





#### 连续周期信号的频域分析

- ◆ 连续周期信号的频域表示
- ◆ 连续周期信号的频谱
- ◆ 连续傅里叶级数的性质



$$\widetilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} \widetilde{x}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

指数形式的傅里叶级数

- ◆ 周期信号 x̃(t) 可以表示为无数个虚指数信号的线性叠加
- ◆  $C_n$  是 $n\omega_0$  的函数,  $C_n = C_n(n\omega_0)$ 简写为  $C_n$



$$\widetilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\widetilde{x}(t) = C_0 + C_{-1} e^{-j\omega_0 t} + C_1 e^{j\omega_0 t} + C_2 e^{-j2\omega_0 t} + C_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t} + \dots + C_N e^{-jN\omega_0 t} + C_N e^{jN\omega_0 t} + \dots$$

$$= \hat{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$+ C_2 e^{-j2\omega_0 t} + C_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t} + \dots + C_N e^{jN\omega_0 t} + \dots$$

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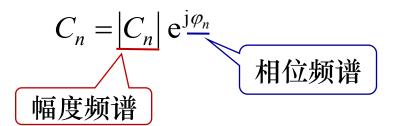
◆  $C_n$  反映了周期信号  $\tilde{x}(t)$  中各次谐波的分布

 $C_n$  称为周期信号 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 的频谱, $\tilde{x}(t)$ 与 $C_n$ 存在一一对应关系。



$$\widetilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{T_0 + t_0} \widetilde{x}(t) e^{-jn \omega_0 t} dt$$

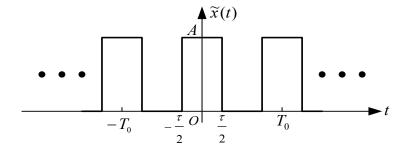




[例] 计算周期矩形信号指数形式的傅里叶级数,并画出频谱图。

解:周期矩形信号在一个周期内的定义为:

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \begin{cases}
A, & |t| \le \frac{\tau}{2} \\
0, & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2}
\end{cases}$$

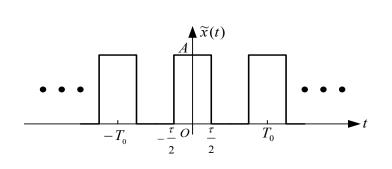


$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{T_{0}} \int_{-\frac{T_{0}}{2}}^{\frac{T_{0}}{2}} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} dt = \frac{1}{T_{0}} \int_{-\frac{T_{0}}{2}}^{\frac{T_{0}}{2}} A e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} dt = \frac{A}{T_{0}(-jn\omega_{0})} e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\tau}{2} \\ -\frac{\tau}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{A\tau \sin(n\omega_{0}\frac{\tau}{2})}{T_{0}n\omega_{0}\frac{\tau}{2}}$$

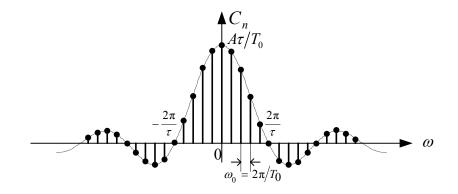
$$C_n = \frac{A\tau}{T_0} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\omega_0 \tau}{2})$$



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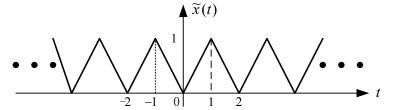


$$C_n = \frac{A\tau}{T_0} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\omega_0 \tau}{2})$$

周期矩形信号的频谱



[例] 计算周期三角波信号指数形式的傅里叶级数展开式。

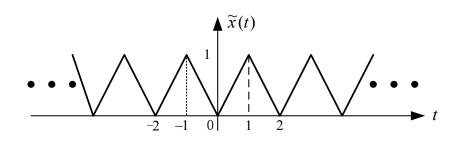


解: 
$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-1}^{0} (-t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt + \int_{0}^{1} t e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right]$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{(n\pi)^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} -2/(n\pi)^2, n \text{为奇数} \\ 1/2, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$



