# 信号处理原理-02

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# 常规运算

#### 线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

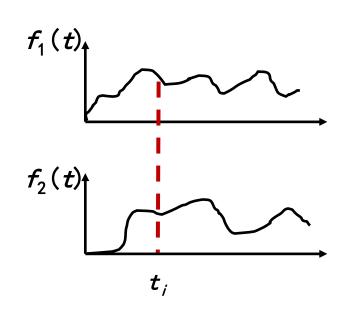
乘除运算

因变量

自

变

量



波形变换

#### 时移运算

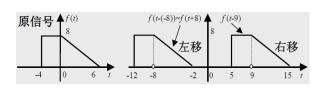
 $f(t-t_0)$ 

反褶运算

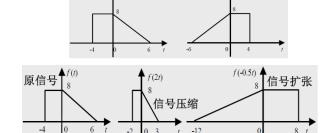
f(-t)

压扩运算

f(at)



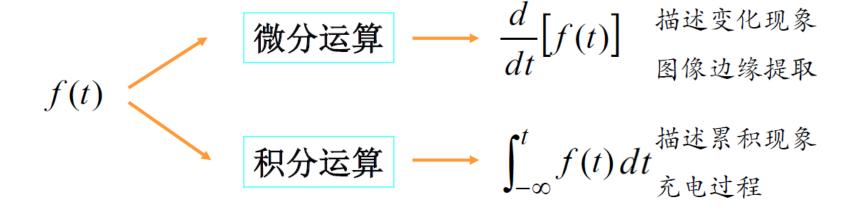
原信号 ♠f(i)



党 规 运 算 乘除运算

波<br/>形<br/>变<br/>换时移运算<br/>反褶运算<br/>压扩运算

#### > 微分与积分



连续进行

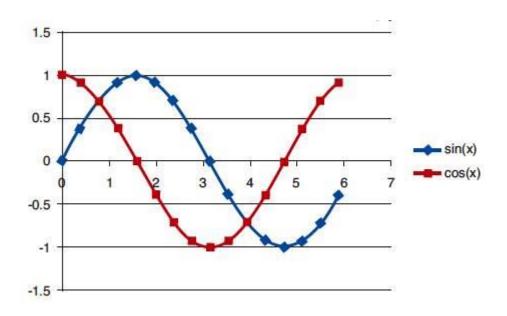
连续n次微分  $\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^n$ 

 $\left(\int_{-\infty}^{t} dt\right)^n$ 

连续n次积分

#### ▶ 信号的微分

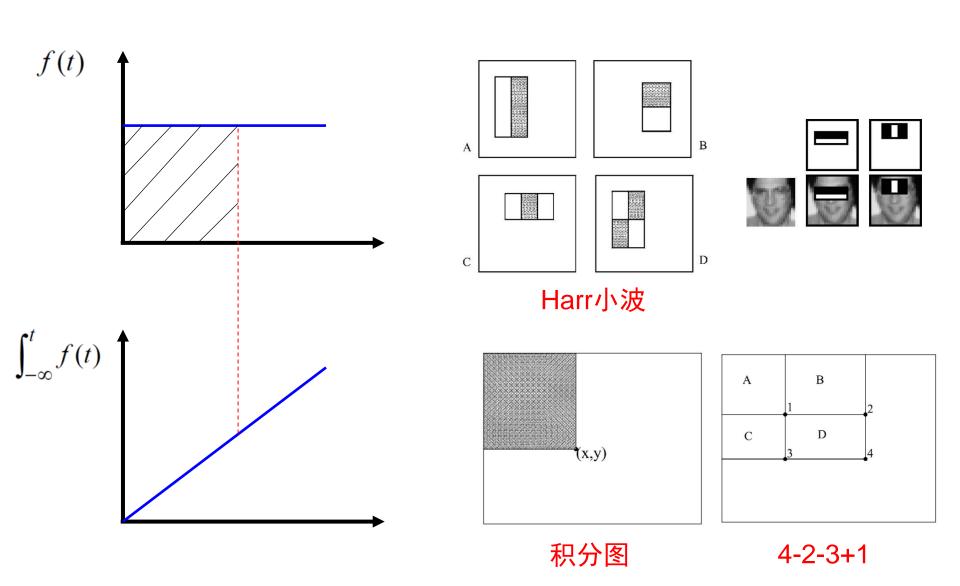
$$\frac{d}{dt}[f(t)]$$



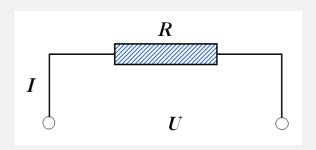




#### > 信号的积分



#### 能量信号与功率信号



#### 瞬时功率

$$P(t) = U(t)I(t) = I(t)^{2}R = U(t)^{2} / R$$

#### 能量

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} P(t)dt = \frac{1}{R} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} U^2(t)dt$$

