

第一章

伪随机信号：具有较长周期的确定性信号

混沌信号：貌似周期，确定性的非周期信号

幅值\时间	连续	离散
连续	模拟信号	抽样信号
离散		数字信号

能量(受限)信号: $E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f^2(t)| dt < \infty, P = 0$

功率(受限)信号: $P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T |f^2(t)| dt < \infty, E = \infty$

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t) f(t) dt = -f'(0)$$

$$\delta(t) = \delta(-t) \quad \delta'(t) = -\delta'(-t) \quad f(t) * \delta(t) = f(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t) dt = 0, f(t) * \delta'(t) = f'(t) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \text{ 是数字信号}$$

$$\text{偶分量 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(t) + f(-t)]$$

$$\text{奇分量 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(t) - f(-t)]$$

稳定条件：输入有界时输出有界

线性条件：①可分解②零状态线性③零输入线性

$E, \frac{1}{Z}, D$ 将 $y(n)$ 变为 $y(n-1)$

$e^{j\Omega n}$ ：当 Ω 接近 π 的奇数倍，震荡快，为高频

第二章

齐次解： $C_1 e^{at}$

特解： $e(t) = t^p e^{at} \cos(\omega t)$

$$r(t) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^p B_i t^{p-i} \right) e^{at} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

自由响应：齐次解(由系统极点产生)

强迫响应：特解(由激励极点产生)

零输入 0^+ 和 0^- 不一定连续

冲击响应 $h(t)$ 、阶跃响应 $g(t)$, $h(t) = g'(t)$

$h(t)$ 、 $g(t)$ 可由 $H(s)$ 、 $\frac{H(s)}{s}$ 逆变换解得，要求零状态

若 $f_1(t)$ 因果，则 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$

若都因果，则 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$

卷积性质：若 $S(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$,

$$\text{则 } S^{(i)}(t) = f_1^{(j)}(t) * f_2^{(i-j)}(t)$$

条件：当 $t \rightarrow -\infty$ 时， $f_1(t) \rightarrow 0$ 且 $f_2(t) \rightarrow 0$

$$\delta(t-a) * \delta(t-b) = \delta(t-a-b)$$

$$u(t-a) * u(t-b) = (t-a-b)u(t-a-b)$$

求零状态响应必须用 0 时刻以后值作为边界条件

求零输入响应必须用 0 时刻以前(不含 0)值作为边界条件

$h(n)$ 稳定条件： $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < M$

解卷积： $y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$

$$x(0) = y(0)/h(0)$$

$$x(1) = [y(1) - x(0)h(1)]/h(0)$$

$$x(2) = [y(2) - x(0)h(2) - x(1)h(1)]/h(0)$$

$$x(n) = [y(n) - \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x(m)h(n-m)]/h(0)$$

第三章

Dirichlet 条件(一个周期内)

①间断点有限②极值有限③绝对可积

$$F_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} f(t) e^{-jn\omega t} dt = F(n\omega)$$

$$F(-n\omega) = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2}, F(0) = a_0$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega) e^{j\omega t}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |f^2(t)| dt = a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_n|^2$$



$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left[\cos \omega t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\omega t \dots \right]$$

$$f(t) = \frac{E\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa\left(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2}\right) e^{j\omega_1 t}$$

$$E_n = \overline{\varepsilon_n^2} = \overline{f^2(t)} - [a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2)]$$

$$\text{傅里叶变换 } FT \begin{cases} F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \end{cases}$$

$\begin{cases} e^{-at} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$		$\frac{1}{a + j\omega}$
$e^{-a t }$		$\frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$
$E[u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2})]$		$E\tau Sa(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$
$sgn(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t = 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases}$		$\frac{2}{j\omega}$ 双边指数逼近
$\frac{E}{2} [1 + \cos \frac{\pi t}{\tau}]$		$\frac{E\tau Sa(\omega\tau)}{1 - (\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi})^2}$
$\begin{cases} E(1 - \frac{2}{\tau} t) & t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & t > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$		$\frac{E\tau}{2} Sa^2(\frac{\omega\tau}{4})$

$$\delta(t) \rightarrow 1; 1 \rightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega); u(t) \rightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

