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# 数字信号处理

## Digital Signal Processing

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## 第三章 离散傅里叶变换

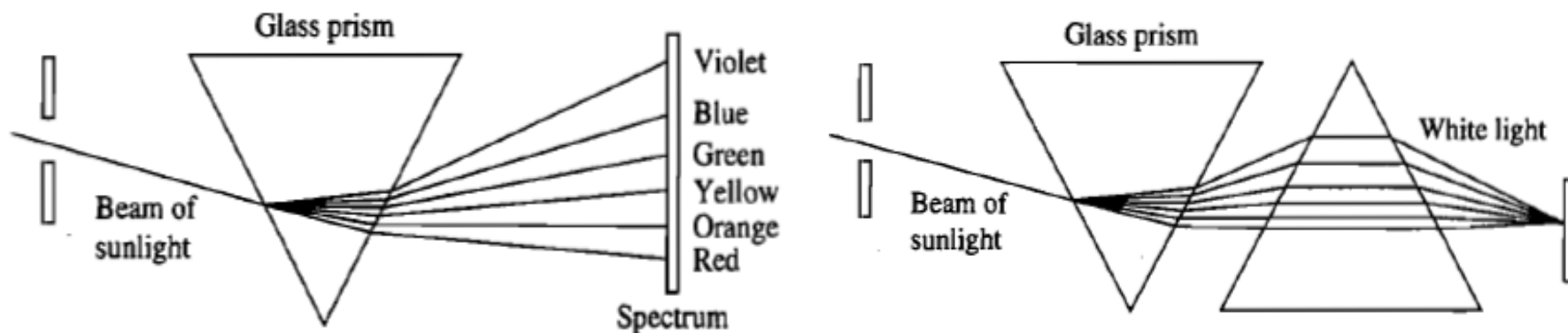
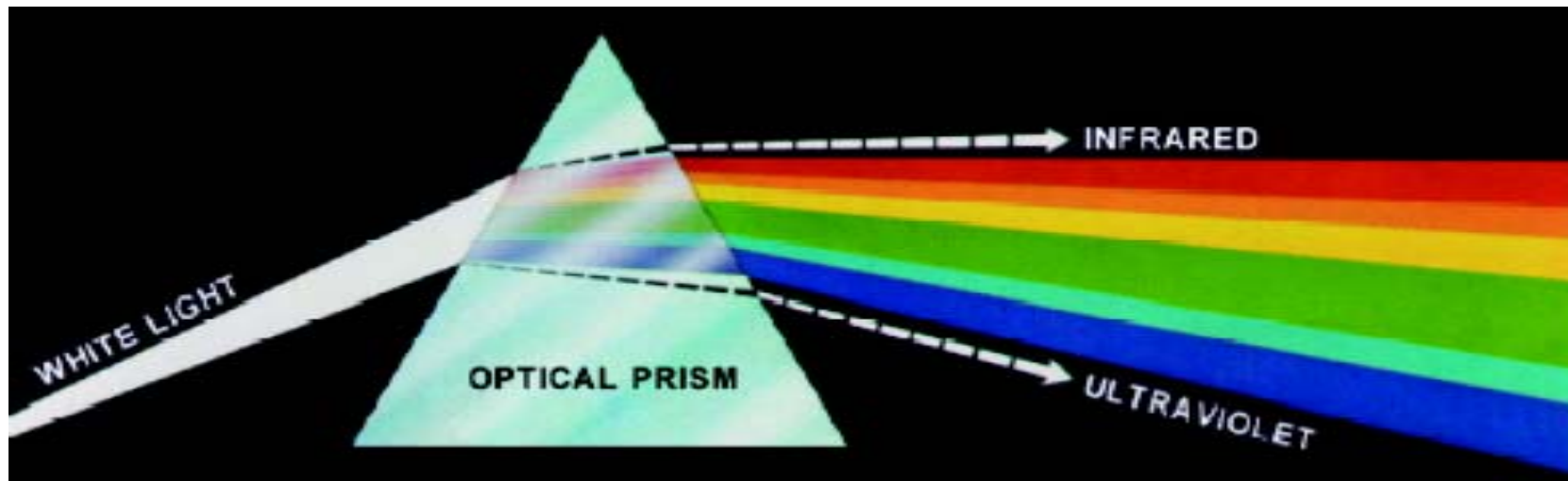
### 本章主要内容

- 傅里叶变换的几种形式
- 离散傅里叶级数
- 离散傅里叶变换的定义和性质
- 频域采样
- **DFT**的应用



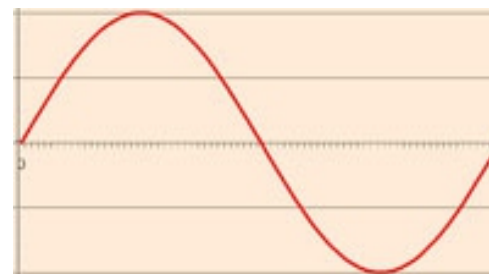
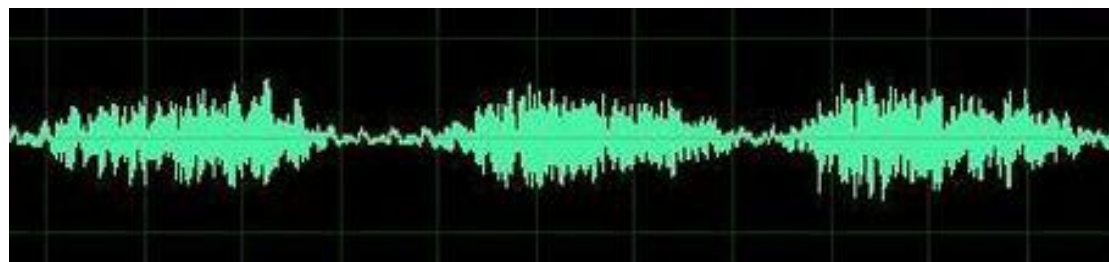
# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

频域分析:



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

音乐



时  
域

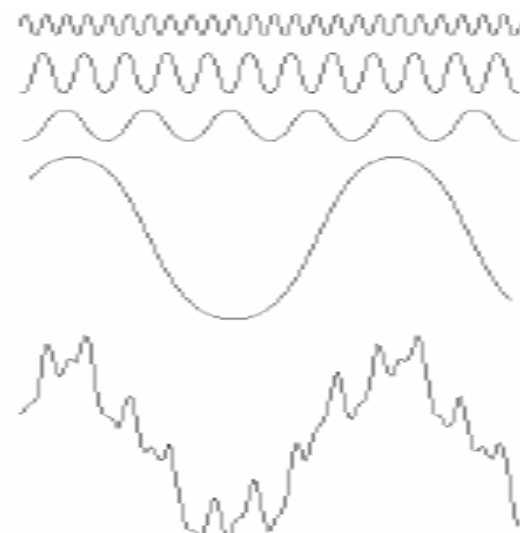


频  
域

# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)



