



第二章连续信号的分析 第二节连续信号的频域分析

三. 傅里叶变换的性质





信号的Fourier变换

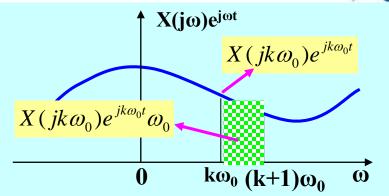
 \bigcirc



信号的Fourier变换:

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

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$





x(t)的频谱;不同频率复指数信号组成成分的相对度量

x(t)的傅里叶变换(频谱密度)

复指数信号的线性组合;

复指数信号出现在连续频率上

加权"幅度"为 $X(j\omega)d\omega/(2\pi)$ (绝对度量)



三、傅里叶变换的基本性质



- > 线性
- > 奇偶性
- > 对偶性
- > 尺度变换特性
- > 时移特性

- > 频移特性
- > 微分特性
- > 积分特性
- > 帕斯瓦尔定理
- > 卷积定理

- 作用: *1 更加深刻地了解信号时域与频域之间的关系
 - *2 简化Fourier变换与反变换的求取



傅里叶变换的性质(1)



(1) 线性

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_1(j\omega) \\ x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_2(j\omega) \end{array}$$

$$x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_2(j\omega)$$



$$a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} a_1 X_1(j\omega) + a_2 X_2(j\omega)$$

FT变换对

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

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

证明:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt = a_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt + a_2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$= a_1 X_1(j\omega) + a_2 X_2(j\omega)$$

所以,FT是线性变换。该性质可推广至任意信号的线性组合。

周期信号Fourier级数:

$$x(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$y(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k$$



$$x(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \quad y(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k \quad Ax(t) + By(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} Aa_k + Bb_k$$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-1)



(2) 奇偶性(共轭对称性)

共轭性质: $x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$ $x^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$

证明:

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \qquad \qquad X^*(j\omega) = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt\right]^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t)e^{j\omega t}dt$$

$$X^*(-j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$X^*(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X^*(-j\omega)$$

若x(t)为实数,则x(t)=x*(t)

共轭对称性: $x(t) = x^*(t)$ $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

两种形式:

$$X(j\omega) = \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} + j\operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$
$$X(j\omega) = |X(j\omega)|e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

 $X^*(j\omega) = X(-j\omega)$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-2)

推论**1**: 若 x(t) 为 实 数 , 则 $Re\{X(j\omega)\}$ 是 ω 的 偶 函 数 , $Im\{X(j\omega)\}$ 是 ω 的奇函数;幅度谱为偶,相位谱为奇。

$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$

$$X(-j\omega) = X*(j\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} | \operatorname{Im}\{X(-j\omega)\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

证明:
$$X^*(-j\omega) = \text{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\} - j \text{Im}\{X(-j\omega)\}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\{X(-i\omega)\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{X(i\omega)\}$$

 $Im\{X(-j\omega)\} = -Im\{X(j\omega)\}$

$$|X(j\omega)| = \sqrt{(\text{Re}\{X(j\omega\})^2 + (\text{Im}\{X(j\omega\})^2)^2)}$$



$$|X(-j\omega)| = |X(j\omega)|$$

|X(jω)|是ω的偶函数

$$\theta(\omega) = arctg \frac{\text{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}}{\text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\}}$$

$$\theta(-\omega) = -\theta(\omega) \theta(\omega)$$
是w的奇函数

$$\theta(-\omega) = -\theta(\omega)$$

例: 单边指数信号
$$e^{-at}u(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{a+j\omega} = \frac{a}{a^2+\omega^2} - j\frac{\omega}{a^2+\omega^2}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-3)

推论**2**: 若x(t)为实且偶函数,则频谱也为实值偶函数 $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$

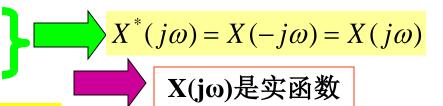
证明:

$$X(-j\omega) = X*(j\omega)$$

$$X(-j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = X(j\omega)$$



$$X(j\omega)$$
是偶函数
$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$



例如双边指数信号

$$e^{-a|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

同理可证

推论3: 若x(t)为实且奇函数,则频谱为纯虚且奇函数

$$X(-j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = -X(j\omega)$$

$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$



$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega) \qquad X^*(j\omega) = X(-j\omega) = -X(j\omega)$$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-4)