#### [例] 计算周期三角波信号指数形式的傅里叶级数展开式。



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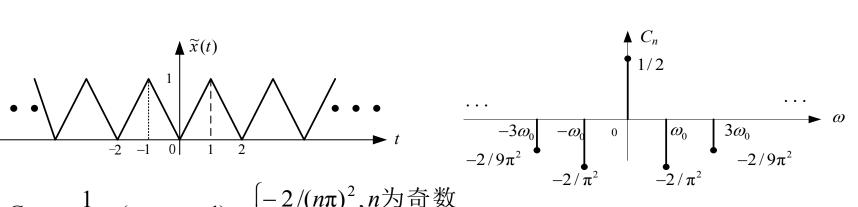
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$$\tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} e^{-j\omega_0 t} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} e^{j\omega_0 t} - \frac{2}{9\pi^2} e^{-j3\omega_0 t} - \frac{2}{9\pi^2} e^{j3\omega_0 t} - \dots \qquad \omega_0 = \pi$$

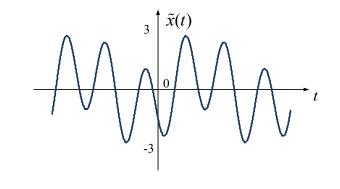


[例] 已知周期信号  $\tilde{x}(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + 4) + 2\cos(3\omega_0 t + 2)$ ,求其频谱 $C_{n,o}$ 

解: 
$$\tilde{x}(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + 4) + 2\cos(3\omega_0 t + 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{j(\omega_0 t + 4)} + e^{-j(\omega_0 t + 4)} \right] + \left[ e^{j(3\omega_0 t + 2)} + e^{-j(3\omega_0 t + 2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{j4} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j4} e^{-j\omega_0 t} + e^{j2} e^{j3\omega_0 t} + e^{-j2} e^{-j3\omega_0 t}$$

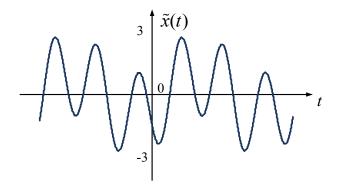


根据指数形式傅里叶级数的定义可得

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}e^{j4}, \quad C_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4}, \quad C_3 = e^{j2}, \quad C_{-3} = e^{-j2}$$

$$C_n = 0$$
,  $n \neq \pm 1$ ;  $n \neq \pm 3$ .

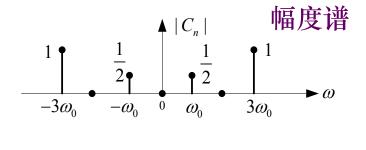


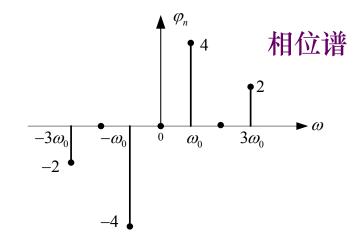


$$\tilde{x}(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + 4) + 2\cos(3\omega_0 t + 2)$$

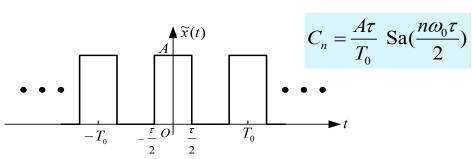
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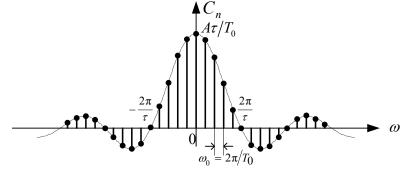