**Fourier** 对热传递很感兴趣，于**1807**年在法国科学学会上发表了一篇论文，运用正弦曲线来描述温度分布，提出任何连续周期信号可以由一组适当的正弦曲线组合而成。



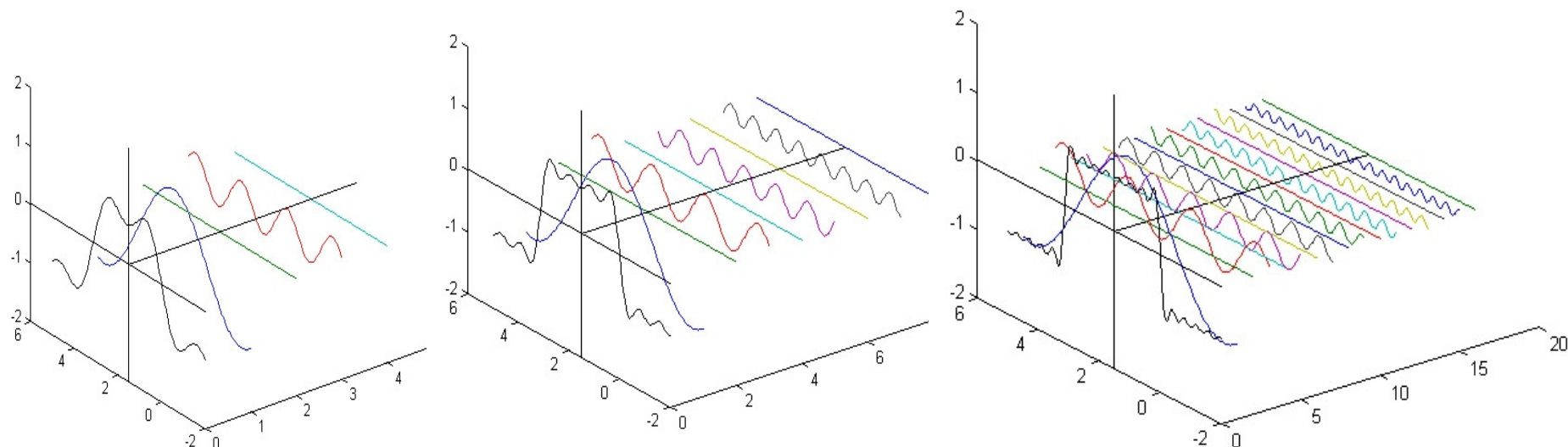
Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768 - 1830)

The basic mathematical representation of periodic signals is the Fourier series, which is a linear weighted sum of harmonically related sinusoids or complex exponentials. Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768–1830), a French mathematician, used such trigonometric series expansions in describing the phenomenon of heat conduction and temperature distribution through bodies. Although his work was motivated by the problem of heat conduction, the mathematical techniques that he developed during the early part of the nineteenth century now find application in a variety of problems encompassing many different fields, including optics, vibrations in mechanical systems, system theory, and electromagnetics.



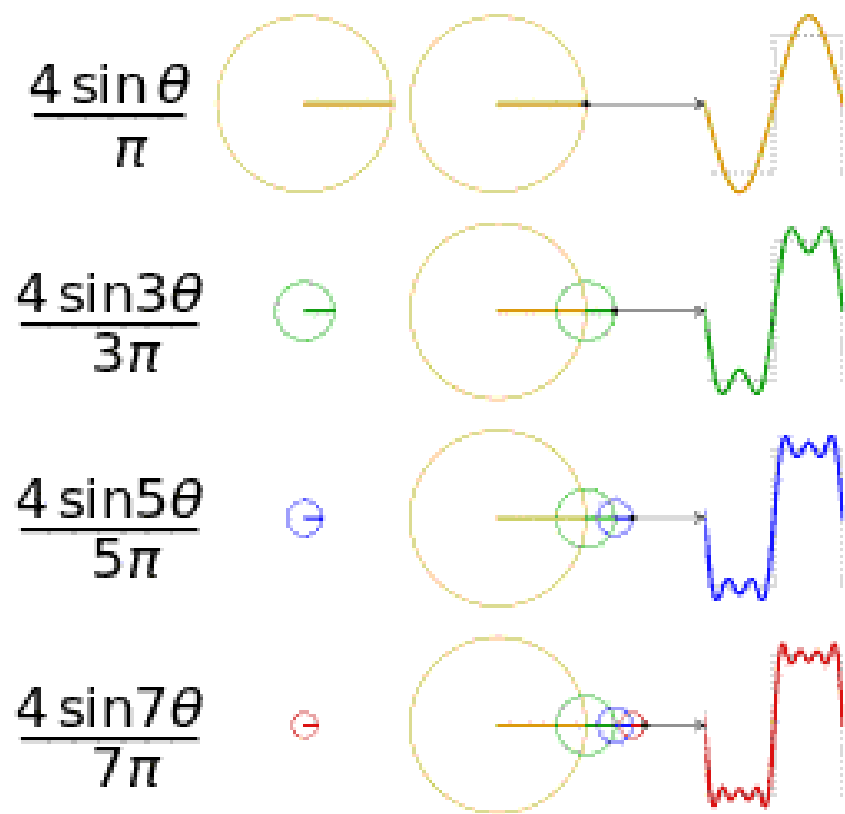
# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

傅立叶原理表明：任何连续测量的时序或信号，都可以表示为不同频率的正弦波信号的无限叠加。

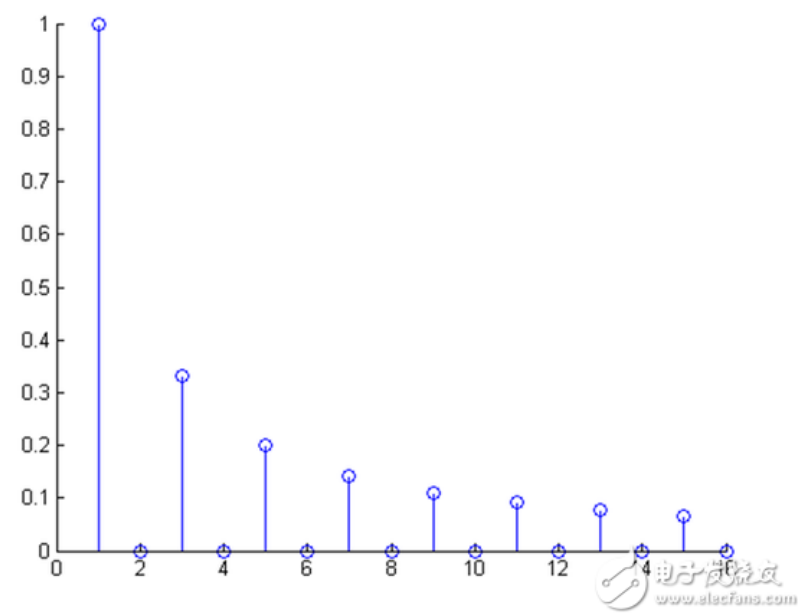


正弦波累加成矩形波

# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)



