

## 第二章

2-2 周期信号频谱有什么特点?

1、离散性，此频谱由不连续的谱线组成，每一条谱线代表一个正弦分量，所以此频谱称为不连续谱或离散谱。

2、谐波性，此频谱的每一条谱线只能出现在基波频率 $\Omega$ 的整数倍频率上，即含有 $\Omega$ 的各次谐波分量。而决不含非 $\Omega$ 的谐波分量。

3、收敛性，此频谱的各次谐波分量的振幅虽然随 $n\Omega$ 的变化有起伏变化，但总的趋势是随着 $n\Omega$ 的增大而逐渐减小，当 $n\Omega \rightarrow 0$ 时， $|F_n| \rightarrow 0$ 。

2-3 求图 2-49 所示周期对称三角波的三角形式的傅里叶级数展开式。

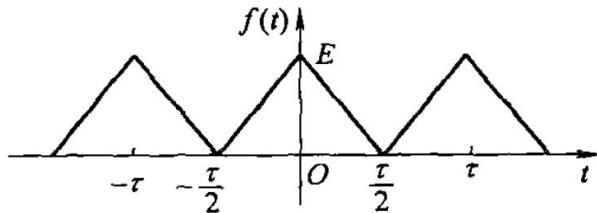


图 2-49 习题 2-3 图

[解] 由图可得  $f(t) = \begin{cases} E + \frac{2E}{\tau}t, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \\ E - \frac{2E}{\tau}t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$

三角形式的傅里叶级数：  $f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_l t + b_n \sin n\omega_l t)$

明显图示信号是偶函数，所以正弦分量  $b_n = 0$

直流分量：  $a_0 = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\tau} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \tau \times E = \frac{E}{2}$

$n$  次谐波余弦分量的系数：

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} f(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau/2} 2 \left( E - \frac{2E}{\tau} t \right) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$= -\frac{2E}{n^2\pi^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{4E}{n^2\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{4E}{n^2\pi^2} & n \text{为奇数} \\ 0 & n \text{为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{4E}{\pi^2} \left( \cos \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5\omega_0 t + \dots \right)$$

$$2-5 \text{ 已知周期信号 } f(t) = 2 + 3 \cos(2t) + 4 \sin(2t) + 2 \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{3}) - 2 \cos(7t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$$

(1)求周期信号  $f(t)$  的基波角频率;

(2)画出周期信号  $f(t)$  的幅度频谱和相位频谱。

**【解】** (1) 周期分别为  $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2\pi}{7}$ , 所以  $f(t)$  的周期为  $2\pi$ 。  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1$  rad/s。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) f(t) &= 2 + 3 \cos(2t) + 4 \sin(2t) + 2 \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{3}) - 2 \cos(7t + \frac{5\pi}{6}) \\ &= 2 + 5 \cos(2t - \arctan \frac{4}{3}) + 2 \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + 2 \cos(7t + \frac{5\pi}{6} - \pi) \\ &= 2 + 5 \cos(2t - \arctan \frac{4}{3}) + 2 \cos(3t - \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2 \cos(7t - \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned}$$

幅度频谱

相位频谱

2-6 利用傅里叶变换的定义, 求下列信号的傅里叶变换。

$$(1) f_1(t) = \delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)$$

$$F_1(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)] e^{-j\omega t} dt = e^{2j\omega} + e^{-2j\omega} = 2 \cos 2\omega$$

$$(2) f_2(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

$$F_2(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [u(t) - u(t-2)] e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^2 e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1-e^{-2j\omega}}{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{(1-e^{-2j\omega})/e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega/e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{e^{j\omega}-e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} = 2 \sin c(\omega) e^{-j\omega}$$

$$(3) f_3(t) = t[u(t+1) - u(t-1)]$$

$$F_3(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_3(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 t e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{j\omega} t e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{j\omega} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-j\omega} + e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} - \frac{e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}}{(j\omega)^2} = -\frac{2}{j\omega} \cos(\omega) + \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{j\omega^2} = j \frac{2}{\omega} [\cos(\omega) - \sin c(\omega)]$$

$$(4) f_4(t) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t)[u\left(t+\frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)]$$

$$F_4(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t)[u\left(t+\frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)]] e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{j\omega} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) de^{-j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j\omega} \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{j\omega \tau} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = 0 + \frac{\pi}{(j\omega)^2 \tau} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) de^{-j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{(j\omega)^2 \tau} \sin(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} - \frac{\pi^2}{(j\omega \tau)^2} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \cos(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{\pi}{(j\omega)^2 \tau} (e^{-j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}}) \frac{(j\omega \tau)^2}{(j\omega \tau)^2 + \pi^2} = \frac{2\pi \tau}{\pi^2 - (\omega \tau)^2} \cos(\frac{\omega \tau}{2})$$

