jk(2\pi/T)t} dt = \frac{1}{T}$$

例十





→ 例3.9 性质的综合应用

- 1. 信号x(t) 是一个实信号;
- 2. x(t) 是周期信号,周期为T=4;
- |3. Fs系数a_k=0 for |k|>1;
- **4. FS**为 $b_k = e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}}a_{-k}$ 的信号y(t)是奇信号.
- 5. $\frac{1}{4} \int_{4} |x(t)|^{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}$

$$|a_{-1}|^2 + |a_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow |a_1| = \frac{1}{4} \longrightarrow a_1 = a_{-1} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{t_1} = a_{t_1} = \frac{1}{2} x_t = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t} = \cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$$

$$a_1 = a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 $x_t = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t} = -\cos\frac{\pi}{2}t$

$$a_k = a_{-k}^*, |a_k| = |a_{-k}|$$
 a₀为实数

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 \rightarrow 可能 $a_0 \neq 0$, $a_1 \neq 0$, $a_{-1} \neq 0$

$$\longrightarrow y(t) \rightarrow b_k \Rightarrow y(t) = x(-t+1)$$

v(t)是实奇信号, b_k 必纯虚+奇函数, $b_0=0$

$$b_k = -b_k^* = -b_{-k}$$

$$b_0 = a_0 \longrightarrow b_0 = a_0 = 0$$

$$b_{1} = e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}}a_{-1} = (\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - j\sin\frac{\pi}{2})a_{-1} = -ja_{-1}$$

$$b_{-1} = e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}a_{1} = (\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{2})a_{1} = ja_{1}$$

$$b_{-1} = -b_{1}$$

 b_{k} 纯虚 $a_{1} = a_{-1}$ 且为实数

例子



→ 基本题3.8 性质的综合应用



4.
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{2} |x(t)|^{2} dt = 1$$

1. 信号x(t) 是一个实奇信号;
$$a_k = -a_k^* = -a_{-k}, a_0 = 0, |a_k| = |a_{-k}|, \mathbf{a_k}$$
纯虚奇

3. Fs系数
$$a_k = 0$$
 for $|k| > 1$; 可能 $a_0 \neq 0$, $a_1 \neq 0$, $a_{-1} \neq 0$

$$4. \frac{1}{2} \int_{2} |x(t)|^{2} dt = 1 \qquad |a_{-1}|^{2} + |a_{1}|^{2} + |a_{0}|^{2} = 1 \qquad |a_{-1}|^{2} + |a_{1}|^{2} = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j, a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j, \text{ or } a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j, a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j$$
 \leftarrow $|a_1| = |a_{-1}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$x(t) = j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-j\pi t} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi t} \quad \text{or} \quad x(t) = -j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-j\pi t} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi t}$$
$$= -\sqrt{2}\sin \pi t \qquad = \sqrt{2}\sin \pi t$$

$$x(t) = -j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-j\pi t} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi t}$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\sin \pi t$$

作业



• 3.5 平移 + 反转

$$x(-t-t_0) \stackrel{\text{FS}}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = a_{-k}e^{jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

• 3.6判断x2(t)的实偶性

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{FS}{\to} = jk\omega_0 a_k \quad (\text{ or } jk \frac{2\pi}{T} a_k)$$

• 3.7 微分性质

$$x(-t+t_0) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}S}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k = a_{-k}e^{-jk\omega_0t_0}$$

实信号 $a_k = a_{-k}^*$
实偶 $a_k = a_k^* = a_{-k}$
虚奇 $a_k = -a_k^* = -a_{-k}$