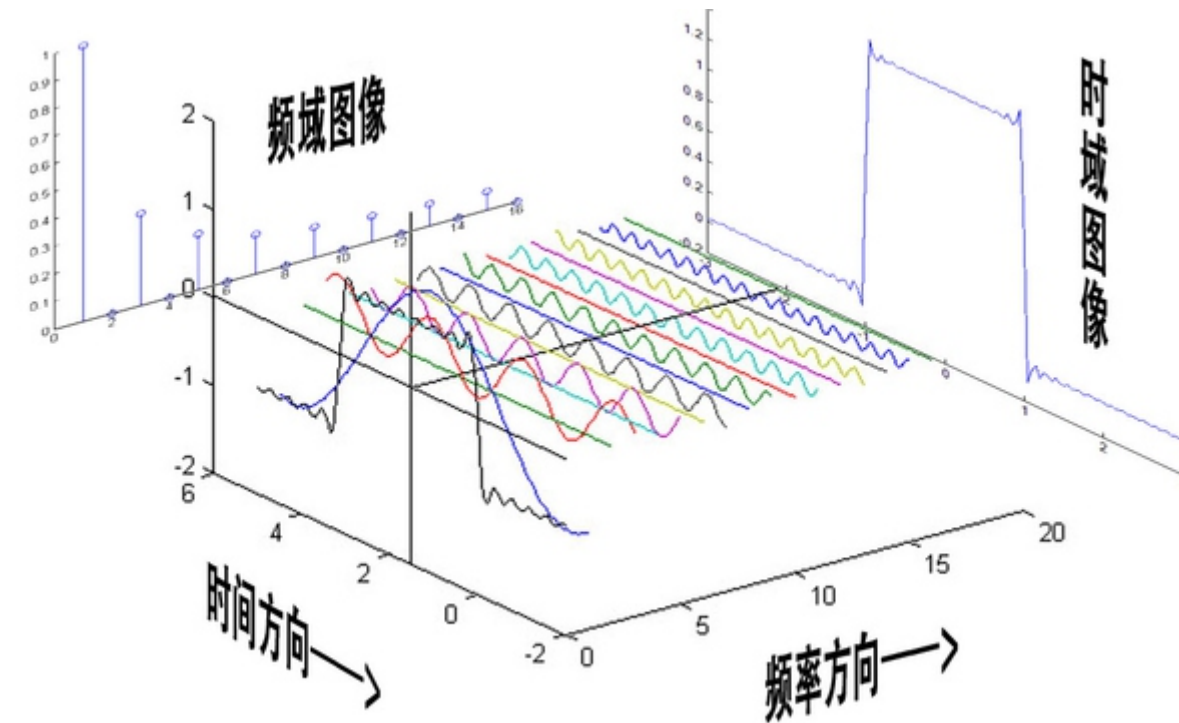
Visualization of the first 4 terms of the Fourier series of a square wave



矩形波的频谱



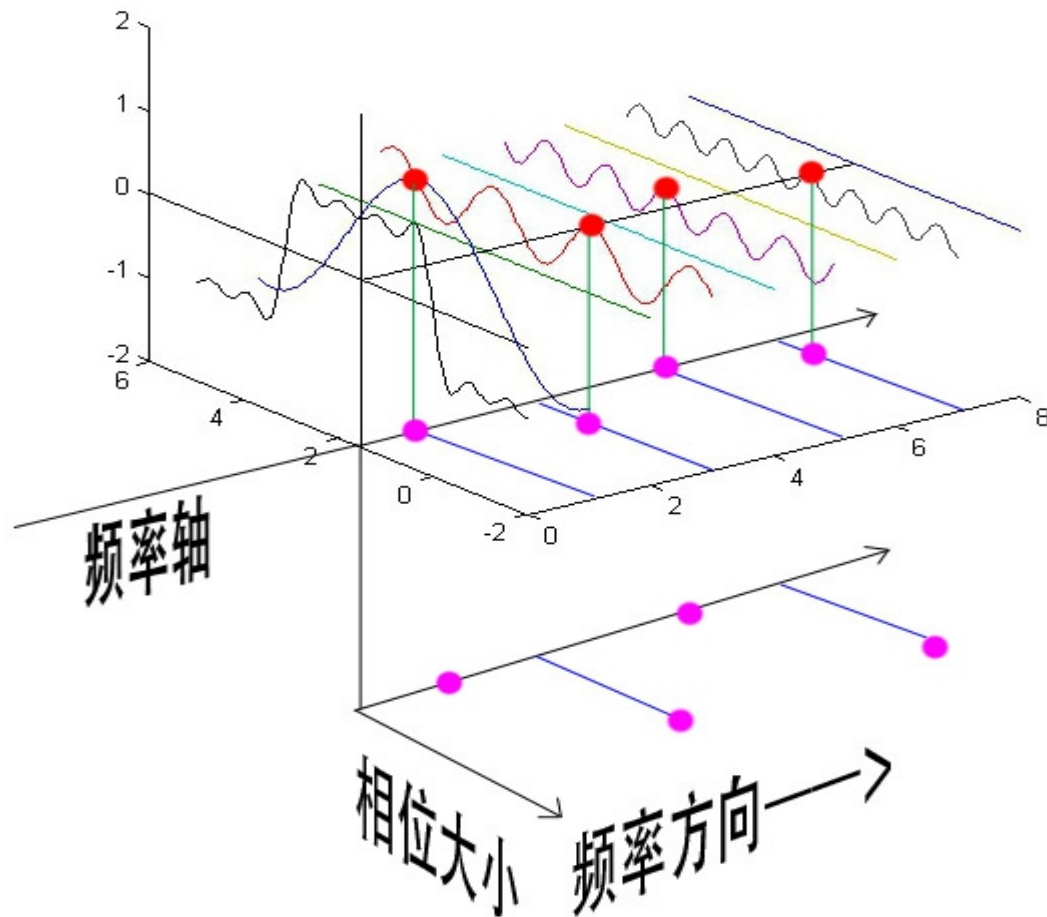
# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)