推论**4:** 若实函数 $x(t)=x_e(t)+x_o(t)$ ($x_e(t)$ 表示x(t)的偶部, $x_o(t)$ 表示x(t)的

奇部),则其频谱的实部由函数的偶部贡献,虚部由函数的奇部贡献。

$$x_e(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \longleftrightarrow \text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$x_{e}(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} \quad x_{o}(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j \operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

证明:
$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$
 $x(-t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(-j\omega)$ $X(-j\omega) = X*(j\omega)$

$$X(-j\omega) = X*(j\omega)$$

再利用线性性质即可证明



 $x_{c}(t)$ 是实且偶函数 $x_{c}(t)$ 的频谱是实值偶函数



 $x_o(t)$ 是实且奇函数 $x_o(t)$ 的频谱是纯虚且奇函数

$$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) = \text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$

x(t)是实函数 \longrightarrow Re $\{X(j\omega)\}$ 是偶函数, Im $\{X(j\omega)\}$ 是奇函数

$$x(t) = e^{-a|t|} = e^{-at}u(t) + e^{at}u(-t) = 2 \cdot \frac{e^{-at}u(t) + e^{at}u(-t)}{2} = 2Ev\{e^{-at}u(t)\}$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+j\omega} = \frac{a}{a^2+\omega^2} - j\frac{\omega}{a^2+\omega^2}$$

$$e^{-a|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-5)



(1) 若
$$x(t)$$
为实信号, 即 $x(t)=x^*(t)$

$$X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$$

$$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$$

若:
$$X(j\omega) = |X(j\omega)|e^{j\angle X(j\omega)}$$

$$= |X(j\omega)| = |X(-j\omega)|$$

$$\angle X(-j\omega) = -\angle X(j\omega)$$

$$|X(j\omega)| = |X(-j\omega)|$$

幅度谱偶对称

$$\angle X(-j\omega) = -\angle X(j\omega)$$

相位谱奇对称

若:
$$X(j\omega) = \text{Re}[X(j\omega)] + j \text{Im}[X(j\omega)]$$

若:
$$X(j\omega) = \text{Re}[X(j\omega)] + j \text{Im}[X(j\omega)]$$

$$= \text{Re}[X(j\omega)] = \text{Re}[X(-j\omega)] = \text{Re}[X(-j\omega)]$$
 实部偶对称
$$\text{Im}[X(-j\omega)] = -\text{Im}[X(j\omega)]$$
 虚部奇对称

(2) 若
$$x(t)$$
为实偶信号, 即 $x(t)=x*(t)$ 且 $x(-t)=x(t)$



$$x(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{F}} X(-j\omega)$$

(3) 若x(t)为实奇信号, 即 $x(t)=x^*(t)$ 且x(-t)=-x(t)

実
x(t)=x*(t)
$$-X(j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$$
新
x(-t)=-x(t) $X(-j\omega) = -X(j\omega)$

(4)
$$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$$
 $X(j\omega) = \text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$

$$x_o(t) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{F}} j \operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(2-6)

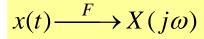


- x(t)是纯虚信号
- x(t)是纯虚且偶函数





x(t)是纯虚且奇函数



 $jx(t) \xrightarrow{F} jX(j\omega)$

x(t)是纯虚信号

傅立叶变换

 $X(j\omega)$ 实部是 ω 的奇函数,虚部是 ω的偶函数

x(t)是纯虚且偶函数

傅立叶变换

X(jω)为纯虚且偶函数

x(t)是纯虚且奇函数 傅立叶变换

X(jω)为实且奇函数

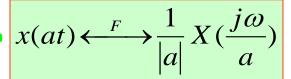


傅里叶变换的性质(3-1)



(**3**)时间与频率的尺度变换

时间与频率的尺度变换
$$x(t) \overset{F}{\longleftarrow} X(j\omega)$$
 或:
$$\frac{1}{|a|} x(\frac{t}{a}) \overset{F}{\longleftarrow} X(j\omega)$$
 从定义出发,做变量替代



$$\frac{1}{|a|}x(\frac{t}{a}) \longleftrightarrow X(ja\omega)$$

证明: 从定义出发, 做变量替代

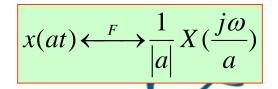
$$x(at) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(at)e^{-j\omega t}dt \stackrel{at=\tau}{=} \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{a}}d(\frac{\tau}{a}) = \frac{1}{a}X(j\frac{\omega}{a}) & a > 0\\ \int_{+\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{a}}d(\frac{\tau}{a}) = -\frac{1}{a}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{a}}d\tau = -\frac{1}{a}X(j\frac{\omega}{a}) & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|a|}X(\frac{j\omega}{a})$$

