知识点K2.19

# LTI离散系统的频率响应

#### 主要内容:

离散系统的频率响应

#### 基本要求:

掌握离散系统的频率响应



#### K2.19 LTI离散系统的频率响应

若LTI因果离散系统的系统函数 H(z) 的收敛域包含单位圆,( $|z|>\alpha,\alpha<1$ ),则  $H(e^{j\Omega T})$ 称为频率响应。

$$H(e^{j\Omega T}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\Omega T}}$$

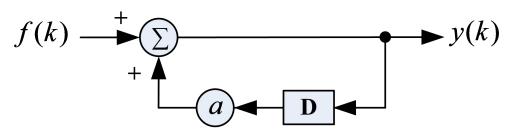
$$H(e^{j\Omega T}) = |H(e^{j\Omega T})| e^{j\varphi(\Omega T)}$$

 $|H(e^{j\Omega T})|$  称为系统的幅频响应;

 $\varphi(\Omega T)$  称为系统的相频响应;

说明:  $H(e^{j\Omega T})$ 表示系统对不同频率  $\Omega T$  的正弦序列的稳态响应特性; 是  $\Omega T$  的连续周期函数,周期为 $2\pi$ 。

例1 如图系统,f(k)为因果信号, $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,求 $H(e^{j\Omega T})$ 



解: 系统差分方程为:

$$y(k) - ay(k-1) = f(k)$$

求出系统函数H(z):

$$Y_{zs}(z) - az^{-1}Y_{zs}(z) = F(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}, \quad |z| > a$$



$$|z| > a, 0 < a < 1$$
 收敛域含单位圆,系统的频率响应为:

$$H(e^{j\Omega T}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\Omega T}} = \frac{e^{j\Omega T}}{e^{j\Omega T} - a}$$

$$|H(e^{j\Omega T})| = \frac{1}{|e^{j\Omega T} - a|} = \frac{1}{|\cos \Omega T + j\sin \Omega T - a|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\cos \Omega T - a)^2 + \sin^2 \Omega T}}$$

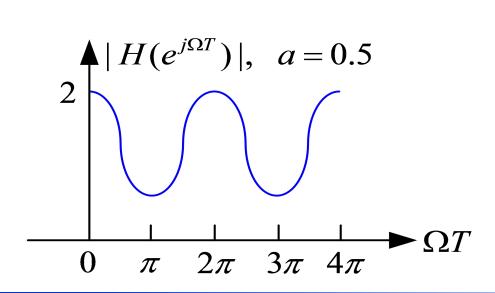
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+a^2) - 2a\cos \Omega T}}$$

幅频响应曲线:  $(\Omega T 称为数字角频率,可记为 <math>\theta$ )

$$\Omega T = 0, \quad |H(e^{j\Omega T})| = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\Omega T = \pi, \quad |H(e^{j\Omega T})| = \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$\Omega T = 2\pi, \quad |H(e^{j\Omega T})| = \frac{1}{1-a}$$



# 例2 已知离散系统的输入 f(k) 为

$$f(k) = 9 + 9\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}k) + 9\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}k + \frac{\pi}{4}), -\infty < k < \infty$$

系统函数为 
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2z+1}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}, 求稳态响应 y(k)$$
。

解: 因为  $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ ,所以 H(z) 收敛域包含单位圆。

$$H(e^{j\Omega T}) = \frac{1}{2e^{j\Omega T} + 1}$$

$$H(e^{j0}) = \frac{1}{3}$$
  $y_1(k) = 9 \times \frac{1}{3} = 3$ 



$$y_{2}(k) = 9 |H(e^{j\Omega T})| \cos[\Omega T k + \varphi(\Omega T)], \quad \Omega T = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 9 \times 0.36 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} k - 30.3^{\circ})$$

$$= 3.24 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} k - 30.3)$$

(3) 
$$i \ \, \mathcal{G}_{3}(k) = 9 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}k + \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad \Omega T = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega T}) = \frac{1}{2e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + j2} = 0.45 \angle -63.4^{\circ}$$

$$y_{3}(k) = 9 | H(e^{j\Omega T}) | \cos[\Omega T k + \frac{\pi}{4} + \varphi(\Omega T)], \quad \Omega T = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$= 9 \times 0.45 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} k + \frac{\pi}{4} - 63.4^{\circ})$$

$$= 4.05 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} k - 18.4^{\circ})$$

# (4) 系统对f(k)的响应为y(k)

$$y(k) = y_1(k) + y_2(k) + y_3(k)$$

$$= 3 + 3.24\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}k - 30.3^\circ) + 4.05\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}k - 18.4^\circ)$$