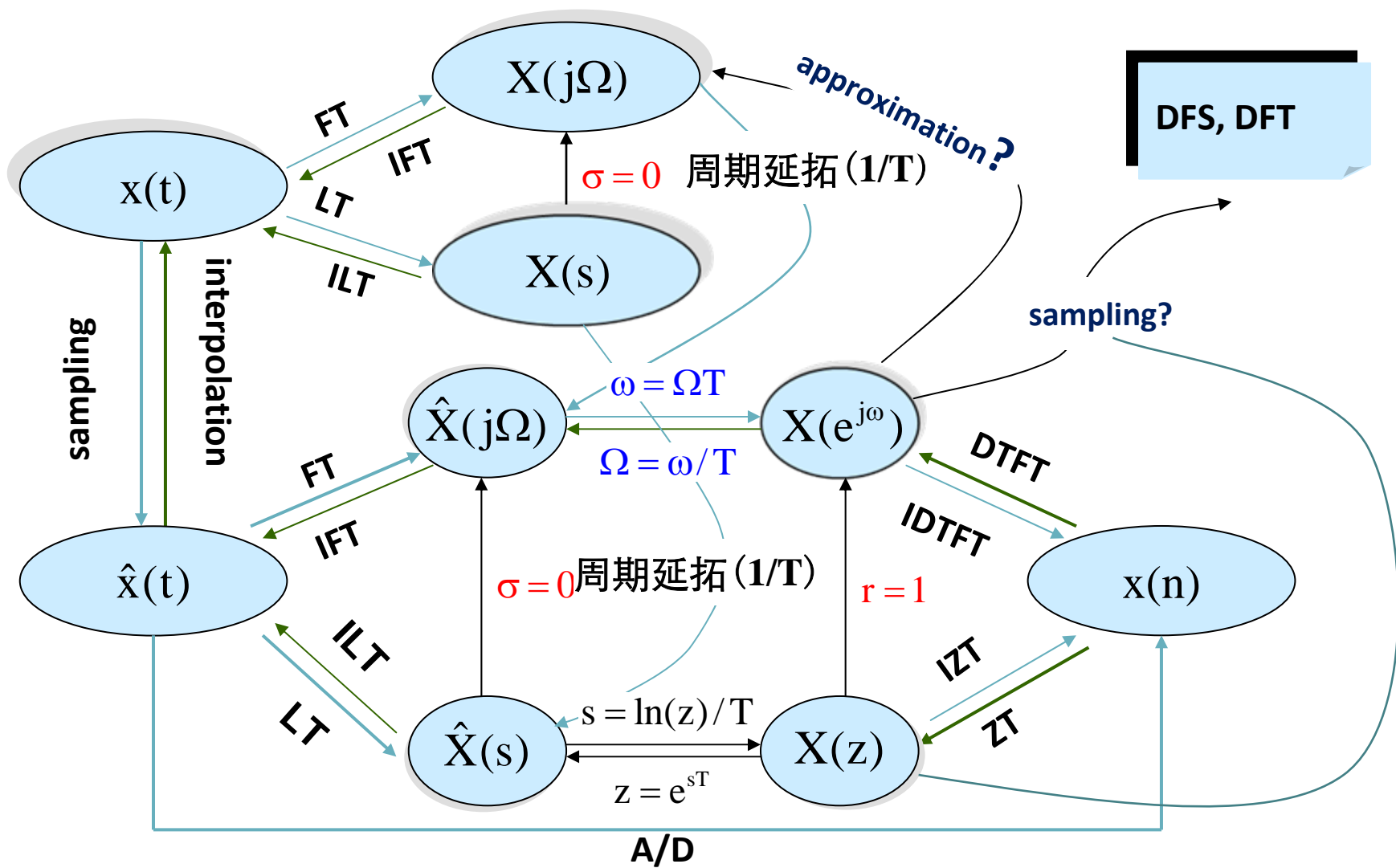
Fourier transform time and frequency domains



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)



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# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

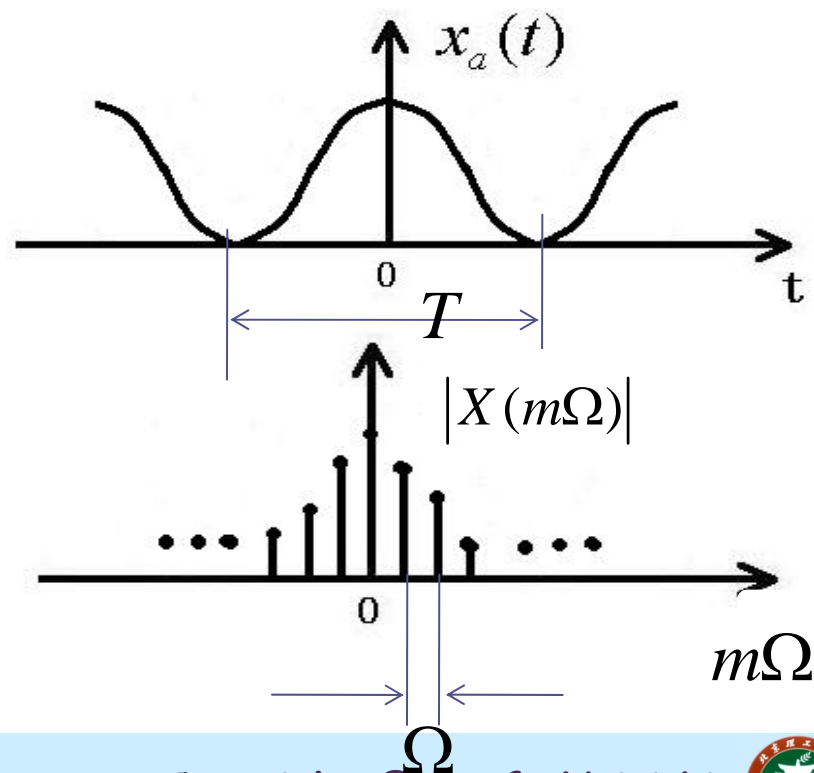
## § 3-2 傅里叶变换的几种形式

### 1. 周期连续时间信号傅里叶变换 (傅里叶级数)

$$X(m\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x_a(t) e^{-jm\Omega t} dt \quad \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$x_a(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(m\Omega) e^{jm\Omega t}$$

t:		f:
连续	$\longleftrightarrow$	非周期
周期	$\longleftrightarrow$	离散

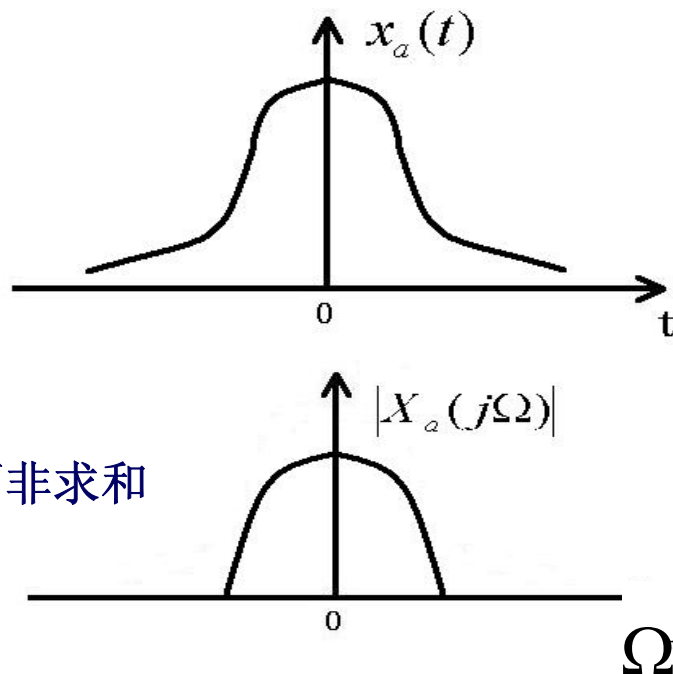


# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

## 2. 非周期连续时间信号傅里叶变换

$$X_a(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt \quad \text{连续}$$

$$x_a(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_a(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \quad \text{积分而非求和}$$



模拟域频率

结论:

时域

连续

非周期



频域

非周期

连续



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

## From FT to DTFT

理想取样信号傅氏变换 (见PPT 2-1)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{X}_a(j\Omega) &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\Omega - m\Omega_s)t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j(\Omega - m\Omega_s)t} dt\end{aligned}$$

原连续时间信号傅氏变换

$$X_a(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt$$

结论:

1. 乘以1/T
2. 周期延拓

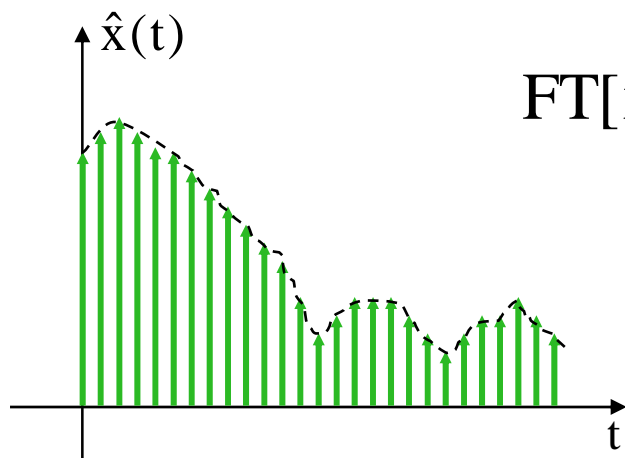


$$\hat{X}_a(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} X_a[j(\Omega - m\Omega_s)]$$

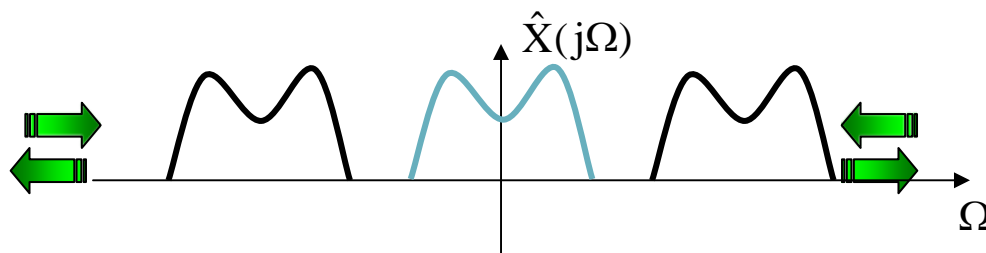
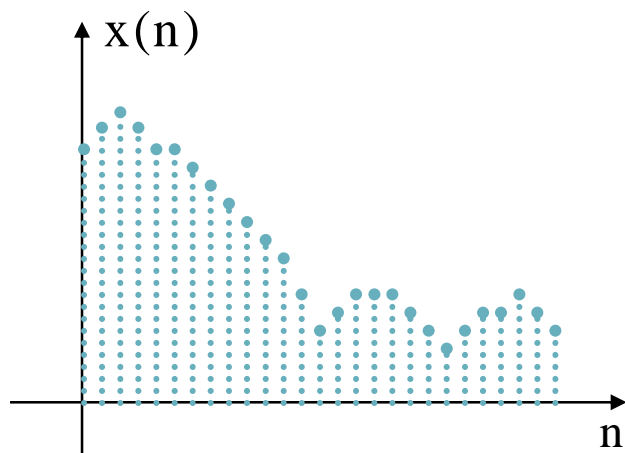
$$\Omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

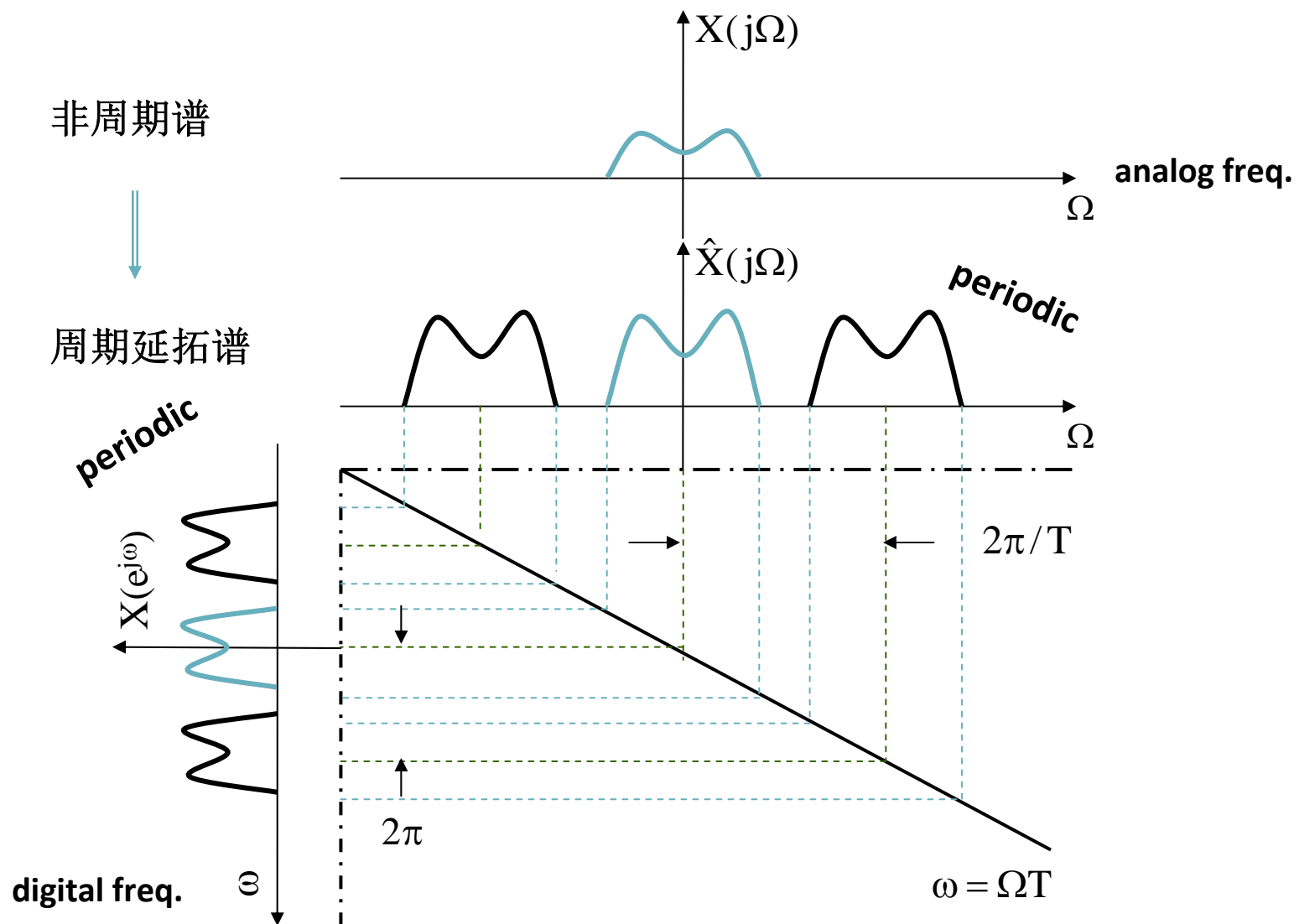


$$\begin{aligned}\text{FT}[\hat{x}(t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \delta(t - nT) \right] e^{-j\Omega t} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x(nT) \delta(t - nT) e^{-j\Omega t}] dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) e^{-j\Omega nT} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{x(n)} e^{-j\Omega T n}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{DTFT}[x(n)] &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{x(n)} e^{-j\omega n} \\ &= (\text{FT}[\hat{x}(t)])|_{\omega=\Omega T}\end{aligned}$$

# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)