不同域存在互反关系



傅里叶变换的性质(3-2)

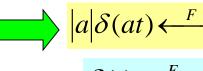


证明 $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$, a为实数。冲激信号的尺度变换

$$\delta(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 1$$



$$\delta(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|}$$



证明:
$$\delta(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 1$$
 $\delta(at) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{|a|}$ $\delta(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 1$

$$|a|\delta(at) = \delta(t)$$

$$|a|\delta(at) = \delta(t)$$
 $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$

特例: **a=-1**
$$x(-t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(-j\omega)$$
 $\delta(-t) = \delta(t)$

$$\delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$

尺度变换的意义: 时域与频域之间存在相反关系

时域反褶⇒频域反褶

a>1 例: x(2t)时域压缩 → X(jω/2)频域扩展

磁带放音速度快,频率高

0<a<1 例: x(t/2)时域扩展 → X(j2ω)频域压缩

磁带放音速度慢,频率低



傅里叶变换的性质(4-1)



(4) 时移特性

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) = |X(j\omega)| e^{j(\theta(\omega) - \omega t_0)}$$

证明: 方法一
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$





$$x(t-t_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

方法二:
$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
 做变量替代 $\text{let : } \tau = t - t_0$

$$let : \tau = t - t_0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-t_0)e^{-j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega(\tau+t_0)}d\tau = e^{-j\omega t_0}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = e^{-j\omega t_0}X(j\omega)$$

该性质说明: 信号在时间轴上的移位,不改变它的傅里叶变换的幅度谱,只引入了 -个线性相位移 $(-\omega t_0)$ 。

周期信号Fourier级数:

$$x(t) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$
 $x(t-t_0) \stackrel{Fs}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{T_0}t_0} a_k$



傅里叶变换的性质(4-2)

 $\sin ct = \frac{\sin \pi t}{t}$

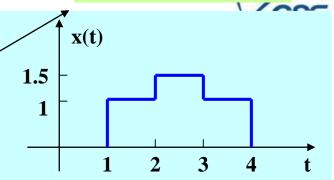
抽样函数

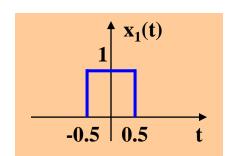
例 (线性+时移)已知x(t)如图所示,求

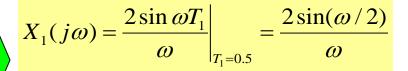
x(t)的Fourier变换X(jω)。

解: 考虑矩形窗函数

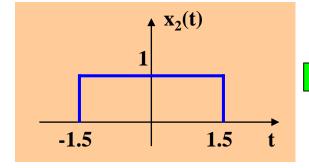
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T_1 \\ 0 & else \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} \frac{2\sin \omega T_1}{\omega} = 2T_1 \sin c \left(\frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}\right)$$







$$x_1(t-2.5) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\sin(\omega/2)}{\omega} \cdot e^{-j2.5\omega}$$



$$X_2(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega T_1}{\omega}\bigg|_{T_1=1.5} = \frac{2\sin(3\omega/2)}{\omega}$$

$$x_2(t-2.5) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\sin(3\omega/2)}{\omega} \cdot e^{-j2.5\omega}$$

$$x(t) = 0.5x_1(t-2.5) + x_2(t-2.5)$$



傅里叶变换的性质(4-3)

例(线性+时移)已知x(t)如图所示,求x(t)的Fourier变换 $X(j\omega)$ 。

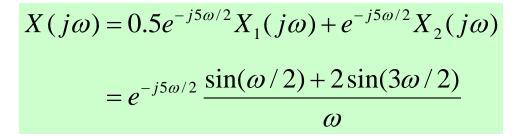
解: x(t)可以表示为如下线性组合

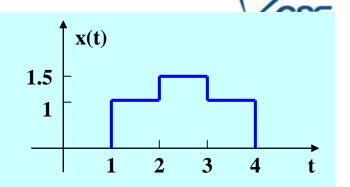
$$x(t) = 0.5x_1(t-2.5) + x_2(t-2.5)$$

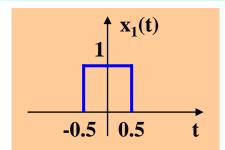
 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 是矩形窗函数