#### 平均功率

$$\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} P(t) dt = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} U^2(t) dt$$



$$|f(t)|^2$$

$$E[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt \quad E[x(n)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(n)|^2$$
 能量就是信号的瞬时功率在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的积分

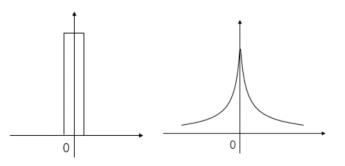
$$P[f(t)] = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} |f(t)|^2 dt \quad P[x(n)] = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^{N} |x(n)|^2$$

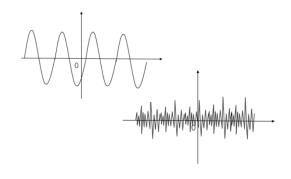
这里所用的"功率""能量"与f(t)是否与真正的物理量相联系是无关的

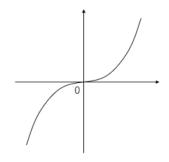
#### ▶ 能量信号与功率信号

$$E[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P[f(t)] = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} |f(t)|^2 dt$$







无穷能量+有限功率

无穷能量+无穷功率

能量信号

功率信号

非能非功信号

一个信号不可能既是能量信号,又是功率信号。

常规运算

#### 线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

数学运算

微分运算

 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$ 

积分运算

 $\int_0^\tau f(\tau)d\tau$ 

波形变换

时移运算

反褶运算

f(-t)

 $f(t-t_0)$ 

压扩运算

f(at)

相互运算

卷积运算

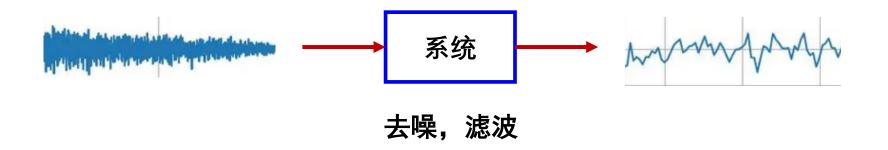
相关运算

# 信号的卷积运算

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

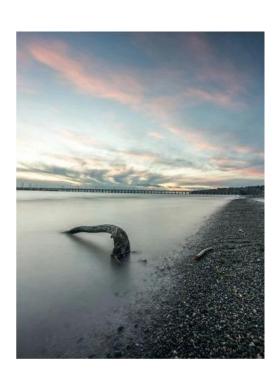
$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$

