

§4.5 傅里叶变换的性质

线性

奇偶性

对称性

尺度变换

时移特性

频移特性

卷积定理

时域微分和积分

频域微分和积分

相关定理

常用函数傅里叶变换对

$$g_{\tau}(t) \longleftrightarrow \tau Sa(\omega \frac{\tau}{2})$$
 $e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$
 $e^{-\alpha |t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$
 $\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1$

$$\delta'(t) \longleftrightarrow j\omega$$

$$1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$
 $sgn(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega}$

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

一、线性性质(Linear Property)

若
$$f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega), \ f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$$
则: $[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)]$
证明:
$$\mathcal{F}[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} af_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} bf_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)$$





线性性质举例

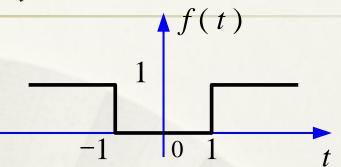
例:图示f(t)的频谱 $F(j\omega) = ?$

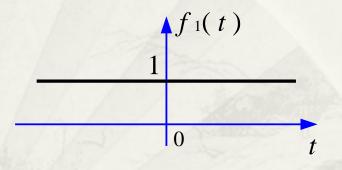
解:
$$f(t) = f_1(t) - g_2(t)$$

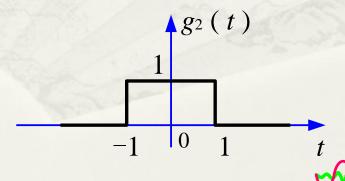
$$f_1(t) = 1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$g_2(t) \longleftrightarrow 2Sa(\omega)$$

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega) - 2Sa(\omega)$$









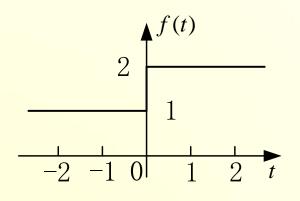


求如图所示信号的傅里叶变换

$$\Lambda \qquad \pi \delta(w) + \frac{1}{jw}$$

$$B 2\pi\delta(w) + \frac{2}{jw}$$

$$3\pi\delta(w) + \frac{1}{jw}$$



提交



二、奇偶虚实性(Parity)(5版删)

若f(t)是实函数,且

$$f(t) \leftarrow F(j\omega) = |F(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = R(\omega) + jI(\omega)$$

则: ✓ 任意实函数

- $R(\omega) = R(-\omega)$; $I(\omega) = -I(-\omega)$
- $|F(j\omega)| = |F(-j\omega)|$; $\varphi(\omega) = -\varphi(-\omega)$
- $F(j\omega) = F^*(-j\omega)$ (实函数特性)
- ✓ 实&偶函数
 - $F(j\omega) = R(\omega)$, $I(\omega) = 0$
- ✓ 实&奇函数
 - $F(j\omega) = jI(\omega)$, $R(\omega) = 0$





实函数f(t) 满足f(t) = f(-t),它的傅里叶变换一 定是()

- 实部为0
- 虚部为0
- 实虚部都不为0
- 以上都不是

三、对称性(Symmetrical Property)

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$
 则: $F(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$

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

式 (1) $t \rightarrow \omega$, $\omega \rightarrow t$ 则:

$$f(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jt)e^{j\omega t}dt \qquad (2)$$

式 (2) $\omega \rightarrow -\omega$ 则:

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

$$\therefore F(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$





对称性举例

例:
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega) = ?$$

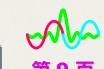
$$\begin{array}{ll}
\overset{\text{price}}{\text{m:}} & :: e^{-\alpha|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} & :: e^{-|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{1 + \omega^2} \\
& :: \frac{2}{1 + t^2} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi e^{-|\omega|} & \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \longleftrightarrow \pi e^{-|\omega|}
\end{array}$$

练习:
$$\frac{sint}{t} \longleftrightarrow$$
? $\frac{1}{1+jt} \longleftrightarrow$? $\frac{1}{1-jt} \longleftrightarrow$? $t+\frac{1}{t} \longleftrightarrow$?

$$\delta'(t) \longleftrightarrow j\omega \quad sgn(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega} \quad e^{-\alpha t}\varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$g_{\tau}(t) \longleftrightarrow \tau Sa(\omega \frac{\tau}{2})$$

$$g_{\tau}(t) \longleftrightarrow \tau Sa(\omega \frac{\tau}{2})$$





$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$
 对应的傅里叶变换结果为:

- $-j\pi sgn(\omega)$
- $j\pi sgn(\omega)$
- $j2\pi sgn(\omega)$
- $-j2\pi sgn(\omega)$

求
$$f(t) = \frac{2}{1+t^2}$$
 的傅里叶变换:

- $e^{-|\omega|}$
- $2\pi e^{-|\omega|}$
- $e^{|\omega|}$
- $2\pi e^{|\omega|}$

四、尺度变换性质(Scaling Transform Property)

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$

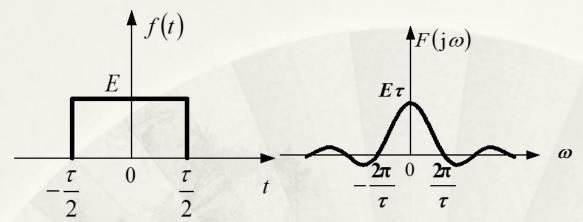
则:
$$f(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F(j\frac{\omega}{a})$$
 其中 a 为非零的实常数。

特例:
$$a = -1$$
时, $f(-t) \leftarrow F(-j\omega)$

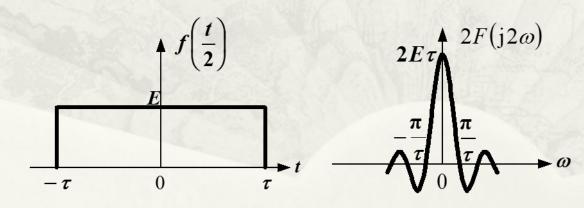
证明提示: 从定义出发,做变量代换令 $\tau = at$, 分a > 0

和a < 0两种情况讨论

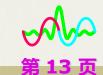
尺度变换的意义



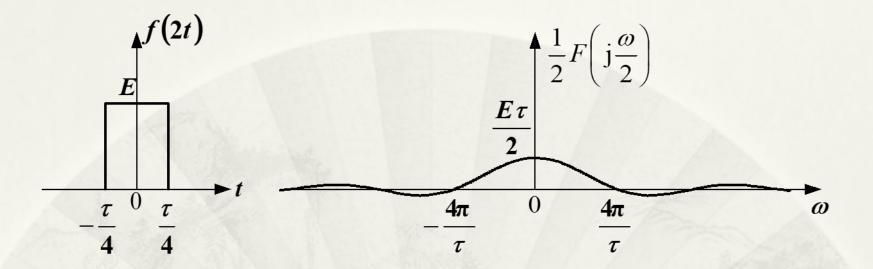
(1) 0 < a < 1时域扩展,频带压缩。



脉冲持续时间增加*a*倍,变化慢了,信 号在频域的频带压 缩*a*倍。高频分量减 少,幅度上升*a*倍。

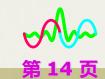


(2) a > 1时域压缩,频域扩展a倍。



持续时间短,变化快。信号在频域高频分量增加,频带展宽,各分量的幅度下降a倍。

(3) a = -1时域反转,频域也反转。



尺度变换举例

例:
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{jt-1} \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega) = ?$$

解: $e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \leftarrow \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$

利用对称性,有

$$\frac{1}{1+it} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi e^{\omega} \varepsilon(-\omega) \quad F(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

利用尺度变换,有

$$\frac{1}{1-it} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi e^{-\omega} \varepsilon(\omega) \qquad f(-t) \longleftrightarrow F(-j\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{it-1} \longleftrightarrow -2\pi e^{-\omega} \varepsilon(\omega)$$





五、时移特性(Time shifting Property)

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$

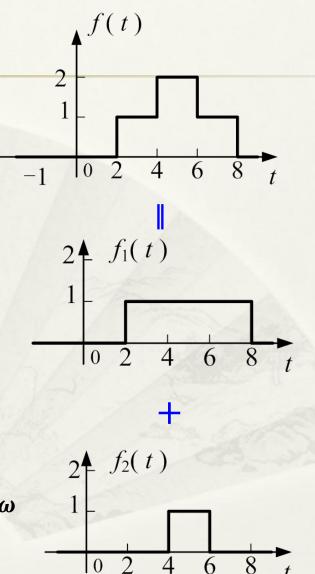
則 $f(t-t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{-j\omega t_0} F(j\omega)$ 其中 t_0 为实常数。
证明: $\mathcal{F}[f(t-t_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-t_0) e^{-j\omega t} dt$
 $= e^{-j\omega t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \quad (\tau = t - t_0)$
 $= e^{-j\omega t_0} F(j\omega)$

