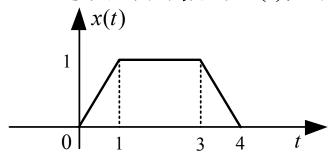
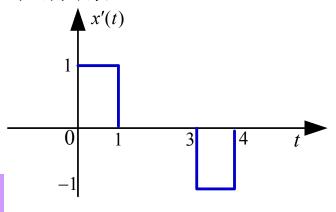






[例] 已知连续时间信号x(t)如图所示,求其频谱。





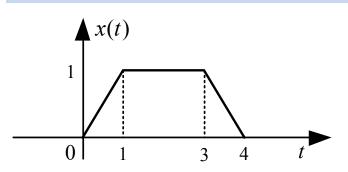
解: 方法一
$$x'(t) = p_1(t - \frac{1}{2}) - p_1(t - \frac{7}{2})$$

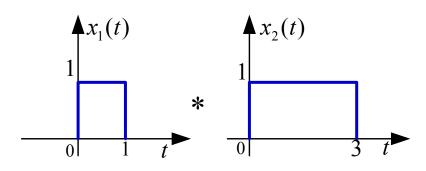
根据傅里叶变换的时域微分特性,

$$j\omega X(j\omega) = \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\frac{7\omega}{2}} \qquad X(j\omega) = 3\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2}) \cdot \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{3\omega}{2})e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) = 3\mathrm{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2}) \cdot \mathrm{Sa}(\frac{3\omega}{2}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}2\omega}$$







解:方法二

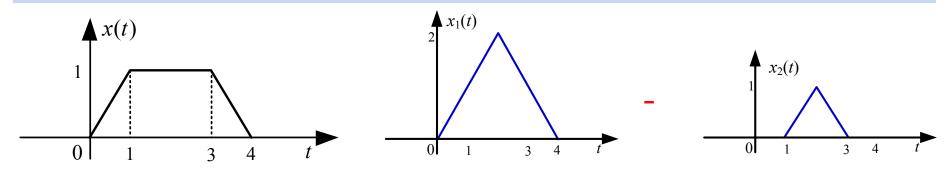
$$x(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$X_{1}(j\omega) = \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} \qquad X_{2}(j\omega) = 3\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{3\omega}{2})e^{-j\frac{3\omega}{2}}$$

根据傅里叶变换的卷积特性, 可得

$$X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega)X_2(j\omega) = 3\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})\cdot\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{3\omega}{2})e^{-j2\omega}$$





$$x(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t)$$

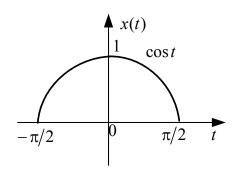
$$X_1(j\omega) = 4\operatorname{Sa}^2(\omega) e^{-j2\omega}$$
 $X_2(j\omega) = \operatorname{Sa}^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) e^{-j2\omega}$

根据傅里叶变换的线性特性,可得

$$X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega) - X_2(j\omega) = 3\operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2}) \cdot \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{3\omega}{2}) e^{-j2\omega}$$



[例] 已知连续时间信号x(t)如图所示,求其频谱。



解:方法一

$$x(t) = \cos t \cdot p_{\pi}(t)$$

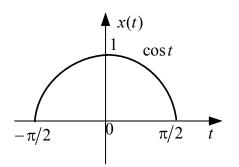
根据傅里叶变换的乘积特性,可得

$$X(j\omega)$$
 $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 $X(j\omega)$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \left[\delta(\omega - 1) + \delta(\omega + 1) \right] * \pi \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\omega\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left\{ \operatorname{Sa} \left[\frac{\pi(\omega - 1)}{2} \right] + \operatorname{Sa} \left[\frac{\pi(\omega + 1)}{2} \right] \right\}$$





解: 方法二:

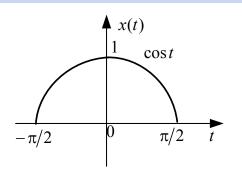
$$x(t) = \cos t \cdot p_{\pi}(t)$$

$$\mathscr{F}[p_{\pi}(t)] = \pi \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\omega\right)$$

根据傅里叶变换的频移特性,可得

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \operatorname{Sa} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (\omega - 1) \right] + \operatorname{Sa} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (\omega + 1) \right] \right\}$$

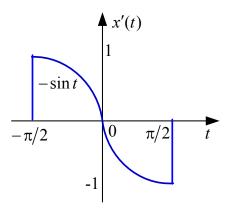


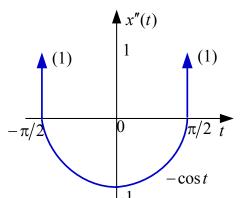


解: 方法三:

$$x''(t) = \delta\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \delta\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - x(t)$$

根据傅里叶变换的微分特性,可得





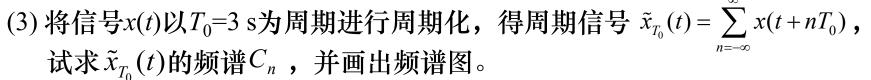
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$$\frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \omega = \pm 1$$

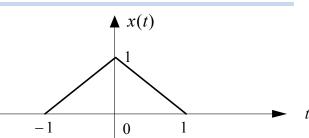


[例] 已知三角波信号x(t)如图所示,

- (1) 计算 x(t)的频谱 $X(j\omega)$, 并画出频谱图。
- (2) 对信号x(t)以T=0.1s为间隔进行等间隔抽样, 得离散序列x[k],试求x[k]的频谱,并画出频谱图。