2-7 求下列函数的傅里叶变换，并画出其幅度频谱。

$$(1) f(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$$

单边指数信号：  $\mathcal{F}[e^{-3t} u(t)] = \frac{1}{3+j\omega}$

$$(2) f(t) = \sin c(2t)$$

$$\Pi(\frac{t}{\tau}) \xrightarrow{F} \tau \sin c(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}), \quad F(t) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\sin c(2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{2} \Pi(\frac{\omega}{4})$$

$$(3) f(t) = e^{at} u(-t)$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$$

$$e^{at}u(-t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{a-j\omega}$$

$$(4) f(t) = tu(t)$$

斜变信号:  $\mathcal{F}[tu(t)] = j\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$

2-8 已知  $F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$ , 求下列信号的傅里叶变换。

$$(1) y_1(t) = f(t-1)$$

时移特性:  $Y_1(j\omega) \xrightarrow{F} F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$

$$(2) y_2(t) = (t-1)f(t-1)$$

频域微分:  $tf(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$

时移特性:  $(t-1)f(t-1) \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} e^{-j\omega}$

$$(3) y_3(t) = tf(-2t)$$

尺度变换:  $f(-2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2}F(-\frac{j\omega}{2})$

频域微分:  $tf(-2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{j}{2} \frac{dF(-\frac{j\omega}{2})}{d\omega}$

$$(4) y_4(t) = e^{j3t}f(2t)$$

尺度变换:  $f(2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2}F(\frac{j\omega}{2})$

频移:  $e^{j3t}f(2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2}F[\frac{j(\omega-3)}{2}]$

$$(5) y_5(t) = t \frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

时域微分:  $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{F} j\omega F(j\omega)$

频域微分:  $t \frac{df(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{d(j\omega F(j\omega))}{d\omega} = -\frac{d\omega F(j\omega)}{d\omega} = -\omega \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} - F(j\omega)$

$$(6) y_6(t) = f(2t-6)$$

尺度变换:  $f(2t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2}F(\frac{j\omega}{2})$

$$\text{时移特性: } f(2t-6) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega}$$

2-9 试求下列信号的傅里叶变换。

$$(1) f_1(t) = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

$$\text{直流信号: } E \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi E \delta(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{5}{\pi}\right] = 2\pi \frac{5}{\pi} \delta(\omega) = 10\delta(\omega)$$

$$(2) f_2(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t + 4n)$$

$$\text{周期冲激序列: } \mathcal{F}\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0)\right] = \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t + 4n)\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}n)$$

$$(3) f(t) = e^t [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$f(t) = e^t u(t) - e^{t-1} u(t-1)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega - 1} - \left(\frac{1}{j\omega - 1}\right) e^{-j\omega+1}$$

$$(4) f_4(t) = \frac{\sin t}{2t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin c(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{2} \Pi\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

2-10 试求下列信号的傅里叶变换。

$$(1) f(t) = 2 + 4e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$E \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi E \delta(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-at} u(t)] = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[2 + 4e^{-2t} u(t)] = 4\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{4}{2 + j\omega}$$

$$(2) f(t) = e^{jt} \operatorname{sgn}(3-2t)$$

符号信号  $\text{sgn}(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{2}{j\omega}$  ( $\omega \neq 0$ ) , 尺度变换和时移:

$$f(at-b) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{|a|} F(j \frac{\omega}{a}) e^{-j \frac{b}{a} \omega}, \text{ 频移: } f(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{F} F[j(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{jt} \text{sgn}(3-2t)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2 \times 2}{j(\omega-1)} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2} j(\omega-1)} = -\frac{2}{j(\omega-1)} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2} j(\omega-1)}$$

2-11 已知  $f(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} F(j\omega)$ , 利用傅里叶变换的特性试求下列各式的傅里叶变换。

$$(3) \quad f(t) \cos[3(t-4)]$$

频移:

$$f(t) \cos[3(t-4)] = \frac{1}{2} f(t) (e^{j(3t-12)} + e^{-j(3t-12)}) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega-3)] e^{-j12} + \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega+3)] e^{j12}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-\infty}^t f(2\tau-2) d\tau$$

$$\text{时域积分: } \int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{F} \pi F(0) \delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$

$$\text{尺度变换、时移: } \int_{-\infty}^t f(2\tau-2) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{2} F(0) \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega}$$

