





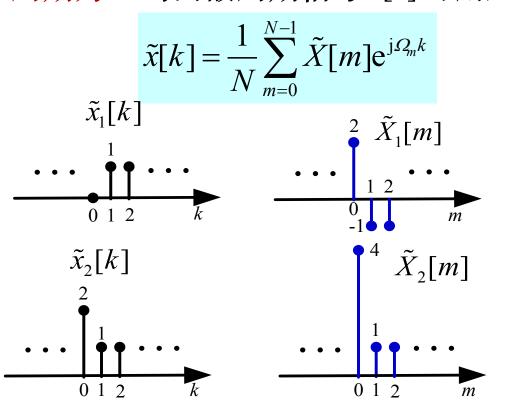
离散周期信号的频域分析

- ※ 离散周期信号的频域表示
- ※ 离散周期信号的频谱



1. 离散周期信号的频域表示

周期为N的离散周期信号Xkl可用虚指数序列表示为



$$Q_m = \frac{2\pi}{N}m \qquad m = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

时域信号不同,虚指数序列 前面的加权系数 $\tilde{X}[m]$ 不同。



1. 离散周期信号的频域表示

IDFS
$$\tilde{x}[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \tilde{X}[m] e^{j\Omega_m k}$$

$$\Omega_m = \frac{2\pi}{N}m \qquad m = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

DFS
$$\tilde{X}[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\Omega_m k}$$

 $\tilde{X}[m]$ 称为离散周期信号 $\tilde{x}[k]$ 的频谱。

$$\tilde{x}[k] \stackrel{\text{DFS}}{\longleftrightarrow} \tilde{X}[m]$$



$\tilde{X}[m]$ 特点:

- (1) $\tilde{X}[m]$ 是离散谱
- $(2) \tilde{X}[m]$ 是周期为N的周期序列

$$\tilde{X}[m+N] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m+N)k} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}mk} = \tilde{X}[m]$$

$$\tilde{X}[m] = \left| \tilde{X}[m] \right| e^{j\underline{\varphi[m]}}$$

幅度频谱

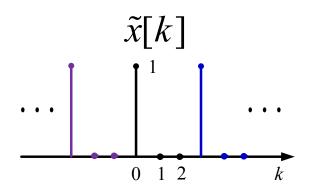
相位频谱

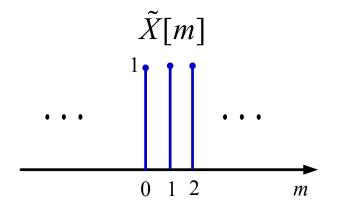


周期单位脉冲序列

求如图所示周期为3的周期单位脉冲序列的频谱。

解:
$$\tilde{X}[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}mk} = 1 \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}m \cdot 0} = 1$$







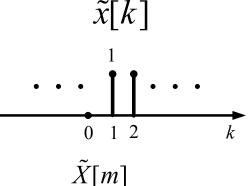
例: 求周期为3的序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = \{\cdots, 0, 1, 1, \cdots\}$ 的频谱。

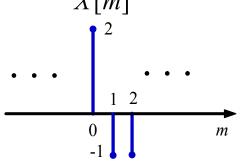
解:
$$\tilde{X}[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}mk}$$

$$\tilde{X}[0] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1] + \tilde{x}[2] = 2$$

$$\tilde{X}[1] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}\cdot 1\cdot 1} + \tilde{x}[2]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}\cdot 1\cdot 2} = -1$$

$$\tilde{X}[2] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}\cdot 2\cdot 1} + \tilde{x}[2]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}\cdot 2\cdot 2} = -1$$







例: 求周期为4的序列 $\tilde{x}[k]=\{\cdots,1,2,3,4,\cdots\}$ 的频谱。

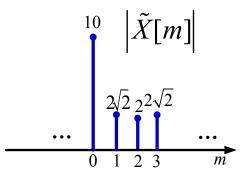
解:
$$\tilde{X}[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}mk}$$

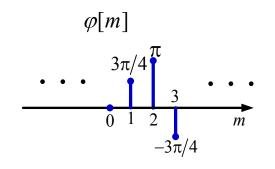
$$\tilde{X}[0] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1] + \tilde{x}[2] + \tilde{x}[3] = 10$$

$$\tilde{X}[1] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 1\cdot 1} + \tilde{x}[2]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 1\cdot 2} + \tilde{x}[3]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 1\cdot 3} = -2 + 2j$$

$$\tilde{X}[2] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 2\cdot 1} + \tilde{x}[2]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 2\cdot 2} + \tilde{x}[3]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 2\cdot 3} = -2$$

$$\tilde{X}[3] = \tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 3\cdot 1} + \tilde{x}[2]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 3\cdot 2} + \tilde{x}[3]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}\cdot 3\cdot 3} = -2 - 2j$$







例: 求周期序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = 2\cos[\pi k/5]$ 的频谱。

解: 周期序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = 2\cos[\pi k/5]$ 的周期为10。

$$\tilde{x}[k] = \frac{1}{10} \left(10e^{j\frac{2\pi}{10}k} + 10e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{10}k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[10e^{j\frac{2\pi}{10}k} + 10e^{j\frac{2\pi}{10}(10-1)k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[10e^{j\frac{2\pi}{10}k} + 10e^{j\frac{2\pi}{10}(10-1)k} \right]$$

对比IDFS表达式,可得周期序列 $\widehat{x}[k]$ 的DFS系数为

$$\tilde{X}[m] = \begin{cases} 10 & m = 1, 9 \\ 0 & m = 0, 2 \le m \le 8 \end{cases}$$



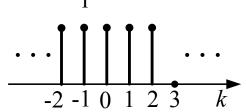
周期矩形序列

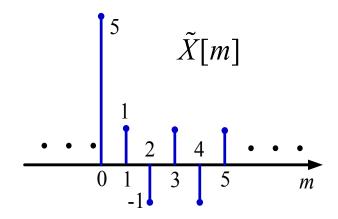
求如图所示周期为6的周期矩形序列的频谱。 $\tilde{x}[k]$

解:

$$\tilde{X}[m] = \sum_{k=-2}^{3} \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\Omega_{m}k}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\frac{2\pi}{6}2m} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{6}3m}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{6}m}} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}m\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}m\right)}$$







离散周期信号的频域分析

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!