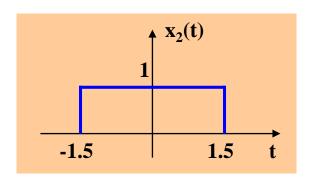
$$X_1(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega T_1}{\omega}\bigg|_{T_1=0.5} = \frac{2\sin(\omega/2)}{\omega}$$

$$X_2(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega T_1}{\omega}\bigg|_{T_1=1.5} = \frac{2\sin(3\omega/2)}{\omega}$$











傅里叶变换的性质(5)



(5) 频移特性

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) \qquad \qquad e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

证明:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt = X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

同理:
$$e^{-j\omega_0 t} x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j(\omega + \omega_0))$$

X(t)乘以 $e^{\pm j\omega_0 t}$,相当 于频谱沿频率轴移位

实际应用:
$$x_1(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$$
 $x_2(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$ $\mp \omega_0$ --频谱搬移功能

$$x_2(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$x(t)\cos\omega_0 t = \frac{x(t)}{2} \left(e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_0 t} x(t)$$

$$x(t)\cos\omega_0 t \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2} \left[X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + X(j(\omega + \omega_0)) \right]$$



同理:

$$x(t)\sin\omega_0 t \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2j} \left[X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) - X(j(\omega + \omega_0)) \right]$$



傅里叶变换的性质(6-1)



(6) 微分与积分 $x(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$

$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathfrak{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

微分:
$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \longleftrightarrow j\omega X(j\omega)$$
 推广

$$\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} (j\omega)^n X(j\omega)$$

积分:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau \xleftarrow{F} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

频域上分析微分方程表 示的系统

例: 求x(t)=u(t)的Fourier变换。

$$\delta(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 1$$

$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau$$



$$u(t) \leftarrow \frac{F}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$u(t) \leftarrow \frac{f}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

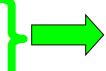
由积分产生的 直流分量

应用微分性质可以得到δ(t)的Fourier变换

 $\delta(\omega)$ 函数仅在 $\omega=0$ 时有值

$$u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

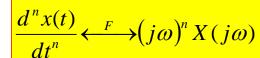


$$u(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\delta(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)\right) = 1 + j\omega\pi\delta(\omega) = 1$$

$$\delta(t) \stackrel{du(t)}{\longleftrightarrow} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau \xleftarrow{F} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$





博里町变换的性质(**6-2**)

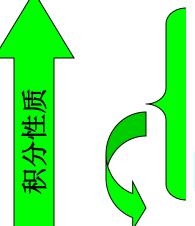
例:求下列图示信号x(t)的Fourier变换。

解: 首先对x(t)求导数,得 $g(t) = x'(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{G(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi G(0)\delta(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} \left(\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega} - 2\cos\omega \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} \left(\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega} - 2\cos\omega \right)$$



$$x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\sin\omega T_1}{\omega} \bigg|_{T_1=1} = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

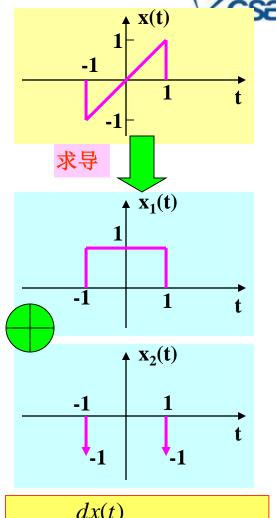
$$x_2(t) = -\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)$$

$$x_2(t) = -\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)$$

$$x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} -e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} = -2\cos\omega$$

$$g(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \longleftrightarrow G(j\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega} - 2\cos\omega$$

$$g(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$



$$g(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

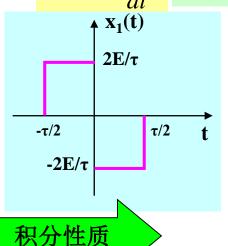


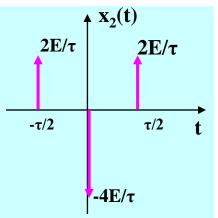
傅里叶变换的性质 (O-5) $x(\tau)d\tau \overset{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$ $x(t) = \begin{cases} E(1-\frac{\tau}{2}|t|), |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, else \end{cases}$