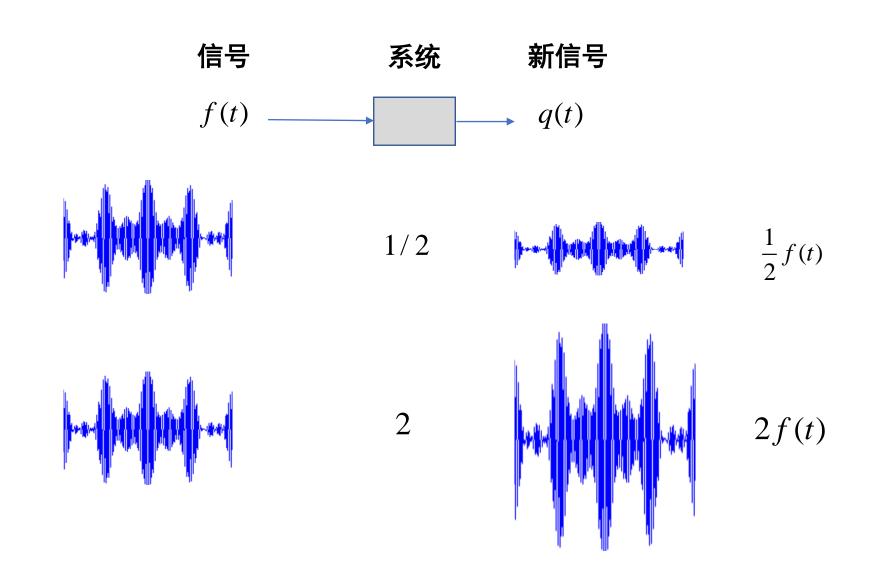
#### > 卷积定义的引出

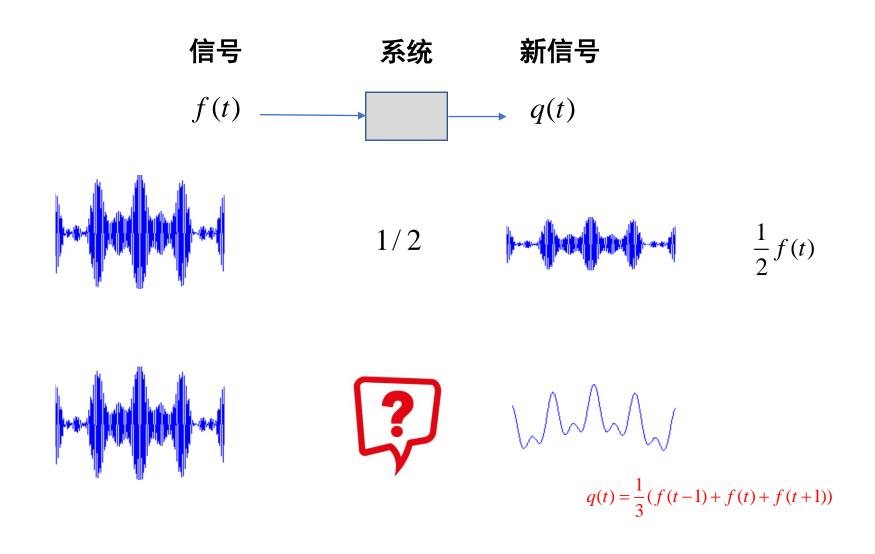




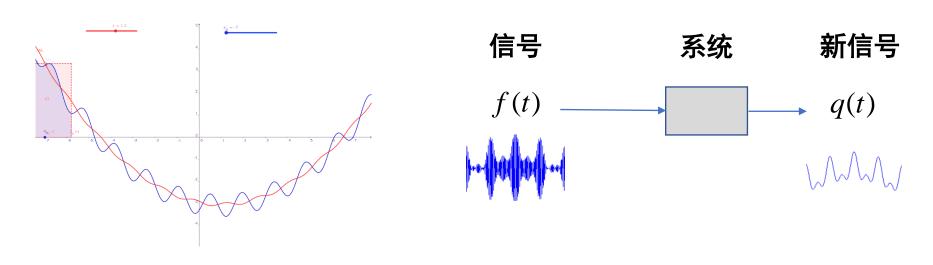
