信号与系统课程笔记: Lecture 13

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1 复习

Fourier Transfrom = $\lim_{T\to +\infty}$ Fourier Series $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[\omega] e^{j\omega t}$ $\omega = n\Omega$, $t \in [-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$ $F[\omega] = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

2 傅里叶变换(Fourier Transfrom, FT)

2.1 推导

$$\lim_{T \to +\infty} f(t) = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} F[\omega] e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(\xi) e^{-j\omega \xi} d\xi \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-j\omega \xi} d\xi \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-j\omega \xi} d\xi \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

因此, 傅里叶变换公式为:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

令 $\omega = 2\pi f$, 傅里叶变换公式为:

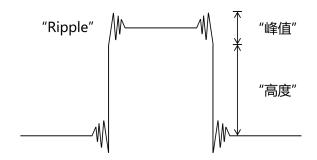
$$F(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(f)e^{j2\pi ft} df$$

2.2 说明

- (1) Continuous Time Fourier Transfrom (CTFT)
- (2) "notation": $F(j\omega)$, $F(\omega)$, $\hat{f}(\omega)$, $\mathscr{F}\{f(t)\}$ 注意: 傅里叶逆变换写为 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}\{f(t)\}$

2.3 性质

- (1) Gibbs 现象
 - ①"峰值"不会下降,大约是"高度"的9%
 - ② 随着累加,"波纹"的宽度会被进一步压缩,趋向于 0



- (2) Dirichlet 条件(充分条件)
 - ① 绝对可积, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)| dt < +\infty$ 证明: $|F(\omega)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)e^{-j\omega t}| dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)| dt < +\infty$
 - ② 在任意区间 [a,b] 内,f(t) 只有有限多个"第一类间断点"
 - ③ 在任意区间 [a,b] 内,f(t) 只有有限多个极大值/极小值

2.4 例题

$$(1) f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} U(t)$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{-(\alpha + j\omega)} e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-(\alpha + j\omega)} (0 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

(2)
$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|}$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega}$$
$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

(3)
$$g_{\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \in \left[-\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2}\right] \\ 0 & e.e. \end{cases}$$

$$F(\omega) = \tau Sa(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$$

(4)
$$\delta(t)$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega 0} dt = 1$$

2.5 特殊情况

问题:

一系列不满足绝对可积的函数,如何进行傅里叶变换?

思路 (极限思维):

如果可以构造 $f(t)=\lim_{n\to+\infty}f_n(t)$,且 $f_n(t)$ 满足 Dirichlet 条件,则 $F(\omega)=\lim_{n\to+\infty}F_n(\omega)$ 统称为广义傅里叶变换。

举例:

 $\mathscr{F}{f(t)}$, 其中 f(t) = 1, 如何进行傅里叶变换?

$$(1) \ e^{-\alpha|t|} \rightleftharpoons \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\alpha \to 0 \qquad e^{-\alpha|t|} \to 1$$

$$\mathscr{F}\{f(t) = 1\} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \mathscr{F}\{e^{-\alpha|t|}\} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \omega = 0 \\ 0 & \omega \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = 2 \arctan(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 2\pi$$

$$\mathbb{M} \ 1 \rightleftharpoons 2\pi \delta(t)$$

(2)
$$\lim_{\tau \to 0} Sa(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}) = \begin{cases} +\infty & t = 0\\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

3 傅里叶变换的性质

(1) 线性: if
$$f_1(t) \rightleftharpoons F_1(\omega)$$
, $f_2(t) \rightleftharpoons F_2(\omega)$ than $af_1(t) + bf_2(t) \rightleftharpoons aF_1(\omega) + bF_2(\omega)$

(2) 奇偶性: if
$$f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(\omega)$$
 than $f(-t) \rightleftharpoons F(-\omega)$

(3) 对称性: if
$$f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(\omega)$$
 than $F(t) \rightleftharpoons 2\pi f(-\omega)$

(4) 尺度变换: if $f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(\omega)$

than
$$f(\alpha t) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{|\alpha|} F(\frac{\omega}{\alpha})$$

(5) 频移/时移: if $f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(\omega)$

时移:
$$f(t \pm t_0) \rightleftharpoons e^{\pm j\omega t_0} F(\omega)$$

频移:
$$f(t)e^{\mp j\omega_0 t} \rightleftharpoons F(\omega \pm \omega_0)$$

(6) 卷积定理: if $f_1(t) \rightleftharpoons F_1(\omega)$, $f_2(t) \rightleftharpoons F_2(\omega)$

than
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \rightleftharpoons F_1(\omega)F_2(\omega)$$

证明:
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} [f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau] \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(\tau)d\tau \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_2(t-\tau) \cdot e^{-j\omega(t-\tau)} d(t-\tau) \cdot e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(\tau)d\tau \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_2(\xi) \cdot e^{-j\omega(\xi)} d(\xi) \cdot e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau \cdot F_2(\omega)$$

$$= F_1(\omega)F_2(\omega)$$

(7) Parseval's 定理: if $f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(\omega)$

than
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

(8) 时域/频域, 微分/积分(自己看书学习!)