

## 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\Omega$  接近  $\pi$  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  $S(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ ,

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

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(输入)响应必须用 0 时刻以后(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)

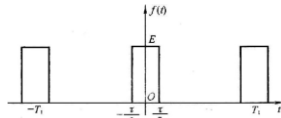
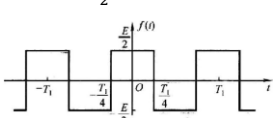
①间断点有限②极值有限③绝对可积

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1) \mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(\omega)$$

(2) 实偶  $\rightarrow$  实偶, 虚偶  $\rightarrow$  虚偶, 实奇  $\rightarrow$  虚奇, 虚奇  $\rightarrow$  实奇

$$\mathcal{F}[f(-t)] = F(-\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f^*(t)] = F^*(-\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f^*(-t)] = F^*(\omega)$$

$$(3) \mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$(4) \mathcal{F}[f(t-t_0)] = F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$(5) \mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}] = F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$(6) \mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (j\omega)^n F(\omega); \mathcal{F}[(-jt)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(\omega)$$

$$(7) \mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(-1)}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\Omega) d\Omega\right] = -\frac{f(t)}{jt} + \pi f(0)\delta(t)$$

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

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

周期信号  $FT$ , 若单周期  $FT$  为  $F_0(\omega)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1) \text{ 若 } \mathcal{Z}[x(n)u(n)] = X(z),$$

$$\mathcal{Z}[x(n-m)] = z^{-m} X(z)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}[x(n+m)u(n)] = z^m [X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} x(k)z^{-k}]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}[x(n+2)u(n)] = z^2 X(z) - z^2 x(0) - zx(1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sum_m \text{Res} \left[ X(v)H\left(\frac{z}{v}\right) v^{-1} \right]_{v=v_m}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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

$H(s)$  零点只影响  $h(t)$  幅度和相位

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \text{奇偶虚实同FT}$$

	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  $\omega_s$  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

$$(1) \text{平方可积}$$

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

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

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)

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