美颜

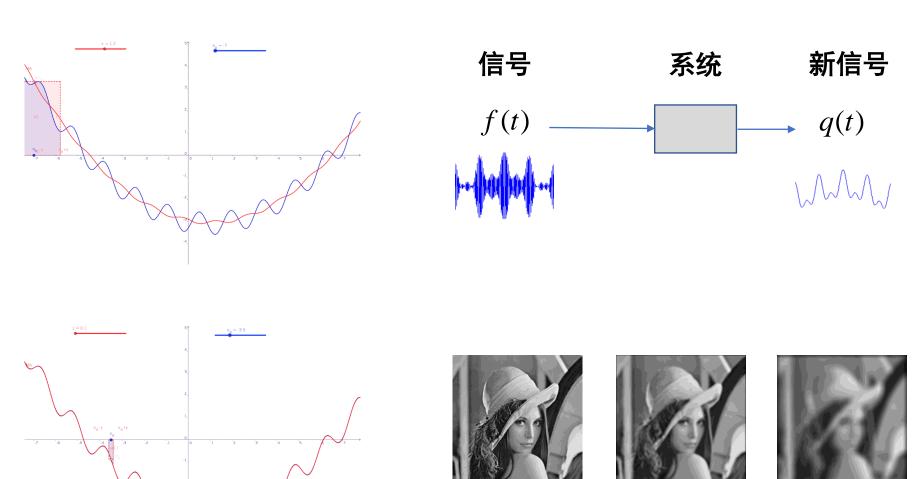


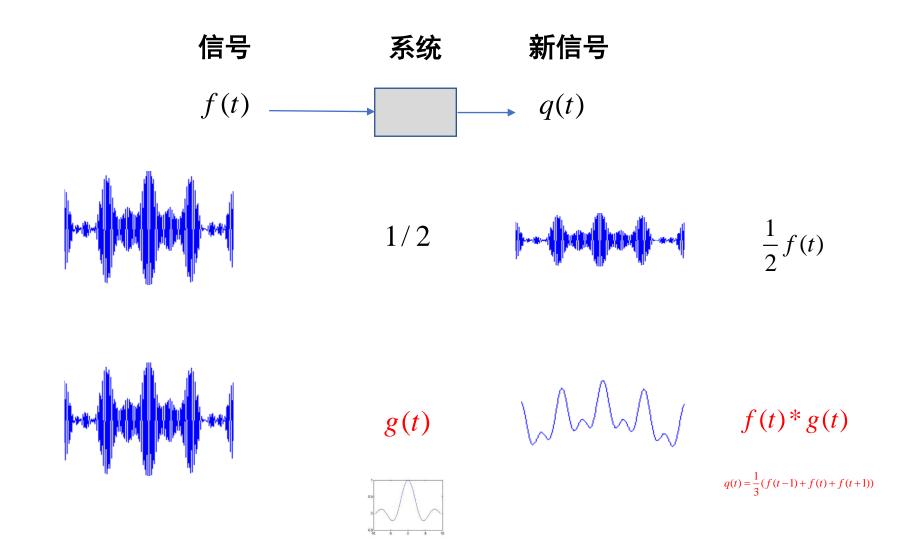


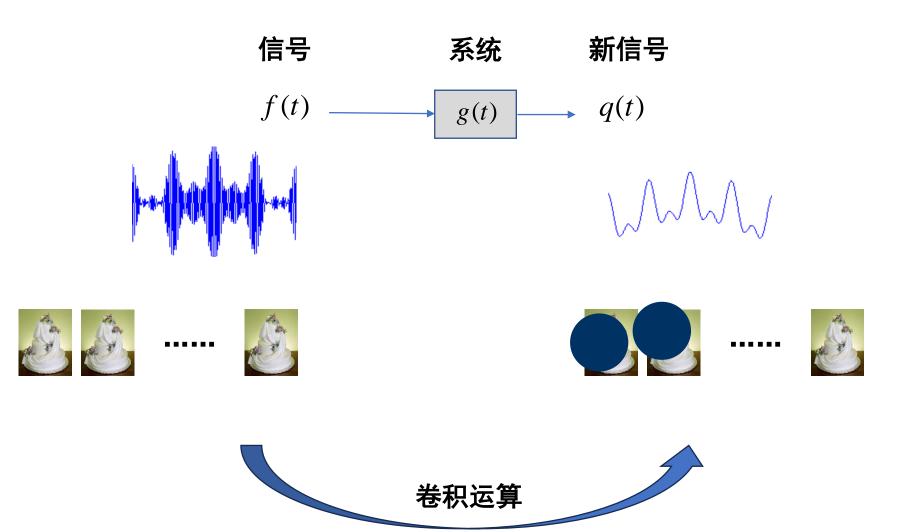