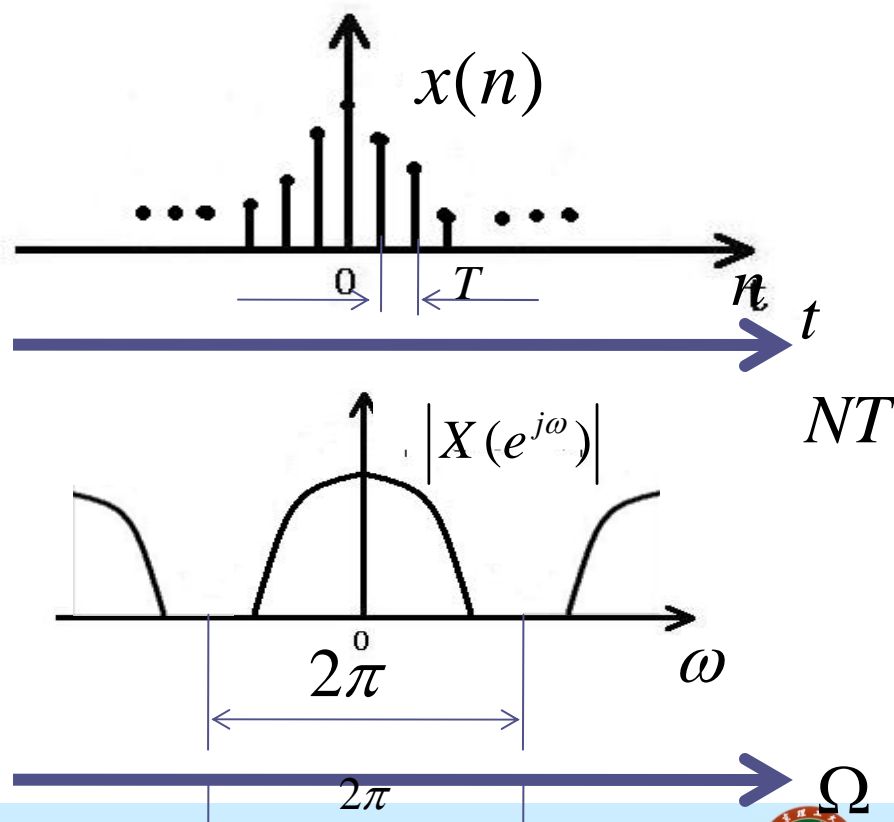
# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

## 3. 非周期离散时间信号傅里叶变换 (DTFT)

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$
$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$\omega = \Omega T$       数字域频率

$\Omega$       模拟域频率



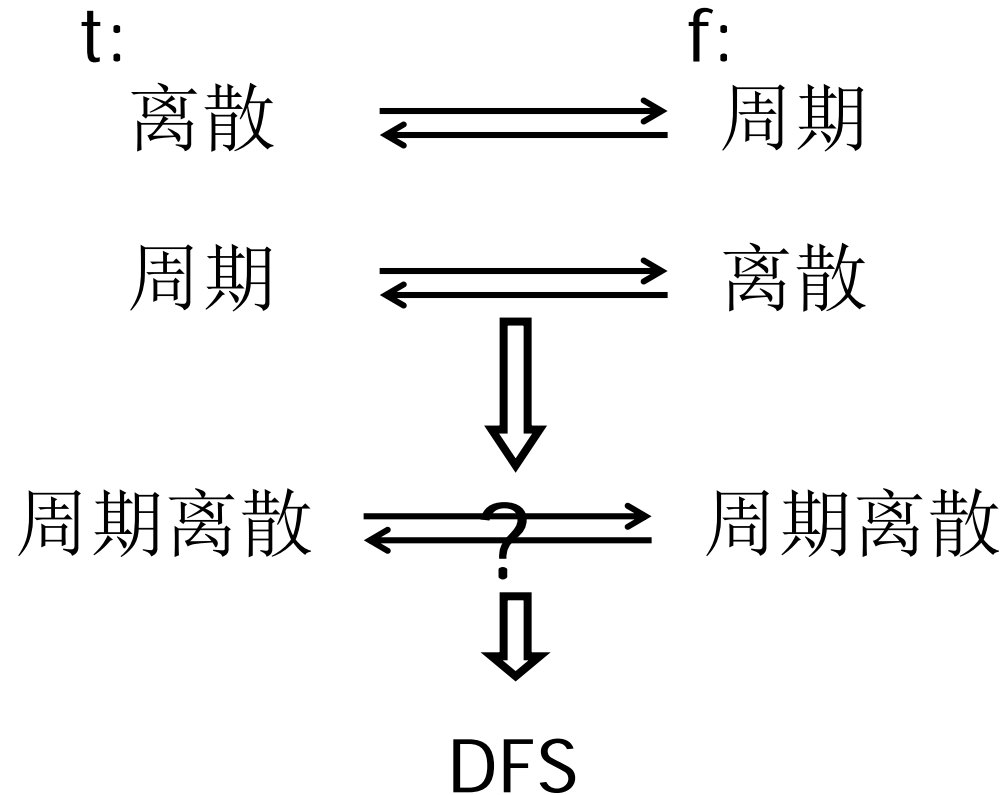
t:		f:
离散	$\longleftrightarrow$	周期
非周期	$\longleftrightarrow$	连续

与连续时间信号比较:  
频域周期为  $2\pi$   
**F**变换: 求和代替积分



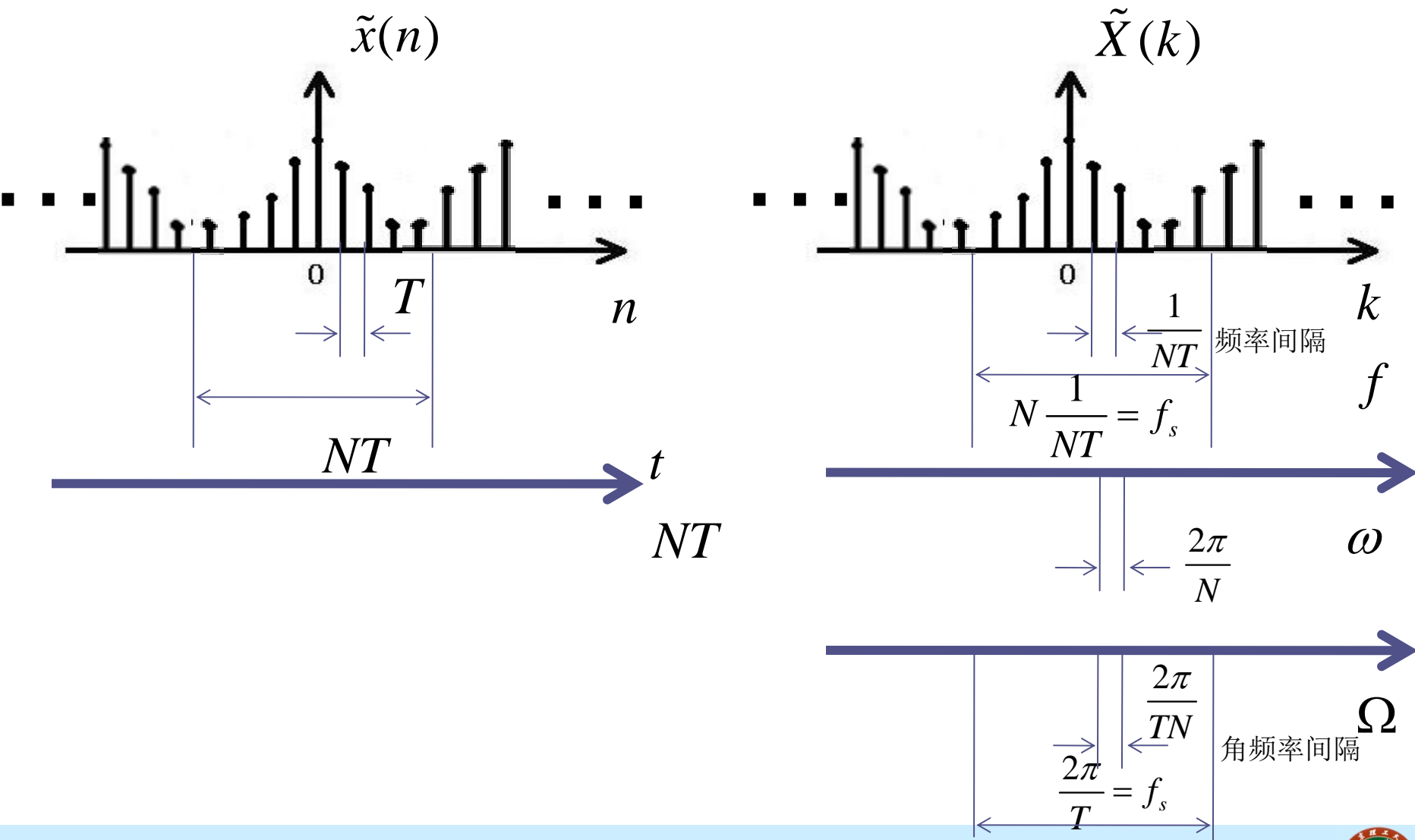
# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