例1: 图示f(t)的频谱 $F(j\omega) = ?$

解:
$$f_1(t) = g_6(t-5)$$

 $f_2(t) = g_2(t-5)$
 $f(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$
 $g_6(t-5) \longleftrightarrow 6Sa(3\omega)e^{-j5\omega}$
 $g_2(t-5) \longleftrightarrow 2Sa(\omega)e^{-j5\omega}$

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = [6Sa(3\omega) + 2Sa(\omega)] e^{-j5\omega}$$



例2: $f(t) \leftarrow F(j\omega)$, 求 $f(at-b) \leftarrow ?$

解: 先平移再尺度变换:

$$f(t-b) \leftarrow \rightarrow e^{-j\omega b}F(j\omega)$$

$$f(at-b) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|}e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}b}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})$$

或者先尺度变换,再平移:

$$f(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})$$

$$f(at-b) = f\left[a\left(t-\frac{b}{a}\right)\right] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|}e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}b}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})$$

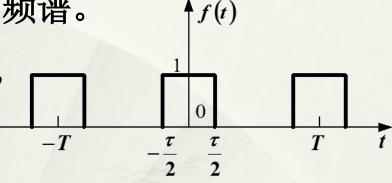


例3: 求图 (a) 所示三脉冲信号的频谱。

解: $\Diamond f_0(t)$ 表示矩形单脉冲信号,

其频谱表示为 $F_0(j\omega)$

则:
$$F_0(j\omega) = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$



(a)三脉冲信号的波形

$$f(t) = f_0(t) + f_0(t+T) + f_0(t-T)$$

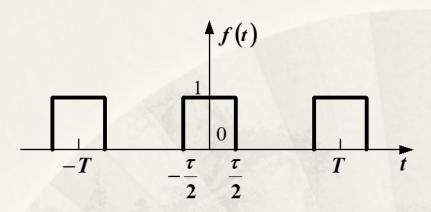
根据时移性质可知:

$$F(j\omega) = F_0(j\omega) + F_0(j\omega)e^{j\omega T} + F_0(j\omega) e^{-j\omega T}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) [1 + 2cos(\omega T)]$$

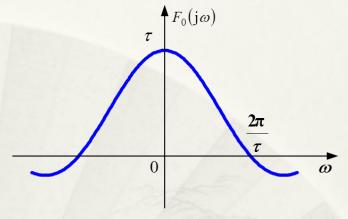




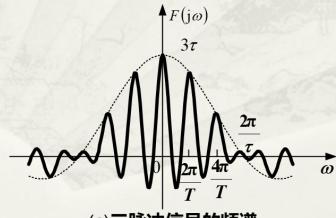


(a)三脉冲信号的波形

脉冲个数增多,频谱包络不变,带宽不变。



(b) 单脉冲信号的频谱



(c)**三脉冲信号的**频谱





六、频移特性(Frequency Shifting Property)

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$

则:
$$e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t) = F[j(\omega - \omega_0)]$$
 其中 ω_0 为实常数。

证明:
$$F[e^{j\omega_0 t}f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega_0 t}f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j(\omega-\omega_0)t}dt$$
$$= F[j(\omega-\omega_0)]$$

例1:
$$f(t) = e^{j3t} \leftarrow F(j\omega) = ?$$

解: $1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$ $e^{j3t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega-3)$





频移特性举例

例:已知矩形调幅信号 $f(t) = Eg_{\tau}(t)cos(\omega_0 t)$ 其中, $g_{\tau}(t)$ 为矩形脉冲信号, τ 为脉宽,

求其频谱函数

解:
$$g_{\tau}(t) \leftarrow G_{\tau}(j\omega) = \tau Sa(\frac{\omega \tau}{2})$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2}Eg_{\tau}(t)(e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

 $-\frac{\tau}{2}$ 0 $\frac{\tau}{2}$ t

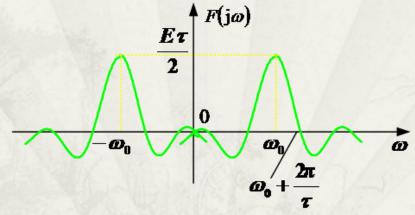
f(t)

(a)矩形调幅信号的波形

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2}EG_{\tau}[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2}EG_{\tau}[j(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