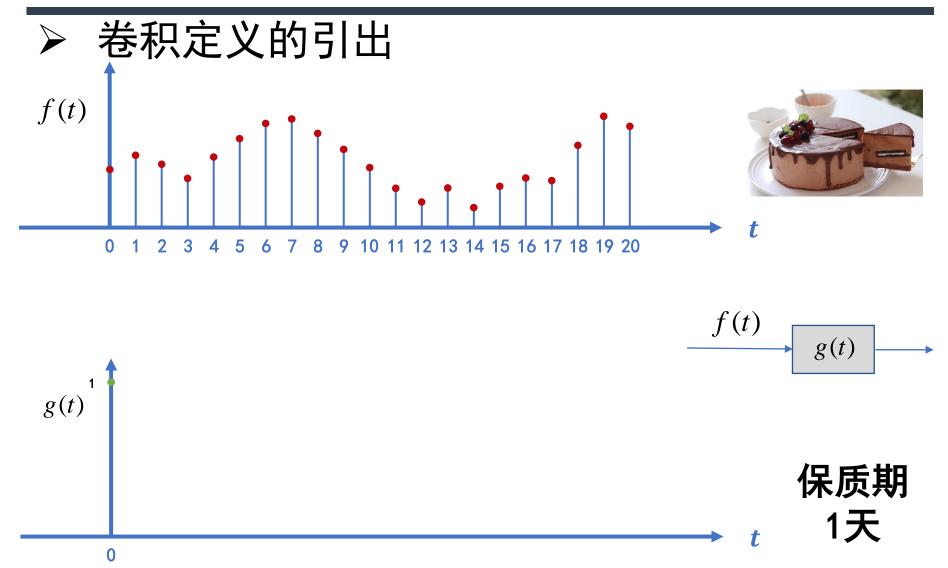
#### ► 卷积定义的引出

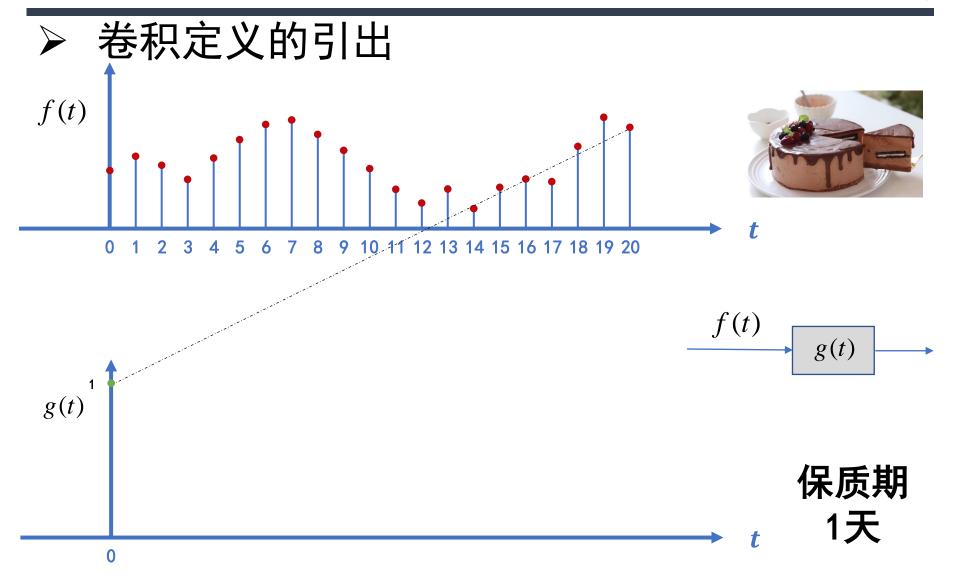


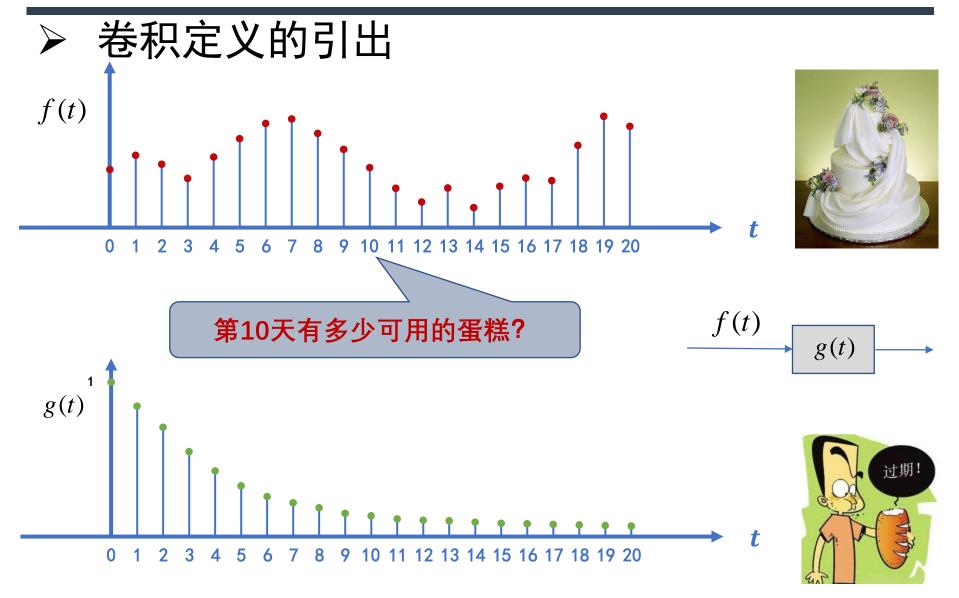


