信号与系统课程笔记: Lecture 9

授课教师:秦雨潇 笔记记录:李梦薇

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1 复习

1.1 信号的分解

$$\begin{split} f(t) &= \textstyle \sum_{i=k}^l C_i v_i(t) \quad a,b \in \mathbb{R} \quad a < b \quad \{v_i(t)\} \text{ 为正交完备集} \\ & \sharp \text{中,} C_i = \frac{\langle f(t), v_i(t) \rangle}{\langle v_i(t), v_i(t) \rangle} = \frac{1}{\|v_i(t)\|^2} \int_a^b f(t) v_i(t) \mathrm{dt} \end{split}$$

1.2 Fourier Series 的三角形式

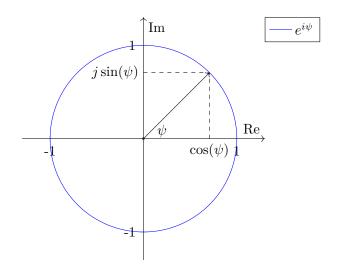
$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt) + b_n \sin(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt)]$$
 $t \in [0, T]$ 其中, $a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt) dt$

1.3 Fourier Series 的余弦形式

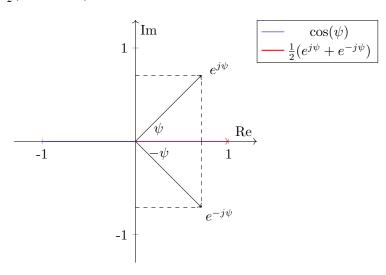
$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt - \psi_n)] = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt - \psi_n)]$$
 其中, $A_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$ $\psi = \arctan(\frac{b_n}{a_n})$

- 2 傅里叶级数(Fourier Series, FS)的指数(exp)形式
- 2.1 数学理解

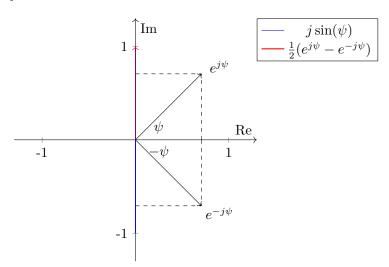
$$e^{j\psi} = \cos\psi + j\sin(\psi)$$



$$\cos(\psi) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\psi} + e^{-j\psi})$$



$$\sin(\psi) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\psi} - e^{-j\psi})$$



推导:

$$\begin{split} f(t) &= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} [e^{j(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt + \psi_n)} + e^{-j(\frac{2\pi}{T}nt + \psi_n)}] \qquad \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} = \Omega \\ &= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} [e^{j\Omega nt} e^{j\psi_n} + e^{-j\Omega nt} e^{-j\psi_n}] \\ &= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\Omega nt} e^{j\psi_n} + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\Omega nt} e^{j\psi_n} \qquad \rightarrow A_n \text{和} \psi_n \text{的nQ表示序号, 与正负无关} \\ &= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=-\infty, n \neq 0}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\Omega nt} e^{j\psi_n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\psi_n} e^{j\Omega nt} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\psi_n} e^{j\Omega nt} \end{split}$$

令 $F_n = \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\psi_n}$,则 $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}nt}$ \rightarrow $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}nt} = v_i(t)$?那么 $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}nt}$ 是否为正交完备集?

证明:

 $(1) e^{jkx}, e^{jlx} \quad x \in [0, 2\pi] \quad k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ 是否正交?

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{jkx} e^{-jlx} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{j(k-l)x} e dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} k = l & \int_0^{2\pi} dx = 2\pi \\ k \neq l & \frac{1}{k-l} e^{j(k-l)x} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可见正交,等同于 $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kx}$, $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}lx}$ $x \in [0,T]$ 正交。

(2) 完备(详见书籍等证明资料)。

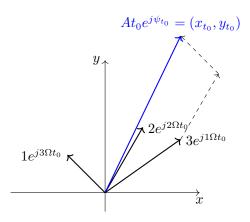
因此, $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}nt}$ 是正交完备集。那么, $F_n=C_i=\frac{\langle f(t),e^{j\Omega nt}\rangle}{\|e^{j\Omega nt}\|^2}=\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T f(t)e^{-j\Omega nt}\mathrm{d}t$ 。

综上所述, FS 的指数形式为:

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega t}$$
, 其中 $F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt$ $\rightarrow \omega = n\Omega$ 或 $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n(\omega) e^{j\omega t}$, 其中 $F_n(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

2.2 几何理解

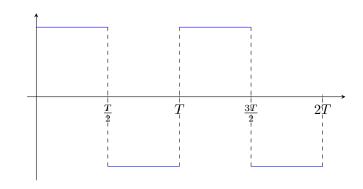
$$f(t_0) = 3e^{j1\Omega t_0} + 2e^{j2\Omega t_0} + 1e^{j3\Omega t_0}$$



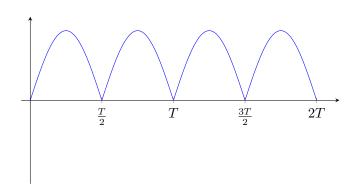
f(t) "一般"情况下是实数信号时, $f(t)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}F_ne^{jn\Omega t}$,则 $F_n=F_{-n}$, $F[n,\Omega]=F[-n,\Omega]$, $n\Omega t=-n\Omega t$ ($\psi_n=\psi_{-n}$)。由此可知,我们只需要记录 F_n 一半的信号。

3 几种特殊形式函数的 FS

- (1) 偶函数: $b_i = 0$
- (2) 奇函数: $a_0 = 0$ $a_i = 0$
- (3) 奇谐函数: 半波镜像

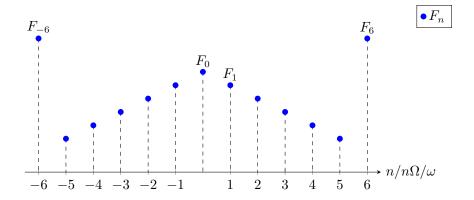


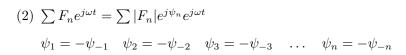
(4) 偶谐函数: 半波重叠

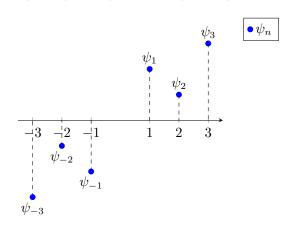


4 频谱

(1)
$$F_n = \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\psi_n} \quad [-\pi, \pi] \quad \rightarrow \quad |F_n| = \frac{A_n}{2}$$







注意: 实数情况下才成立。