2-13 利用傅里叶变换的有关性质求信号  $f(t) = t \sin c^2(t)$  的傅里叶变换。

$$\text{频移: } f(t) \sin \omega_0 t \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2j} \{F[j(\omega - \omega_0)] - F[j(\omega + \omega_0)]\}$$

$$f(t) = t \sin c^2(t) = \sin c(t) \sin(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin c(t)] = \pi[u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin c(t) \sin(t)] = \frac{\pi}{2j} [u(\omega) - u(\omega-2)] - \frac{\pi}{2j} [u(\omega+2) - u(\omega)]$$

2-15 求信号  $f(t) = 10 \cos(200\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4})$  的傅里叶变换。

$$10\cos(200\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 5[e^{200\pi t}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}j} + e^{-200\pi t}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}j}]$$

$$\xleftarrow{F} 10\pi[\delta(\omega - 200\pi)e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}j} + \delta(\omega + 200\pi)e^{\frac{\pi}{4}j}]$$

2-19 求下列频谱函数的傅里叶逆变换。

$$(1) F(j\omega) = \frac{-\omega^2 + 4j\omega + 5}{-\omega^2 + 3j\omega + 2}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{-\omega^2 + 4j\omega + 5}{-\omega^2 + 3j\omega + 2} = \frac{2(j\omega + 2) - (j\omega + 1) + (j\omega + 2)(j\omega + 1)}{(j\omega + 2)(j\omega + 1)} = 1 + \frac{2}{j\omega + 1} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 2}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(j\omega)] = \delta(t) + 2e^{-t}u(t) - e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$(2) F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 2)}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{(j\omega + 2) - (j\omega + 1)}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 2)} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 2}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(j\omega)] = e^{-t}u(t) - e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$(3) F(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{j(\omega - \omega_0)}\omega_0$$

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\text{频移特性: } f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(j\omega)] = u(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

2-20 求下列频谱函数  $F(j\omega)$  的傅里叶逆变换  $f(t)$ 。

$$(1) 2u(1 - \omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega), \text{ 根据对称性 } F(t) \xleftarrow{F} 2\pi f(-\omega) \text{ 得:}$$

$$\frac{1}{jt} + \pi\delta(t) \xleftarrow{F} 2\pi u(-\omega), \text{ 再根据线性、时移特性得:}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[2u(1 - \omega)] = \frac{e^{jt}}{jt\pi} + \delta(t)$$

$$(2) \quad 2 \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \cos 5\omega$$

$$\Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \xleftrightarrow{F} \tau \sin c\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right), \quad \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2 \sin c(\omega), \quad 2 \sin c(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi \Pi\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$f(t) \cos \omega_0 t \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2} \{ F[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + F[j(\omega + \omega_0)] \}$$

$$2 \frac{\sin t}{t} \cos 5t \xleftrightarrow{F} \pi \Pi\left(\frac{\omega-5}{2}\right) + \pi \Pi\left(\frac{\omega+5}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\Pi\left(\frac{t-5}{2}\right) + \Pi\left(\frac{t+5}{2}\right)] \xleftrightarrow{F} 2 \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \cos 5\omega$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\sin(3\omega+6)}{\omega+2}$$

$$\frac{\sin(3\omega+6)}{\omega+2} = 3 \frac{\sin(3\omega+6)}{3\omega+6} = 3 \sin c(3\omega+6)$$

$$\Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \xleftrightarrow{F} \tau \sin c\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right), \quad \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2 \sin c(\omega), \quad \text{经过尺度变换、频移、线性得:}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Pi\left(\frac{t}{6}\right) e^{-2jt} \xleftrightarrow{F} 3 \sin c(3\omega+6)$$

2-21 利用时域和频域的对称性, 求下列博里叶变换的时域函数。

$$(3) \quad F(j\omega) = 2u(\omega) - 1$$

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega), \quad F(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{jt} + \pi\delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi u(-\omega), \quad -\frac{1}{\pi jt} + \delta(-t) - \delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2u(\omega) - 1$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[2u(\omega) - 1] = \frac{j}{\pi t}$$

2-22 已知信号  $f(t)$  的傅里叶变换为

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

设有函数  $y(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt}$ , 试求  $Y\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right)$  的傅里叶逆变换。

**【解】** 已知  $\sin c(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \pi[u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)]$ , 得  $f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin c(t)$ ,

$$y(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos t}{t} - \frac{\sin t}{t^2} \right). \quad 2y(2t) \xleftrightarrow{F} Y\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right), \quad 2y(2t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos 2t}{t} - \frac{\sin 2t}{2t^2} \right)$$