问题:



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

## 4. 周期离散时间信号的傅里叶变换 (DFS)



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

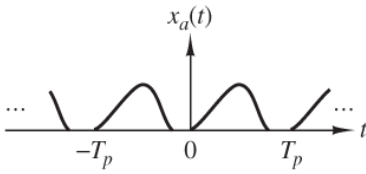
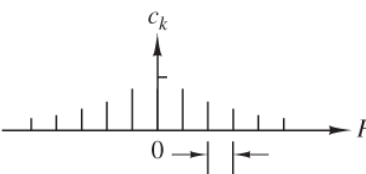
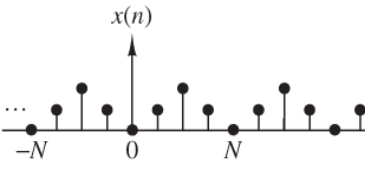
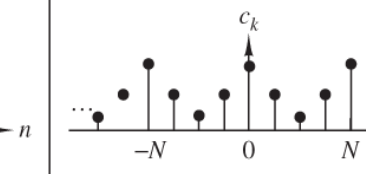
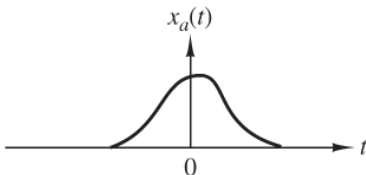
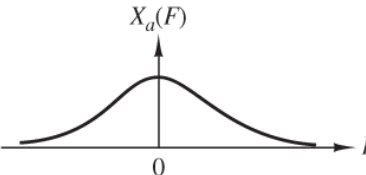
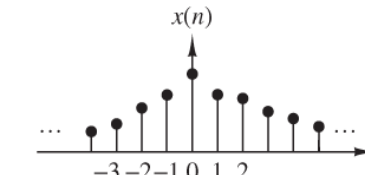
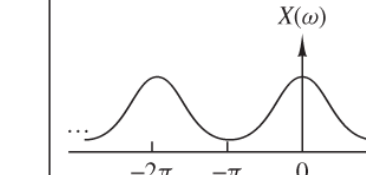
		Continuous-time signals		Discrete-time signals	
		Time-domain	Frequency-domain	Time-domain	Frequency-domain
Periodic signals	Fourier series	 $c_k = \frac{1}{T_p} \int_{T_p} x_a(t) e^{-j2\pi k F_0 t} dt$ $F_0 = \frac{1}{T_p}$	 $x_a(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k F_0 t}$	 $c_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j(2\pi/N)kn}$	 $x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c_k e^{j(2\pi/N)kn}$
		Continuous and periodic	Discrete and aperiodic	Discrete and periodic	Discrete and periodic
Aperiodic signals	Fourier transforms	 $X_a(F) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j2\pi Ft} dt$	 $x_a(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) e^{j2\pi Ft} dF$	 $X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n}$	 $x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
		Continuous and aperiodic	Continuous and aperiodic	Discrete and aperiodic	Continuous and periodic

Figure 4.3.1 Summary of analysis and synthesis formulas.