- $\mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$
- 实偶 \rightarrow 实偶, 虚偶 \rightarrow 虚偶, 实奇 \rightarrow 虚奇, 虚奇 \rightarrow 实奇
 $\mathcal{F}[f(-t)] = F(-\omega) \quad \mathcal{F}[f^*(t)] = F^*(-\omega)$
 $\mathcal{F}[f^*(-t)] = F^*(\omega)$
- $\mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F(\frac{\omega}{a})$
- $\mathcal{F}[f(t-t_0)] = F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$
- $\mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}] = F(\omega - \omega_0)$
- $\mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (j\omega)^n F(\omega); \mathcal{F}[(-jt)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(\omega)$
- $\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$
 $\mathcal{F}^{(-1)}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\Omega) d\Omega\right] = -\frac{f(t)}{jt} + \pi f(0)\delta(t)$

$$(8) \mathcal{F}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(\omega) F_2(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t) f_2(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$$

周期信号 FT , 若单周期 FT 为 $F_0(\omega)$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_1) \quad F_n = \frac{1}{T} F_0(n\omega_1)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega_1 F_0(n\omega_1) \delta(\omega - n\omega_1)$$

时域抽样: $P(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$

$$F_s(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P_n F(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

冲击抽样: $F_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_s)$ (时域)

$$f_1(t) = f(t) * \frac{1}{\omega_1} \sum \delta(t - nT_1) = \frac{1}{\omega_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - nT_1)$$

第五章

$$ZT \begin{cases} X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) Z^{-n} \\ x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) z^{n-1} dz = \sum_m \text{Res}[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m} \end{cases}$$

$$Z[a^n u(n)] = \frac{z}{z-a} (|z| > |a|)$$

$$Z[-a^n u(-n-1)] = \frac{z}{z-a} (|z| < |a|)$$

$$Z[\beta^n \cos(n\omega_0) u(n)] = \frac{z(z - \beta \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2\beta z \cos \omega_0 + \beta^2} (|z| > |\beta|)$$

$$Z[\beta^n \sin(n\omega_0) u(n)] = \frac{\beta z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2\beta z \cos \omega_0 + \beta^2} (|z| > |\beta|)$$

$$\text{Res}[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m} =$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{s-1}}{dz^{s-1}} [(z-z_m)^s X(z) z^{n-1}] \right\}_{z=z_m}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\frac{z^j}{(z-a)^j} \right] = \frac{(n+j-1)!}{n!j!} a^n u(n), |z| > |a|$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \text{若 } \mathcal{Z}[x(n)u(n)] = X(z), \\ & \mathcal{Z}[x(n-m)] = z^{-m}X(z) \\ & \mathcal{Z}[x(n+m)u(n)] = z^m[X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} x(k)z^{-k}] \\ & \mathcal{Z}[x(n+2)u(n)] = z^2X(z) - z^2x(0) - zx(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{Z}[n^m x(n)] = \left[-z \frac{d}{dz} \right]^m X(z)$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{Z}[a^n x(n)] = X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) \quad (R_1 < \left| \frac{z}{a} \right| < R_2)$$

$$(4) \quad x_1(n) = \begin{cases} x\left(\frac{n}{2}\right), & n \text{ 偶} \\ 0, & n \text{ 奇} \end{cases}, \quad X_1(z) = X(z^2)$$

$$x_2(n) = x(2n), \quad X_2(z) = \frac{1}{2}[X(\sqrt{z}) + X(-\sqrt{z})]$$

$$(5) \quad x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) \quad (\text{存在即可})$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(z-1)X(z)] \quad (|z| < 1, \text{极点 } z = 1 \text{ 阶次小于 } 1)$$

$$\text{证: } \mathcal{Z}[x(n+1) - x(n)] = (z-1)X(z) - zx(0)$$

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{Z}[x(n) * h(n)] = X(z)H(z)$$