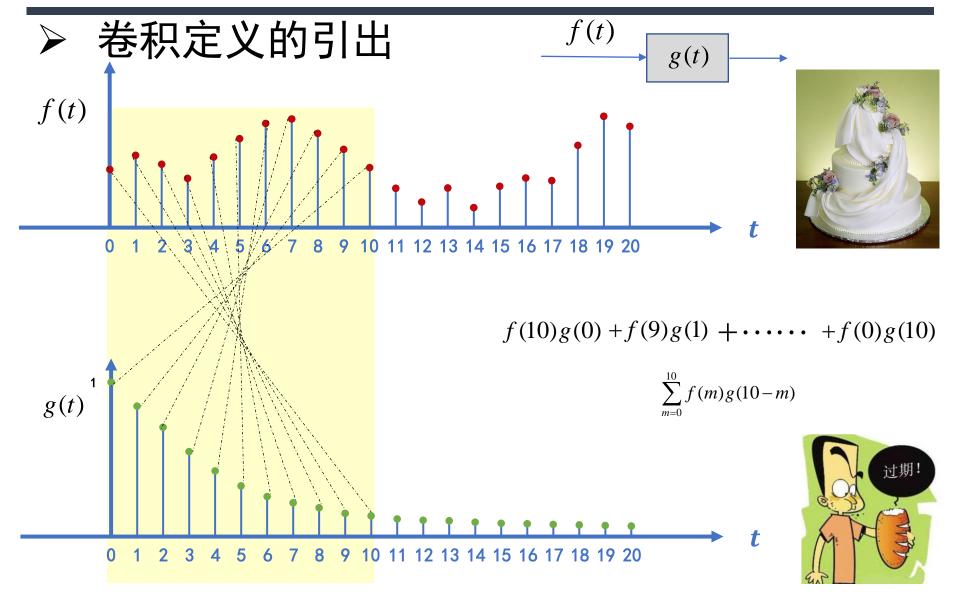


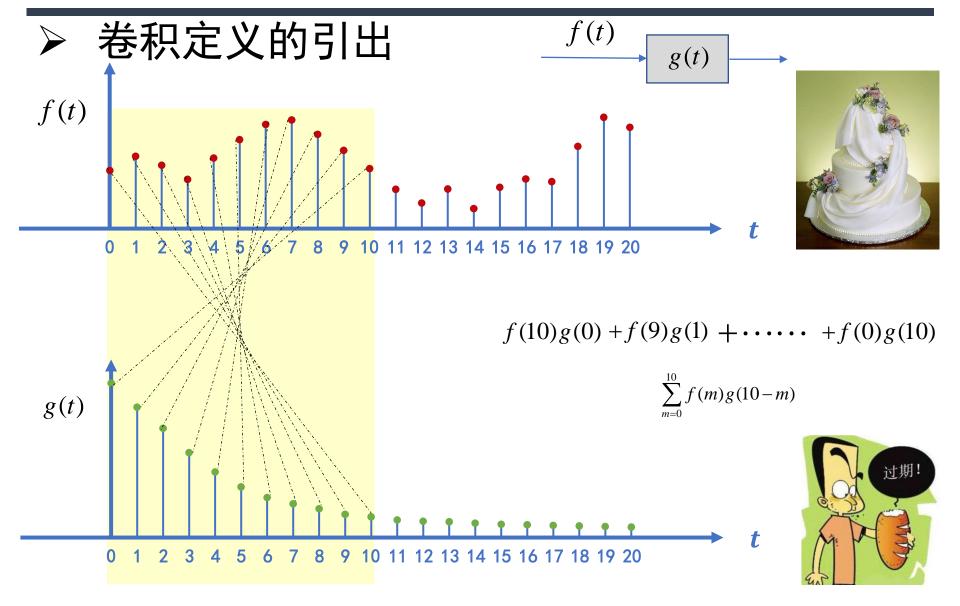


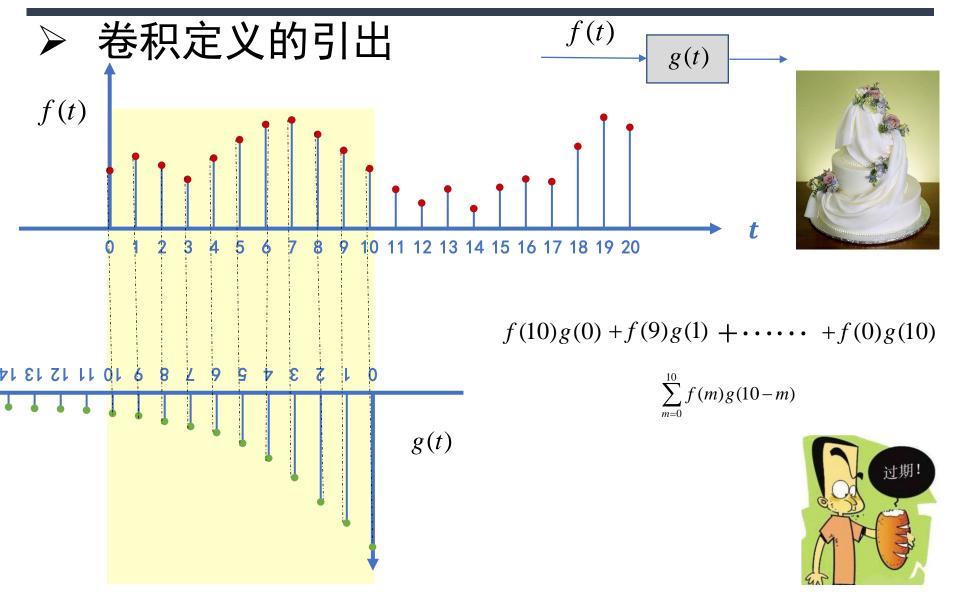