## 结论:

### 1. 周期对应离散

- 周期信号具有离散频谱
- 离散时间信号具有周期频谱

### 2. 非周期对应连续

- 连续时间信号具有非周期频谱
- 非周期有限能量信号具有连续频谱

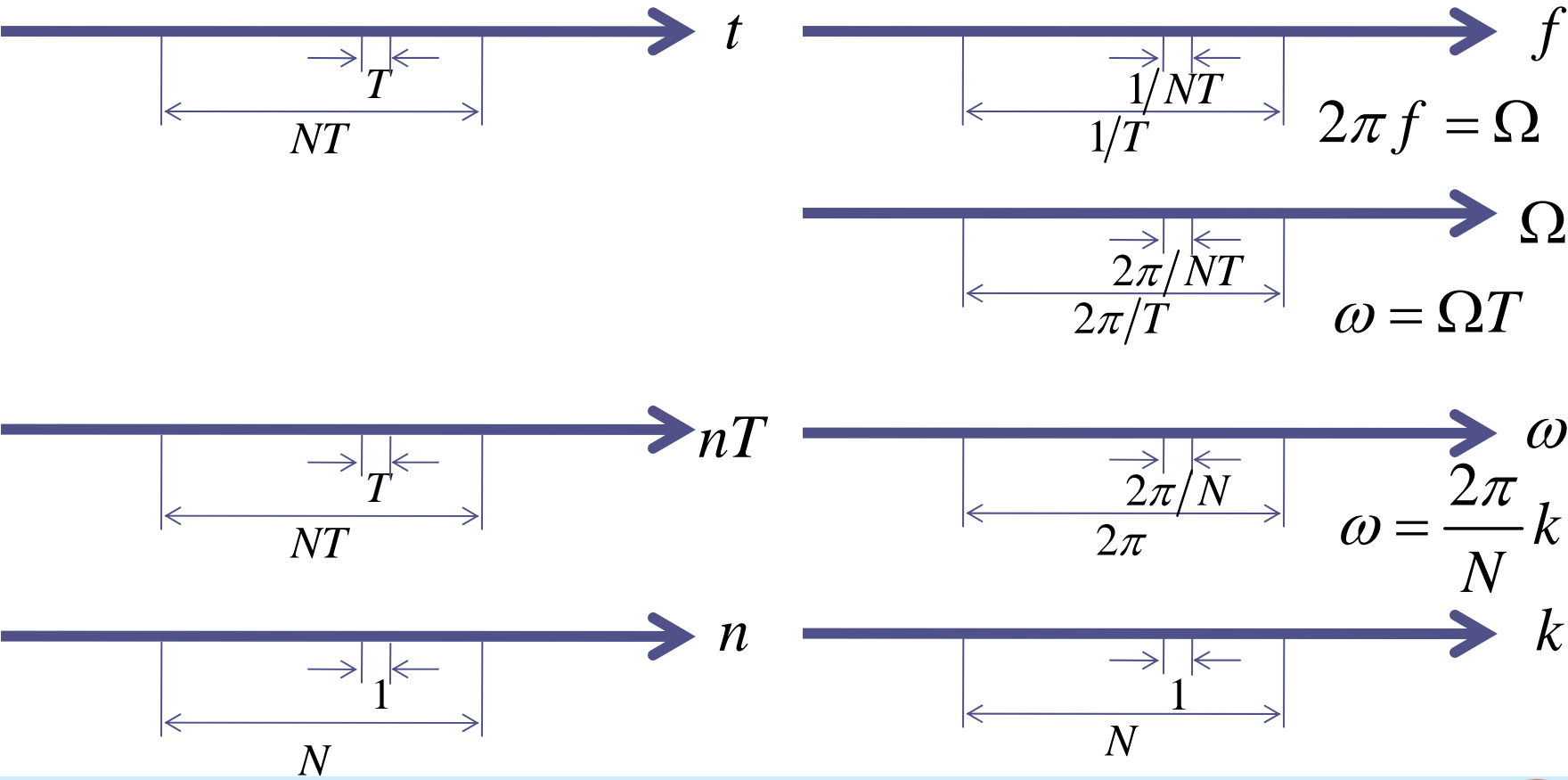
### 3. 一个域中函数的周期对应另一个域中两取样点间增量的倒数



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

在自变量为 $t$ 和 $f$ 的情况下，在一个域中对函数进行取样，两取样点间增量的倒数，必是另一个域中函数的周期。

关键字：模拟域谱间距；数字域谱间距

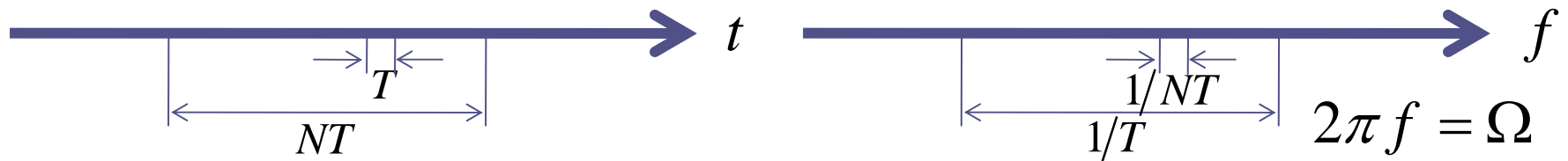


# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

例题：清华习题集P47-13

频谱分析的模拟信号以8kHz被抽样，计算了512个抽样的DFT，试确定频谱抽样之间的频率间隔。

解：



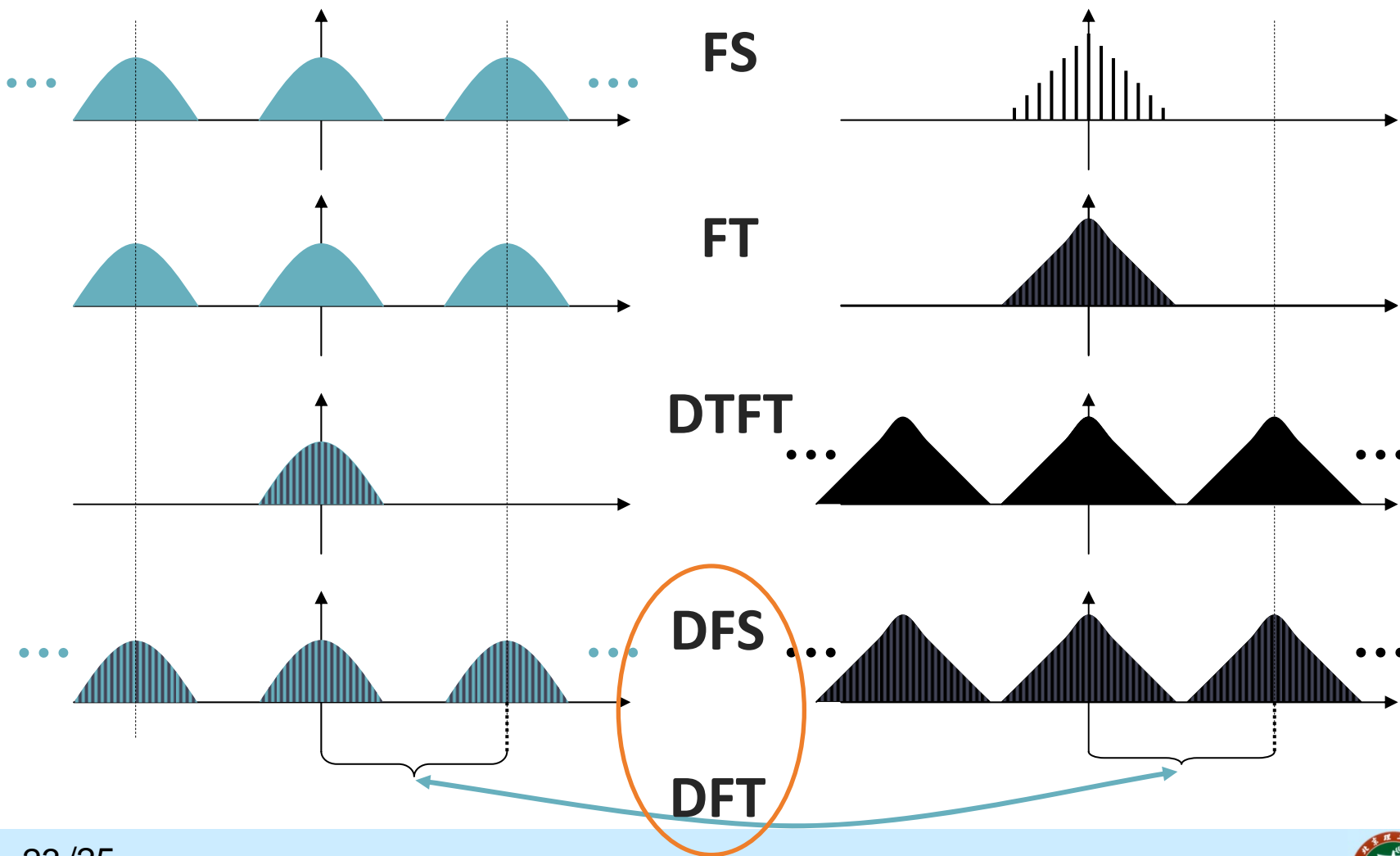
$$\text{频域抽样间隔 } f_0 = \frac{1}{NT} = \frac{8k}{512} = 15.6 \text{ Hz}$$



# 数字信号处理 (Digital Signal Processing)

实频域分析 time domain

frequency domain



## 作业

### 第三章

**3~6、7~11、13~16**