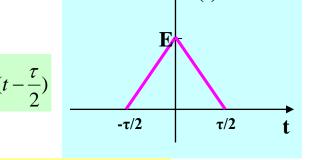
求如图三角脉冲信号的Fourier变换。

解:方法一:用微分和积分性质求取

$$\frac{x_1(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}}{dt} x_2(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{2E}{\tau} \delta(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - \frac{4E}{\tau} \delta(t) + \frac{2E}{\tau} \delta(t - \frac{\tau}{2})$$







$$\delta(t-t_0) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$x_{2}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{2}(j\omega) = \frac{2E}{\tau} e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - \frac{4E}{\tau} + \frac{2E}{\tau} e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2E}{\tau} (e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}})^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{8E}{\tau} \sin^{2}(\frac{\omega\tau}{4})$$

$$x_{1}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_{1}(j\omega) = \frac{X_{2}(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X_{2}(0)\delta(\omega) = -\frac{8E}{\tau} \frac{\sin^{2}(\frac{\omega\tau}{4})}{j\omega}$$
积分性质
$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 8E \frac{\sin^{2}(\frac{\omega\tau}{4})}{\sigma^{2}}$$

$$x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j} \quad \sin \frac{\omega}{4} \tau = \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau} - e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau}}{2j}$$

$$\sin\frac{\omega}{4}\tau = \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau} - e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau}}{2j}$$

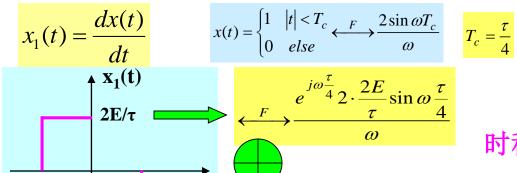
$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{8E}{\tau} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega t}{4})}{\omega^2}$$

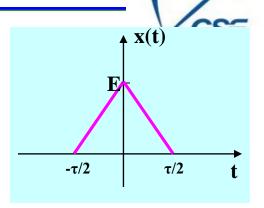


傅里叶变换的性质 (O-4)

例:求如图三角脉冲信号的Fourier变换.

解:方法二:微分、时移、线性,最后利用积分性质求取





时移
$$x(t-t_0) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} 2 \cdot \frac{-2E}{\tau} \sin \omega \frac{\tau}{4}}{\omega} = \frac{4E}{\tau \omega} \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} \right) \sin \omega \frac{\tau}{4}$$

积分性质

 $-2E/\tau$

 $-\tau/2$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} \cdot \frac{4E}{\tau\omega} \left(e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{4}}\right) \sin\omega\frac{\tau}{4}$$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{8E}{\tau} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega t}{4})}{\omega^2}$$



$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{8E}{\tau} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega\tau}{4})}{\omega^2}$$

$$x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j} \quad \sin \frac{\omega}{4} \tau = \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau} - e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau}}{2j}$$

 $\tau/2$

$$\sin\frac{\omega}{4}\tau = \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau} - e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}\tau}}{2j}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(6-5)

例:求符号函数sgn(t)的Fourier变换。

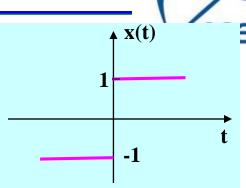
解:

$$sgn(t) = u(t) - u(-t) = 2O_d\{u(t)\}\$$

方法一:

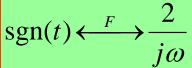
$$u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$





由实信号的共轭对称性得:

(虚部由函数的奇部贡献)

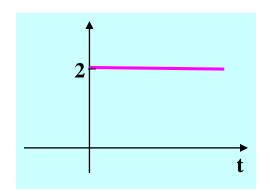


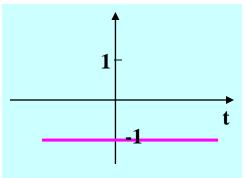
$$O_d\{u(t)\} = \frac{1}{2}\{u(t) - u(-t)\}$$

同样利用共轭对称性得:

$$1 = u(t) + u(-t) = 2Ev\{u(t)\} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

方法二: $\operatorname{sgn}(t) = 2u(t) - 1$





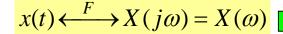
$$u(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$
 $1 \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$
利用线性性质得:

 $\operatorname{sgn}(t) = 2u(t) - 1 \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2}{j\omega}$



傅里叶变换的性质(7-1)







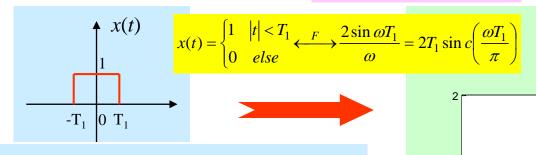
$$X(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