调幅信号的频谱为包络线的频谱一分为二,向左向右

各平移ωο



$$f(t)cos\omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow rac{1}{2}F[j(\omega+\omega_0)]+rac{1}{2}F[j(\omega-\omega_0)]$$
 $f(t)sin\omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow rac{j}{2}F[j(\omega+\omega_0)]-rac{j}{2}F[j(\omega-\omega_0)]$





已知 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$, 则 $f(3-2t)e^{j4t} \leftrightarrow ($

$$\frac{1}{2}F(-j\frac{\omega-4}{2})e^{-j\frac{3(\omega-4)}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}F(j\frac{\omega+4}{2})e^{j\frac{3(\omega+4)}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}F(-j\frac{\omega-4}{2})e^{-j\frac{3(\omega-4)}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}F(j\frac{\omega+4}{2})e^{j\frac{3(\omega+4)}{2}}$$



七、卷积性质(Convolution Property)

时域卷积:

若
$$f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)$$
, $f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$

则
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$$

频域卷积:

若
$$f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega), f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$$

证明:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

交换积分 次序

$$\mathcal{F}\{f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{1}(\tau) f_{2}(t-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

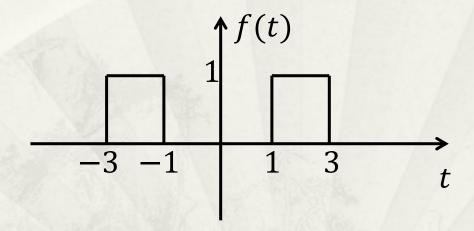
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{1}(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{2}(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{1}(\tau) F_{2}(j\omega) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \qquad \text{时移特性}$$

$$\therefore f_1(t) * f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$$

时域卷积举例

例:求信号f(t)的傅里叶变换。



解:
$$f(t) = g_2(t) * [\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = 2Sa(\omega) \left(e^{j2\omega} + e^{-j2\omega}\right) = 4Sa(\omega)\cos(2\omega)$$

频域卷积举例

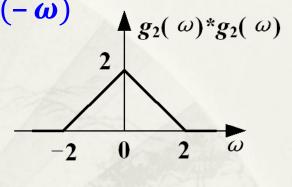
例: 求信号
$$f(t) = \left(\frac{sint}{t}\right)^2$$
的傅里叶变换。

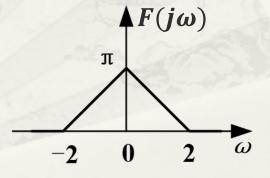
$$2Sa(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi g_2(-\omega)$$

$$\therefore Sa(t) \longleftrightarrow \pi g_2(\omega)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{sint}{t}\right)^{2} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi g_{2}(\omega)] * [\pi g_{2}(\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [g_{2}(\omega)] * [g_{2}(\omega)]$$

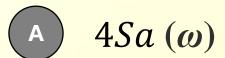


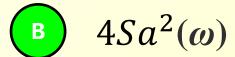




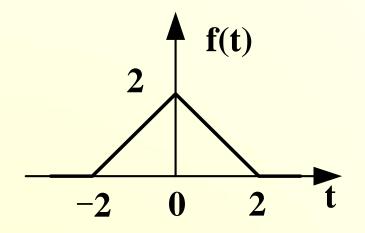
KASIDI

图示 f(t) 的频谱 $F(j\omega) = ?$





- $2Sa^2(\omega)$
- $2Sa(\omega)$



八 时域的微分和积分

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$

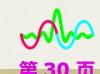
则:
$$f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x)dx \longleftrightarrow \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega} \qquad F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)dt$$

证明:
$$f^{(n)}(t) = \delta^{(n)}(t) * f(t) \longleftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$$

$$f^{(-1)}(t) = \varepsilon(t) * f(t) \leftarrow \int \left[\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right] F(j\omega)$$

$$= \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$





$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x)dx \longleftrightarrow \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$

使用注意事项:对某些函数,虽然f(t) = g'(t)

但有可能:
$$g(t) \neq \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x) dx$$

证明:
$$f(t) = g'(t) = \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$$
 则: $dg(t) = f(t)dt$

两边积分:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} dg(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x) dx = g(t) - g(-\infty)$$





已知
$$f'(t) = F_1(j\omega)$$
, 那么: $f(t) \leftarrow F(j\omega)$?

