

信号与系统:连续信号的正交分解

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连续信号的正交分解

本章内容:

◆分析周期信号(利用傅里叶级数)

——谐波分析法

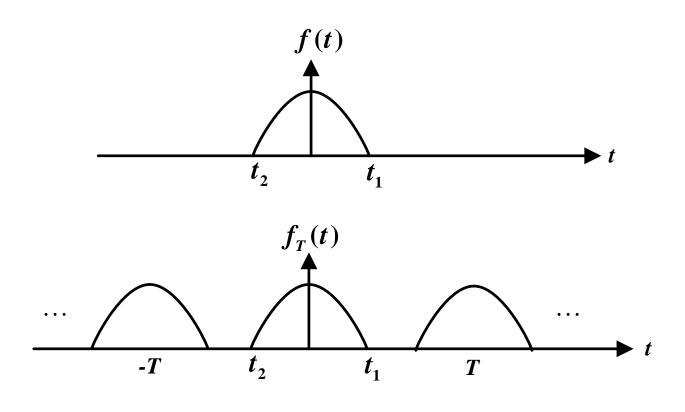
♦分析非周期信号 $(T\rightarrow \infty)$

——傅里叶变换

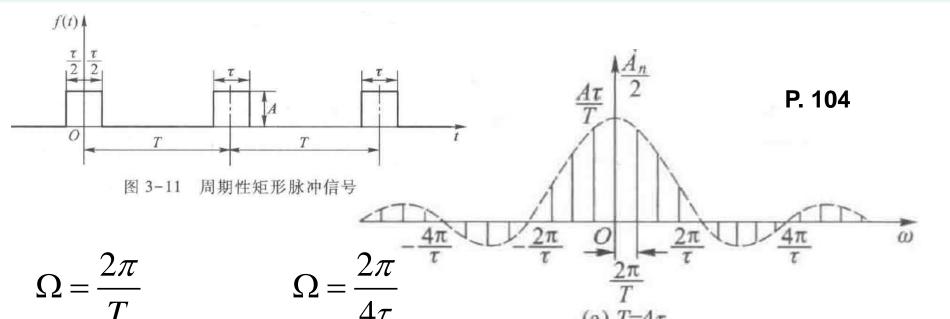
延拓目的:

 \diamondsuit 分析系统的I/O特性,并用频率方法求 $r_{zi}(t)$

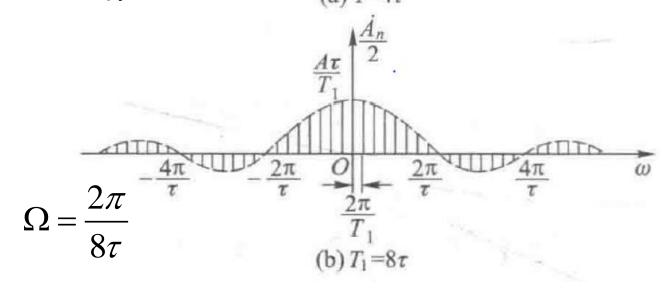
一、傅里叶变换(Fourier Transform, 记作FT)导出



$$f(t) = \lim_{T \to \infty} f_T(t)$$

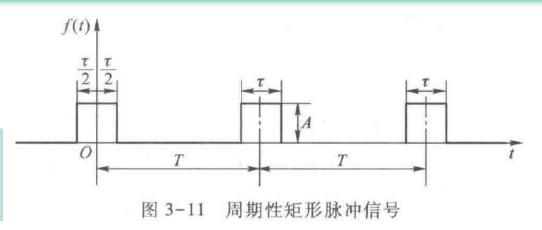


定义谱线间隔!

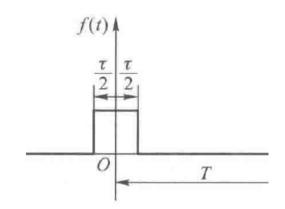


$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega t}$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt$$



$$TF_n = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t)e^{-jn\Omega t} dt$$



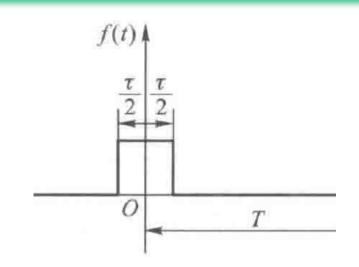
$$T \to \infty \Longrightarrow \Omega \to 0, n\Omega \to w$$

$$TF_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-jwt}dt = F(jw)$$

傅里叶变换!!

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\Omega t}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} TF_n e^{jn\Omega t} \frac{1}{T}$$



$$T \to \infty \Longrightarrow TF_n = F(jw), \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\Omega}{2\pi}, \Omega \to dw$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(jw)e^{jwt} \frac{dw}{2\pi}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jw)e^{jwt}dw$$

傅里叶逆变换!!

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \stackrel{\triangle}{=} F[f(t)] \qquad \qquad -f(t)的FT$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega \stackrel{\triangle}{=} F^{-1}[F(j\omega)] \qquad -F(j\omega) \cap FT$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) \qquad \qquad - \text{ 傅里叶变换对}$$

意义:

1.由
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$
 ——非周期信号 $f(t)$ 的频域分解式

2.
$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T \to \infty} TF_n = \lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} F_n = \lim_{\Delta f \to 0} \frac{F_n}{\Delta f}$$

 $F(j\omega)$ 称为频谱密度,简称频谱

 $F(j\omega)$ 与 F_n (周期信号频谱)的区别:

 F_n 是谐波离散的,代表各分量绝对大小 $F(j\omega)$ 是连续的,代表各分量相对大小

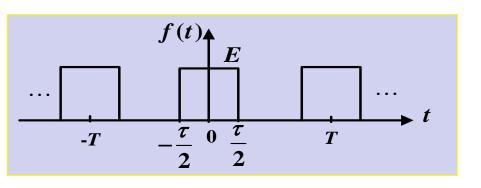
$$F(j\omega) = |F(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

 $|F(j\omega)| \sim \omega$ ——幅度频谱 反映各分量相对大小的关系 $\varphi(\omega) \sim \omega$ ——相位频谱反映各分量的初始相位 $|F(j\omega)|$ 和 $\varphi(\omega)$ 随 ω 的变化规律分别称为信号的幅频特性和相频特性

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

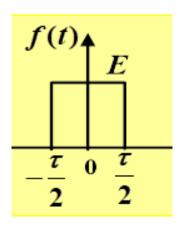
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

典型信号的傅里叶变换:矩形窗



$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{E\tau}{T} Sa(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2}) e^{jn\Omega t}$$

$$F_n = \frac{E\tau}{T} Sa(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2})$$

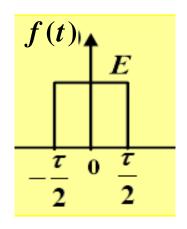


$$TF_n = E\tau Sa(\frac{n\Omega\tau}{2})$$

$$T \to \infty \Longrightarrow \Omega \to 0, n\Omega \to w$$

$$TF_n = F(jw) = E\tau Sa(\frac{w\tau}{2})$$

典型信号的傅里叶变换:矩形窗



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

$$F(j\omega) = E \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \implies F(j\omega) = E \frac{e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}}{-j\omega}$$

$$F(j\omega) = E \frac{2\sin\left(\omega \frac{\tau}{2}\right)}{\omega} \implies F(j\omega) = E\tau Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

其频域分解式:
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E \tau Sa(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}) e^{j\omega t} dw$$

典型信号的傅里叶变换:矩形窗

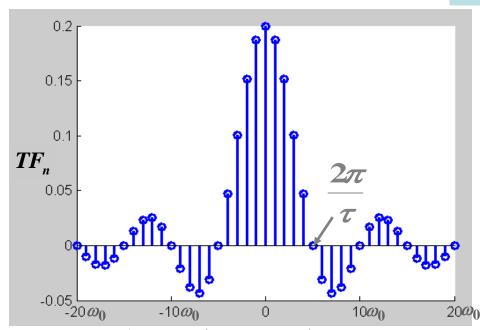
矩形脉冲信号的频谱: $G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \cdot Sa$

$$G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \cdot Sa\left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}\right)$$

 $p(t) = G_{\tau}(t)$ \uparrow $-\tau/2 \quad 0 \quad \tau/2 \qquad t$

周期矩形脉冲的傅里叶级数:

$$F_n = \frac{\tau}{T} Sa\left(\frac{n\Omega \tau}{2}\right)$$



周期矩形脉冲的傅里叶级数

非周期门信号的傅立叶变换

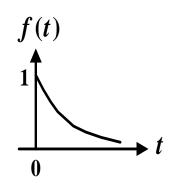
周期信号的频谱是对应的非周期信号频谱的离散抽样; 而非周期信号的频谱是对应的周期信号频谱的包络。

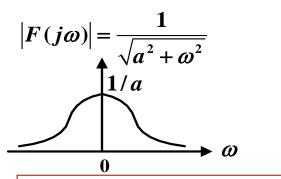
单边指数信号的傅里叶变换

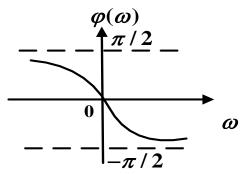
$$f(t) = e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)$$
 $(a > 0)$ $Give F(j\omega)$

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \implies F(j\omega) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at}e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{-a - j\omega} \left[e^{(-a - j\omega)\infty} - e^{(-a - j\omega)0} \right] \Longrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$







$$cos(\varphi) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + w^2}} > 0, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

单位冲激信号的频谱

求单位冲激信号 $\delta(t)$ 的频谱密度函数,并写出它的频域分解式

$$F(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$F(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega 0}dt$$

$$F(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)dt = 1$$

$$F(j\omega)$$

$$\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1$$

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

 $\delta(t)$ 的频谱包含了所有频率分量,且各个频率分量的幅度、相位完全相同。故称为白色谱。联想白色的光!

单位阶跃信号的频谱

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \qquad F(j\omega) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 1 \times e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

积分不满足绝对可积条件:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$

借助已有函数的频谱的近似。

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

$$a \to 0, e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) \to \varepsilon(t),$$

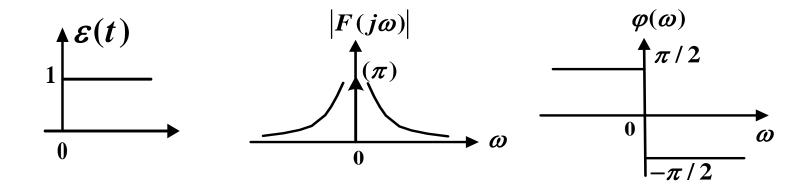
$$\frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \to \begin{cases} 0, \omega \neq 0 \\ \infty, \omega = 0 \end{cases}, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \pi, \frac{\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2} \to \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\arctan(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \qquad \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

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

单位阶跃信号的频谱

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



$$j=e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

典型信号的傅里叶变换对

单边指数函数
$$e^{-at} \mathcal{E}(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+j\omega}, \quad a>0$$

单位矩形窗/们函数
$$G_{\tau}(t) \longleftrightarrow \tau Sa(\frac{\omega \tau}{2})$$

冲激函数
$$\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1$$

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