回顾

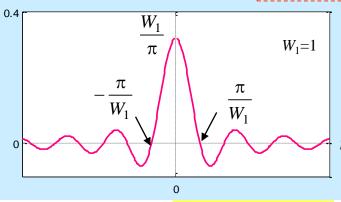
若x(t)为偶函数,则

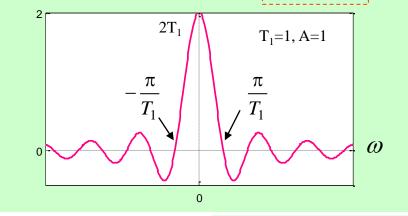
$$X(t) \stackrel{\mathrm{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(\omega)$$

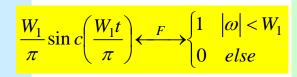
 $X(j\omega) =$

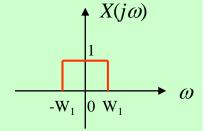


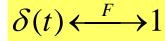
$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(W_1 t)}{\pi t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2\sin(W_1 t)}{t} \right]$$













$$1 \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$



傅里叶变换的性质(7-2)



(7) 对偶性

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) = X(\omega)$$
 $X(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(-\omega)$



$$X(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

证明 由傅里叶反变换得

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

将上式的自变量t替换为-t,有

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

将t和 ω 互换,得

$$x(-\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

例: 求**x(t)**的Fourier变换 $x(t) = \frac{2}{t^2+1}$

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{t^2 + 1}$$

解: 已知

$$e^{-a|t|} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} = 1$$

$$e^{-|t|} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{t^2 + 1} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi e^{-|-\omega|} = 2\pi e^{-|\omega|}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(7-3)



$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) = X(\omega)$$
 $X(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(-\omega)$

重要对偶关系式

$$S(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} 1 \qquad \qquad 1 \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} 2\pi S(\omega)$$

$$x(t-t_0) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftarrow} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega) \qquad \qquad e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftarrow} X(j(\omega-\omega_0))$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T_c \\ 0 & else \end{cases} \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} 2T_c \sin c \left(\frac{\omega T_c}{\pi}\right) \qquad \qquad \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sin c \left(\frac{\omega_c t}{\pi}\right) \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} j\omega X(j\omega) \qquad \qquad -jtx(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)S(\omega) \qquad \qquad -\frac{1}{jt} x(t) + \pi x(0)S(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftarrow} \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} X(j\tau) d\tau$$

熟悉常用信号的变换对,利用对偶关系往往可简化F变换。



傅里叶变换的性质(8-1)



(8) 帕斯瓦尔定理(Parseval's Relation) —能量守恒

$$x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$



$$X(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(j\omega) \qquad \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

信号在时域拥有的总能量 = 频谱在单位频率内能量 $(|X(j\omega)|^2/2\pi)$ 的总和

证明:
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega)e^{-i\omega t}$$



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

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



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X^*(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega \right) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X^*(j\omega) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right) d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X^*(j\omega) X(j\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

对于周期信号:

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |a_k|^2$$

周期信号平均功率 = 各谐波频率分量平均功率之和



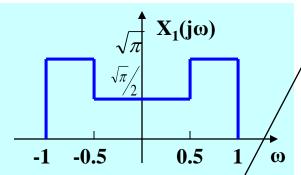


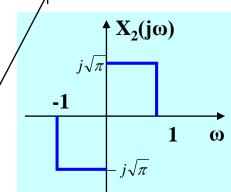
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

已知 $X_1(j\omega)$ 和 $X_2(j\omega)$.

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| x_1(t) \right|^2 dt$$

$$D = \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0}$$





解:

(1)
$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_1(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-1}^{-0.5} \pi d\omega + \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \pi /4 d\omega + \int_{0.5}^{1} \pi d\omega \right) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega X_2(j\omega)$$



$$\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} j\omega X_2(j\omega) \qquad \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} j\omega X_2(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

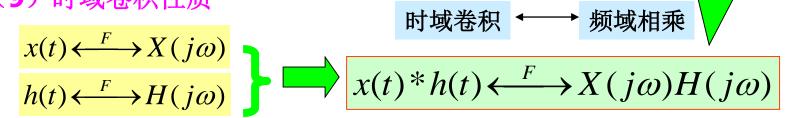
$$\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} j\omega X_2(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} j\omega X_2(j\omega) d\omega$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-1}^{0} \sqrt{\pi} \omega d\omega + \int_{0}^{1} -\sqrt{\pi} \omega d\omega \right) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(9-1)