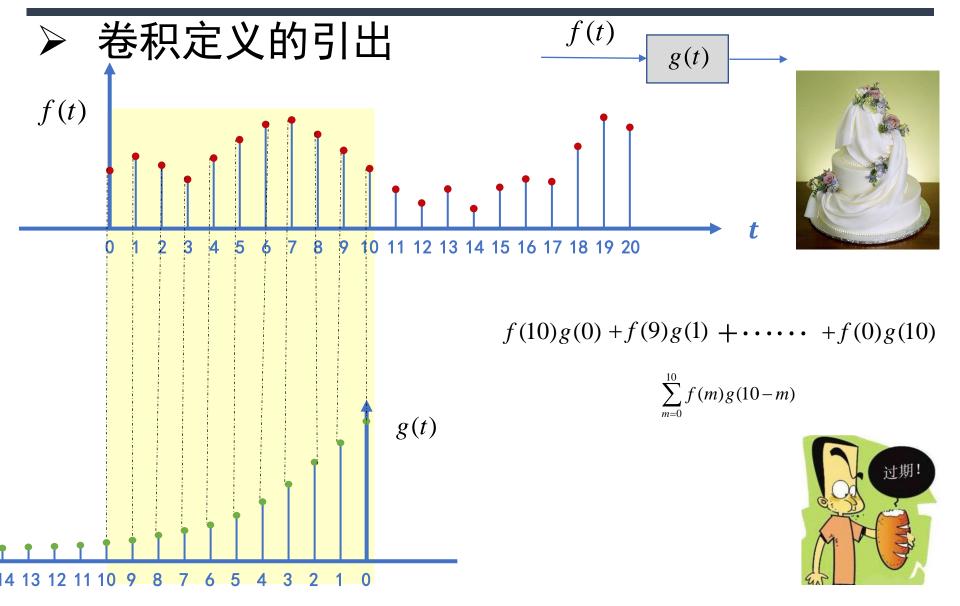








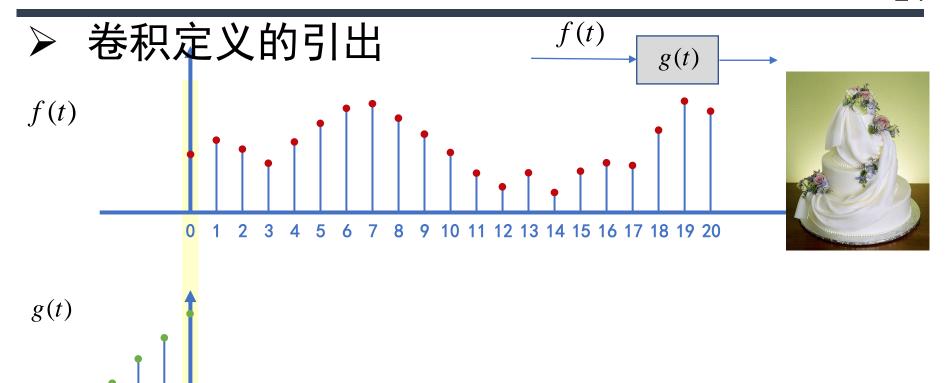




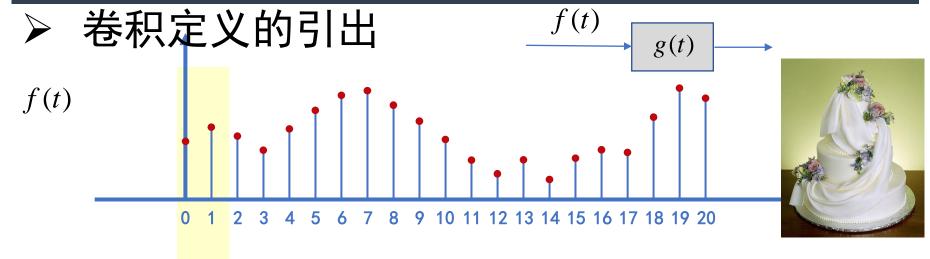
过期!

