

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 Ω 的整数倍频率上，即含有 Ω 的各次谐波分量。而决不含有非 Ω 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。

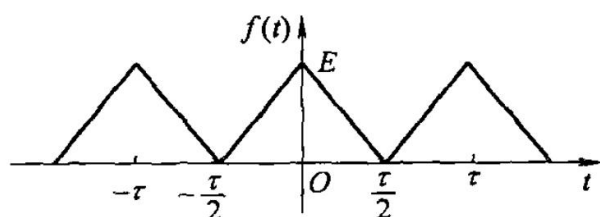


图 2-49 习题 2-3 图

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

三角形形式的傅里叶级数:
$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

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 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 π , π , $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\frac{2\pi}{7}$, 所以 $f(t)$ 的周期为 2π 。 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2-7 求下列函数的傅里叶变换，并画出其幅度频谱。

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

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

$$(2) f(t) = \operatorname{sinc}(2t)$$

$$\Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \xleftrightarrow{F} \tau \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}\right), \quad F(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(2t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{2} \Pi\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

时移特性: $f(2t-6) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{-3j\omega}$

2-9 试求下列信号的傅里叶变换。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 $\text{sgn}(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{2}{j\omega} \quad (\omega \neq 0)$, 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。

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

频移:

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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 $f(t)$ 。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2-21 利用时域和频域的对称性，求下列傅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 $f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin c(t)$ ，

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