频域系统分析

(9) 时域卷积性质



证明:从FT定义推导

$$x(t)*h(t) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x(t)*h(t))e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau)e^{-j\omega t} dt d\tau$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau)e^{-j\omega \tau} H(j\omega)d\tau \qquad \text{时移性质}$$
$$= X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$$

对于周期信号:

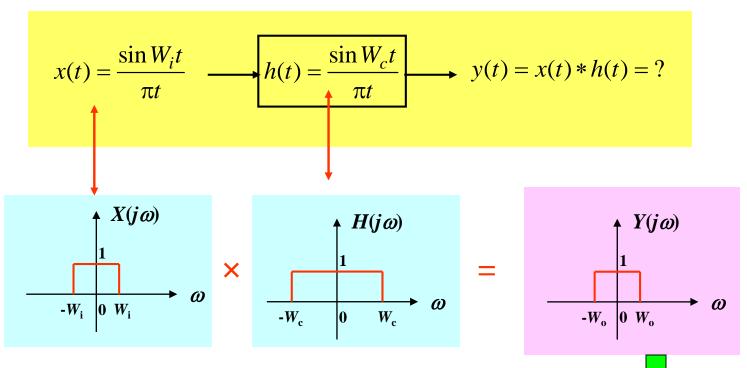
$$\begin{array}{c}
x(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k \\
h(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k
\end{array}$$



傅里叶变换的性质(9-2)



例:



注意到: 在此应用时域卷积性质会使问题的求解变得容易。

$$W_{o} = \min(W_{i}, W_{c})$$

$$FT^{-1}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\sin W_{o}t}{\pi t}$$



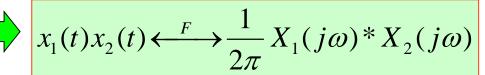
傅里叶变换的性质(10-1)



(**10**) 调制性质(频域卷积) 一个信号被另一个信号相乘,可以理解为用 个信号去调制另一个信号的振幅—调制性质

$$x_1(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_1(j\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_2(j\omega)$$



证明:可以直接用定义证明, 也可以用对偶性证明

$$x_1(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_1(j\omega)$$
 对偶性质

$$X_{1}(jt) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x_{1}(-\omega)$$

$$X_{2}(jt) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x_{2}(-\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X_2(j\omega)$$
 对偶性质

$$X_2(jt) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x_2(-\omega)$$

$$X_1(jt)*X_2(jt) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 4\pi^2 x_1(-\omega) x_2(-\omega)$$
 对偶性质

$$4\pi^2 x_1(-t)x_2(-t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi X_1(-j\omega) * X_2(-j\omega)$$

时域反褶⇒频域反褶

$$x(-t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} X(-j\omega)$$

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$





傅里叶变换的性质(10-2)



$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$

例:已知s(t)的频谱 $S(j\omega)$, $p(t)=\cos\omega_0 t$,求

x(t)=s(t)p(t)的频谱。

 $\omega_0 > \omega_1$

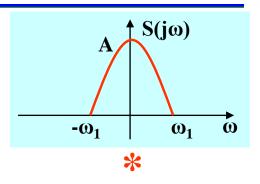
解法一:应用调制性质

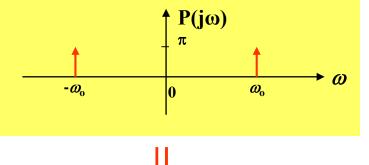
FT

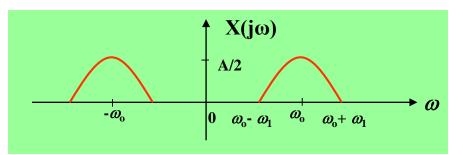
$$P(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ S(j\omega) * \left[\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + S[j(\omega + \omega_0)] \right\}$$







调制

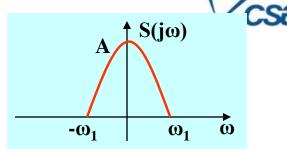
说明: s(t)被余弦信号相乘后, s(t)的信息全部搬移到较高的频率中去, 但其信息被保留



傅里叶变换的性质(10-3)

例: 已知s(t)的频谱 $S(j\omega)$, $p(t)=\cos\omega_0 t$, 求 $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{t})\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{t})$ 的频谱。 $\omega_0 > \omega_1$

解法二: 应用频移性质



$$x(t) = s(t) p(t) = s(t) \cos \omega_0 t = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} s(t) + e^{-j\omega_0 t} s(t)}{2}$$
$$e^{j\omega_0 t} s(t) \longleftrightarrow S[j(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} s(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} S[j(\omega - \omega_0)]$$



$$x(t) = s(t)p(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2} \left(S[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + S[j(\omega + \omega_0)] \right)$$