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1}{n+a}x(n)\right] = z^a \int_z^\infty \frac{X(v)}{v^{a+1}} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad \mathcal{Z}[x(n)h(n)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(v)H\left(\frac{z}{v}\right)v^{-1}dv \quad (\text{收敛域内}) \\ &= \sum_m \text{Res}\left[X(v)H\left(\frac{z}{v}\right)v^{-1}\right]_{v=v_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{拉氏变换 } LT \begin{cases} F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-jst} dt \\ f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s)e^{jst} ds \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - sf(0_-) - f'(0_-)$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{0_-} f(\tau)d\tau}{s} \quad (\text{因果此项为 } 0)$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{L}[f(t-t_0)u(t-t_0)] = F(s)e^{-st_0}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{L}[f(t)e^{-at}] = F(s+a)$$

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s) \quad (\text{真分式})$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s) \quad (\text{周期信号无; 在虚轴上至多在 } s=0 \text{ 有一阶极点})$$

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{L}[-tf(t)] = \frac{dF(s)}{ds} \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty F(s)ds$$

第六章

$$FT \leftrightarrow LT: \text{若 } F(s) = F_0(s) + \sum \frac{k_n}{s-j\omega_n} \quad (\omega_n \text{ 可为 } 0),$$

$$\text{则 } \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(s)|_{s=j\omega} + \sum k_n \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_n)$$

$$\frac{k_0}{(s-j\omega_0)^k} \rightarrow \frac{k_0 \pi j^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \delta^{(k-1)}(\omega - \omega_n)$$

$$ZT \leftrightarrow LT: \text{抽样} \rightarrow LT \xrightarrow{z=e^{sT}} ZT$$

$$\text{已知 } \mathcal{L}(x(t)) = X(s), \text{ 求抽样后 } X(z)$$

$$X_s(s) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(s + jk\omega_s), \text{ 代入 } s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z$$

注意 $t=0$ 时 $u(t)$ 的差异

$$ZT \leftrightarrow FT \begin{cases} \text{DTFT}[x(n)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)e^{-j\omega n} \\ \text{IDTFT}[X(e^{j\omega})] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega \end{cases}$$

最小相位: 右半平面没有零极点

非最小相位可表示成最小相位函数和全通函数的乘积

靠近单位圆: 零点 \rightarrow 陷波, 极点 \rightarrow 峰值点

$H(s)$ 零点只影响 $h(t)$ 幅度和相位

$$\begin{cases} a < |z| \leq \infty, a < 1 \\ \text{极点在单位圆内} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{系统稳定因果}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \text{零点和} - \text{极点和} + (N-M)\omega \quad (N: \text{极点个数})$$

$$\text{DFT} \begin{cases} X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W^{nk} \\ x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W^{-nk}, \quad W = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad y(n) = x((n-m))_N R_N(n), \text{DFT}[y(n)] = W^{mk}X(k)$$

$$(2) \quad Y(k) = X((k-l))_N R_N(k), \text{IDFT}[Y(k)] = W^{-ln}x(n)$$

$$(3) \quad \text{IDFT}[X(k)H(k)] = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x(m)h((n-m))_N R_N(n)$$

$$(4) \quad \text{DFT}[x(n)h(n)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} X(l)h((k-l))_N R_N(k)$$

$$(5) \quad \text{奇偶虚实同FT}$$

	复乘	复加
DFT	N^2	$N(N-1)$
FFT	$\frac{N}{2} \log_2 N$	$N \log_2 N$

混叠: 频谱无限或采样 $\omega_s < 2\omega$, 可提高 ω_s 或抽样前滤波(抗混叠滤波器)

频率泄露: 时域无限被截断, 延长采样时间或改进窗口

低通	高通	低通
全通	带通	带通

滤波器物理可实现必要条件

$$(1) \quad \text{平方可积}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{佩利维纳: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\ln|H(j\omega)|}{1+\omega^2} d\omega < \infty$$

$$(3) \quad \text{希尔伯特变换对} \begin{cases} R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(\lambda)}{\omega-\lambda} d\lambda \\ X(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{R(\lambda)}{\omega-\lambda} d\lambda \end{cases}$$

数字滤波器冲击响应分类

无限IIR: 递归, 非线性相位

有限FIR: 非递归, 线性相位(要求高)

线性相位条件: $h(n)$ 偶(奇)对称, $h(n) = \pm h(N-1-n)$

信号传输

①全占空脉冲 ②多电平 ③改善时域信号 ④单边带