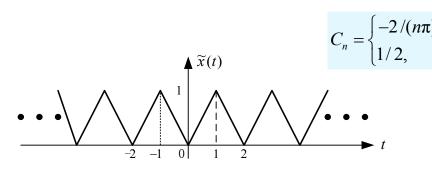




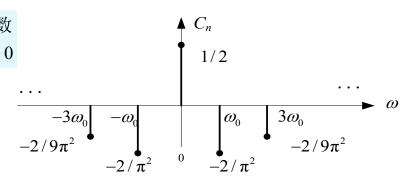
周期矩形信号的时域波形



周期矩形信号的频谱

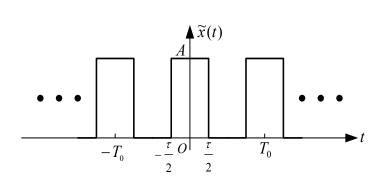


周期三角波信号的时域波形

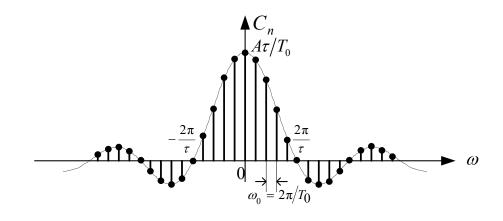


周期三角波信号的频谱





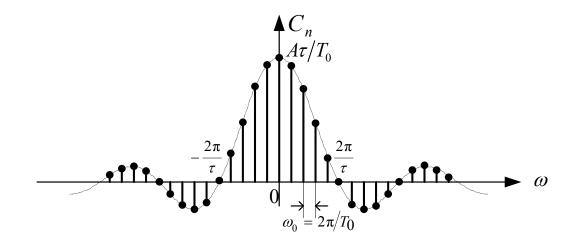
$$C_n = \frac{A\tau}{T_0} \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{n\omega_0 \tau}{2})$$



周期矩形信号的频谱

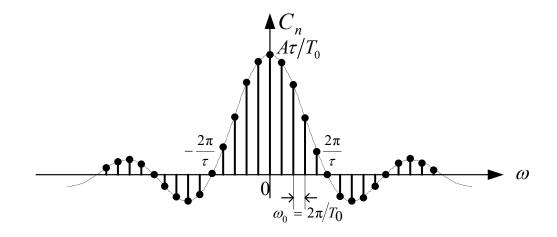


◆ **离散特性**: 周期信号的频谱是由间隔为 $\omega_0$  的谱线组成



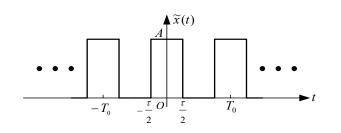


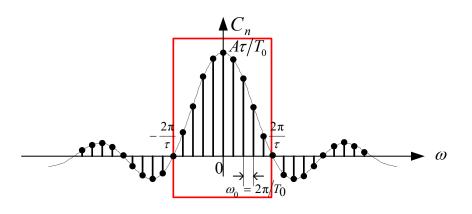
◆ 衰减特性: 幅度频谱 $|C_n|$ 随谐波 $n\omega_0$ 增大时逐渐衰减,并最终趋于零





#### ◆ 有效带宽





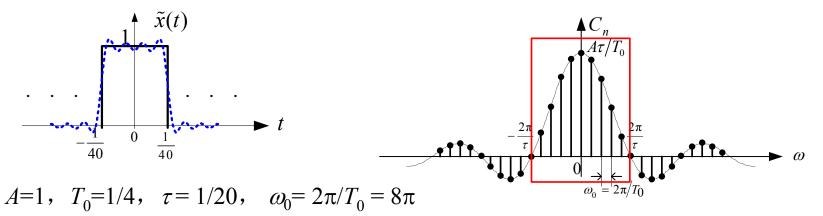
通常将包含主要谐波分量的频率范围 $(0 \sim 2\pi/\tau)$ 

称为周期矩形信号的有效频带宽度  $\omega_B = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$ 

信号的有效带宽和时域持续时间成反比。



◆ 丢失有效带宽以外的谐波成分,不会对信号产生明显影响



$$C_n = 0.2 \text{ Sa} (n\omega_0 / 40) = 0.2 \text{ Sa} (n\pi / 5)$$

第一个零点出现在 
$$\frac{2\pi}{\tau} = 40\pi = 5 \times 8\pi = 5\omega_0$$



# 谢谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲老师多年的教学积累,来源于多种媒体及同事、同行、朋友的交流,难以一一注明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!