结论:信号s(t)与余弦信号相乘之后,虽然信号中包含的信息全部都搬 移到较高的频率中去,但是s(t)的全部信息被原封不动地保留下来。



傅里叶变换的性质(10-4)



$$x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) \stackrel{F}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} X_{1}(j\omega) * X_{2}(j\omega)$$

$$p(t) = \cos(\omega_{0}t)$$

$$P(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - \omega)$$

$$p(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

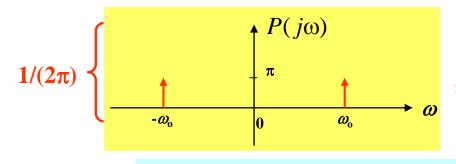
$$P(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

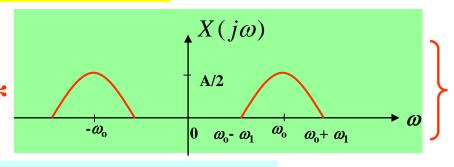
若再令
$$g(t) = x(t)p(t)$$
, 求S(j\omega).

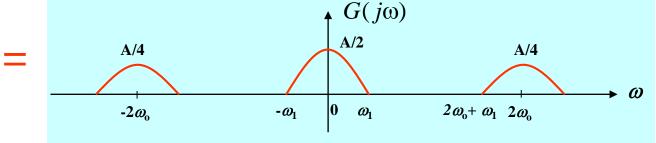
若再令
$$g(t) = x(t)p(t)$$
 , 求 $S(j\omega)$. $X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \{S[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + S[j(\omega + \omega_0)]\}$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ X(j\omega) * P(j\omega) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + X(j(\omega + \omega_0)) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} S[j(\omega - 2\omega_0)] + \frac{1}{4} S[j(\omega + 2\omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2} S(j\omega)$$





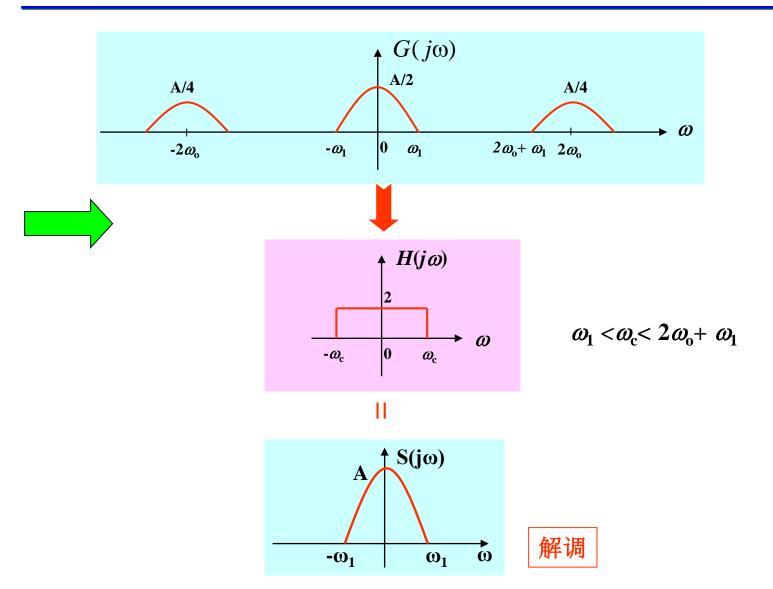






傅里叶变换的性质(10-5)







傅里叶变换的性质(10-6)

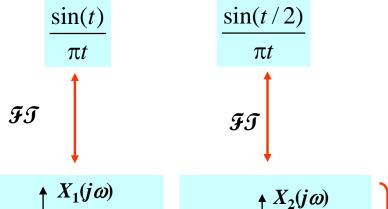


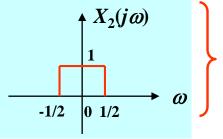
例: 已知

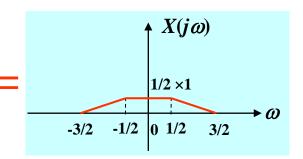
$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(t)\sin(t/2)}{\pi t^2} , \Re X(j\omega).$$

解:

$$x(t) = \pi \cdot \frac{\sin(t)}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$$









课后作业



- ➤ 作业一: P99
 - -23 (1) ,25,28,33
 - -63, 64 (MATLAB)

- > 课后预习内容:
 - -拉普拉斯变换