时域积分定理推论:

若
$$f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow F_n(j\omega)$$
, and $f(-\infty) + f(\infty) = 0$ 那么:
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{F_n(j\omega)}{(j\omega)^n}$$

时域微积分特性举例

例1: 求信号
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t^2}$$
 的傅里叶变换。

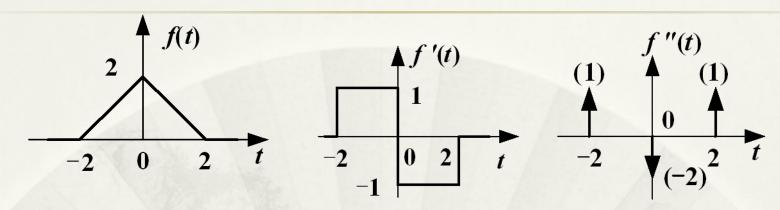
$$sgn(t) \leftarrow \frac{2}{j\omega} \qquad F(jt) \leftarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\frac{2}{jt} \leftarrow 2\pi sgn(-\omega) \qquad \frac{1}{t} \leftarrow -j\pi sgn(\omega)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \longleftrightarrow -(j\omega)j\pi sgn(\omega) = \pi\omega sgn(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^2} \longleftrightarrow -\pi \omega sgn(\omega) = -\pi |\omega|$$

例2: 求信号 f(t)如下图所示,求其傅里叶变换。



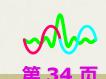
解:
$$f''(t) = \delta(t+2) - 2\delta(t) + \delta(t-2)$$

$$F_2(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f''(t)] = e^{j2\omega} - 2 + e^{-j2\omega} = 2\cos(2\omega) - 2$$

$$: f(-\infty) + f(\infty) = 0 : F(j\omega) = \frac{F_2(j\omega)}{(j\omega)^2} = \frac{2 - 2\cos(2\omega)}{\omega^2}$$

思考下面计算可行否?

$$d\varepsilon(t)/dt = \delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1 : \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow 1/j\omega$$





例3: 求信号 $g_1(t)$ 如下图所示,求其傅里叶变换。

$$f(t) = g'_1(t)$$

$$(2)$$

$$-1$$

$$0$$

$$-1$$

解:
$$f(t) = 2\delta(t+1) \leftarrow F(j\omega) = 2e^{j\omega}$$

$$g_1(-\infty) = 0, \quad \therefore g_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx$$

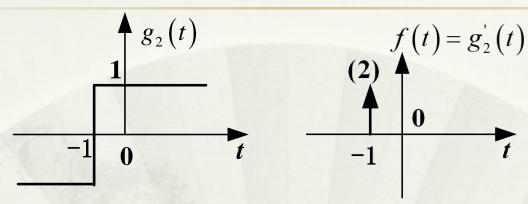
根据
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x)dx \longleftrightarrow \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$

$$\therefore G_1(j\omega) = \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{2e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} = 2\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{2e^{j\omega}}{j\omega}$$





例4: 求信号 $g_2(t)$ 如下图所示,求其傅里叶变换。



解:
$$f(t) = 2\delta(t+1) \leftarrow F(j\omega) = 2e^{j\omega}$$

$$\therefore g_2(-\infty) \neq 0, \qquad \therefore \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx = g_2(t) - g_2(-\infty)$$

$$2\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{2e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} = G_2(j\omega) - 2\pi g_2(-\infty)\delta(\omega) \ G_2(j\omega) = \frac{2e^{j\omega}}{j\omega}$$

或者利用时域积分定理的推论

$$g_2(-\infty) + g_2(\infty) = 0$$
 直接得到结果



九 频域的微分和积分

若
$$f(t) \leftarrow F(j\omega)$$

则:
$$(-jt)^n f(t) \leftarrow F^{(n)}(j\omega)$$

$$\pi f(0)\delta(t) + \frac{f(t)}{-jt} \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(jx)dx$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega$$

频域微积分特性举例

例1: 求信号 $f(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 的傅里叶变换。

解:
$$\varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} (-jt)^n f(t) \longleftrightarrow F^{(n)}(j\omega)$$
$$-jt\varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right]$$
$$t\varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow j\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

思考下面算法可行否?

$$t\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right] \times \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right]$$
 $\delta(\omega)\delta(\omega)$ 无定义



十 相关定理

若
$$f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)$$
 , $f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$, $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$ 则:
$$\mathcal{F}[R_{12}(\tau)] = F_1(j\omega) \, F_2^*(j\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[R_{21}(\tau)] = F_1^*(j\omega) F_2(j\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[R(\tau)] = |F(j\omega)|^2$$