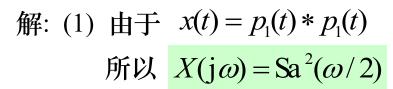
(4) 对周期信号 $\widetilde{x}_{T_0}(t)$ 以T=0.1s为间隔进行等间隔抽样,得离散周期序列 $\widetilde{x}[k]$,试求 $\widetilde{x}[k]$ 的频谱 $\widetilde{X}[m]$,并画出频谱图。





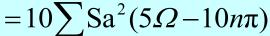
[例] 已知三角波信号x(t)如图所示,

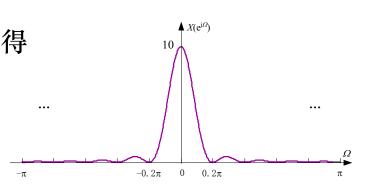
- (1) 计算 x(t)的频谱 $X(j\omega)$, 并画出频谱图。
- (2) 对信号x(t)以T=0.1s为间隔进行等间隔抽样, 得离散序列x[k],试求x[k]的频谱,并画出频谱图。



(2) 根据抽样前后信号频谱之间的关系可得

$$X(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n} X \left[j(\frac{\Omega - 2\pi n}{T}) \right]$$
$$= 10 \sum_{n} Sa^{2} (5\Omega - 10n\pi)$$





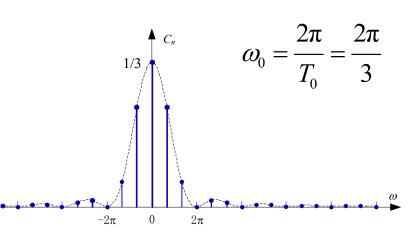
 $X(j\omega)$



[例]已知三角波信号x(t)如图所示,

(3) 将信号x(t)以 T_0 =3 s为周期进行周期化,得周期信号 $\tilde{x}_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty} x(t+nT_0)$,试求 $\tilde{x}_{T_0}(t)$ 的频谱 C_n ,并画出频谱图。

解: (3)
$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{T_{0}} \int_{-T_{0}/2}^{T_{0}/2} \widetilde{x}_{T_{0}}(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{T_{0}} \int_{-T_{0}/2}^{T_{0}/2} x(t) \cdot e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{T_{0}} X(jn\omega_{0})$$



$$= \frac{1}{3} Sa^{2} (n\omega_{0}/2) = \frac{1}{3} Sa^{2} (n\pi/3)$$



[例] 已知三角波信号x(t)如图所示,

(4) 对周期信号 $\tilde{x}_{T_0}(t)$ 以T=0.1s为间隔进行等间隔抽样,

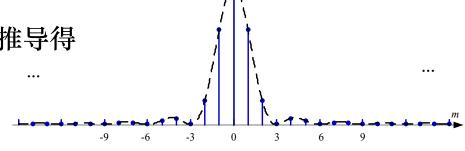
得离散周期序列 $\tilde{x}[k]$,试求 $\tilde{x}[k]$ 的频谱 $\tilde{X}[m]$,并画出频谱图。

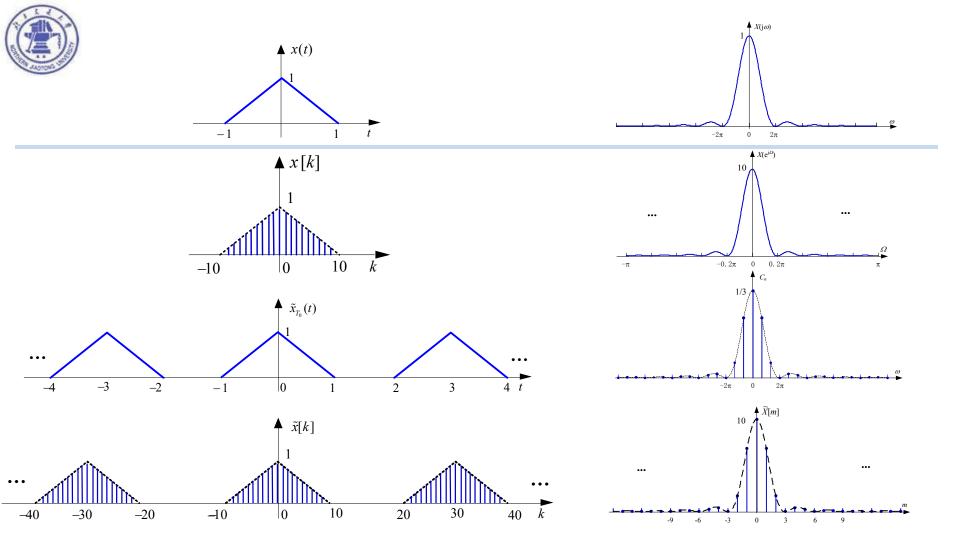
解: (4) 由于
$$\tilde{x}_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$
 $\tilde{x}[k] = \tilde{x}(t)|_{t=kT} = \sum_{n} C_n e^{j\frac{2\pi nk}{30}}$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{3} \text{Sa}^2 (n\pi/3)$$
 $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\tilde{X}[m] = 10 \sum_{l} \operatorname{Sa}^{2} \left[\frac{(m+30l)\pi}{3} \right]$$







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!