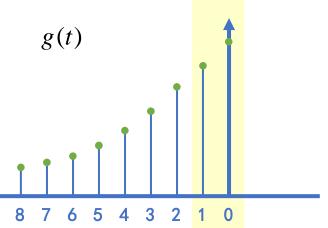
# 信号的卷积运算——定义

5



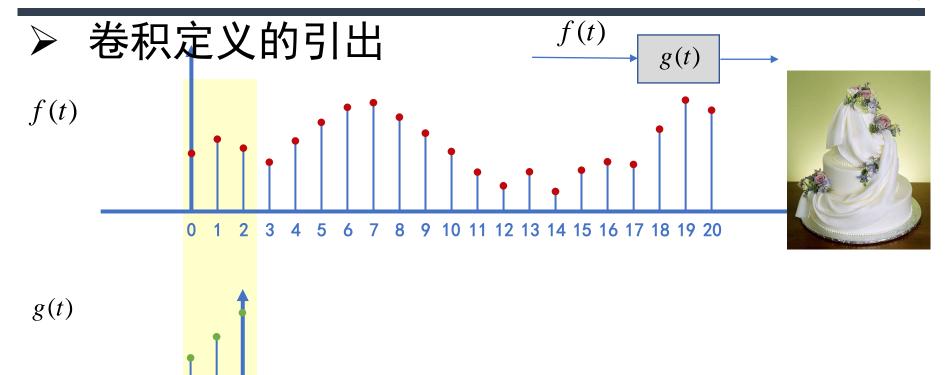
$$(f * g)(0) = f(0)g(0)$$





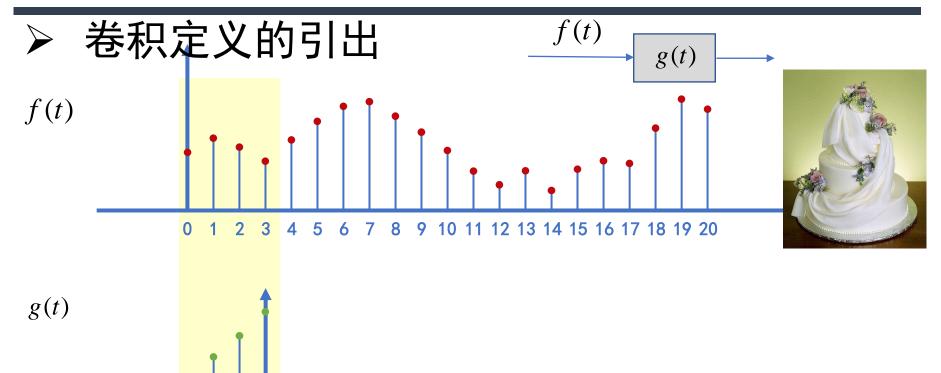


$$(f * g)(1) = f(0)g(1) + f(1)g(0)$$

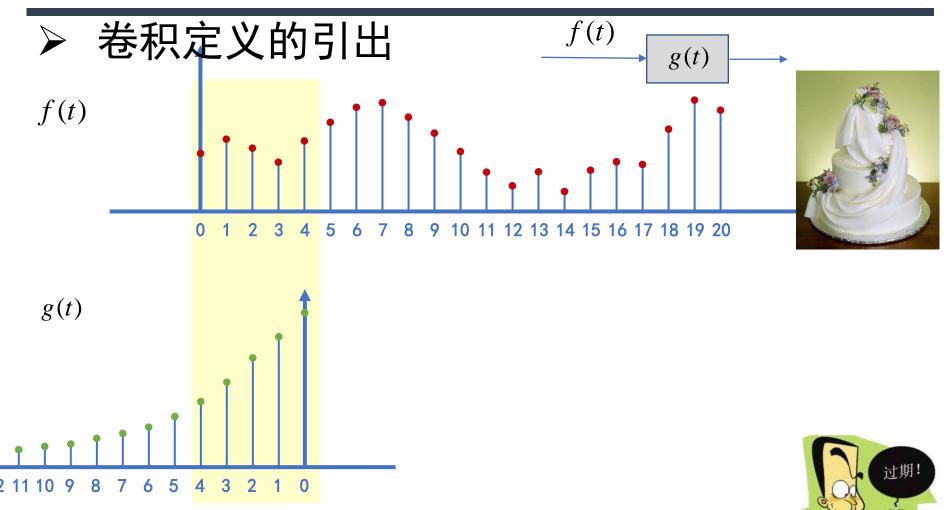


$$(f * g)(2) = f(0)g(2) + f(1)g(1) + f(2)g(0)$$

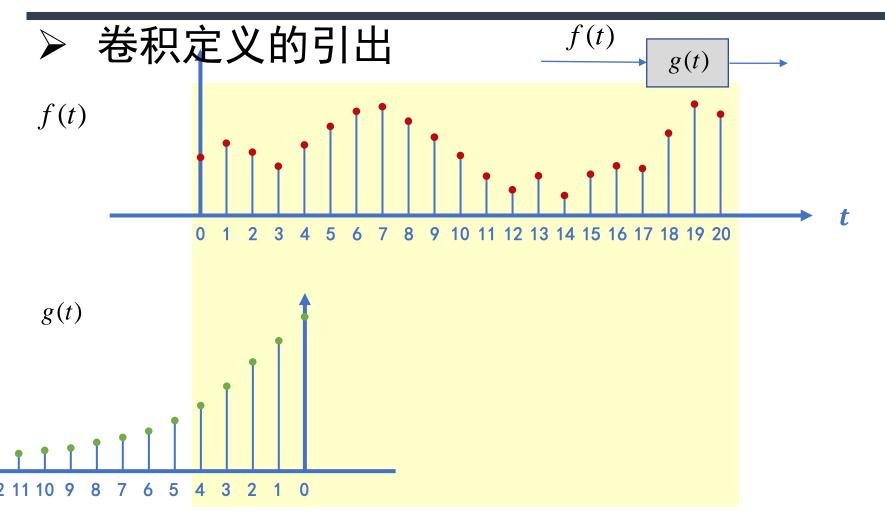
8



$$(f * g)(3) = f(0)g(3) + f(1)g(2) + f(2)g(1) + f(3)g(3)$$



$$(f * g)(4) = f(0)g(4) + f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1) + f(4)g(0)$$



$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} f(m)g(n-m)$$
  $\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$ 

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$$

> 连续信号的卷积

$$f(t) \longrightarrow g(t)$$

f,g为两个连续时间信号函数,其卷积定义为:

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

#### 两个信号的卷积是否存在是有条件的:

- *f*, *g*是可积函数
- f, g卷积运算得到的结果是有界的

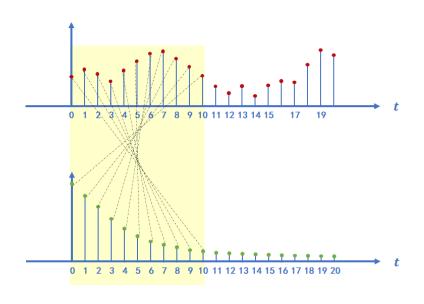
> 连续信号的卷积

$$f(t) \longrightarrow g(t)$$

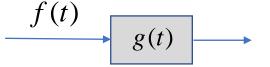
卷积就是一个函数的加权积分

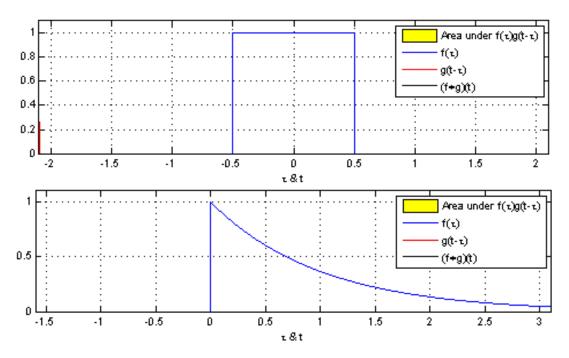
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

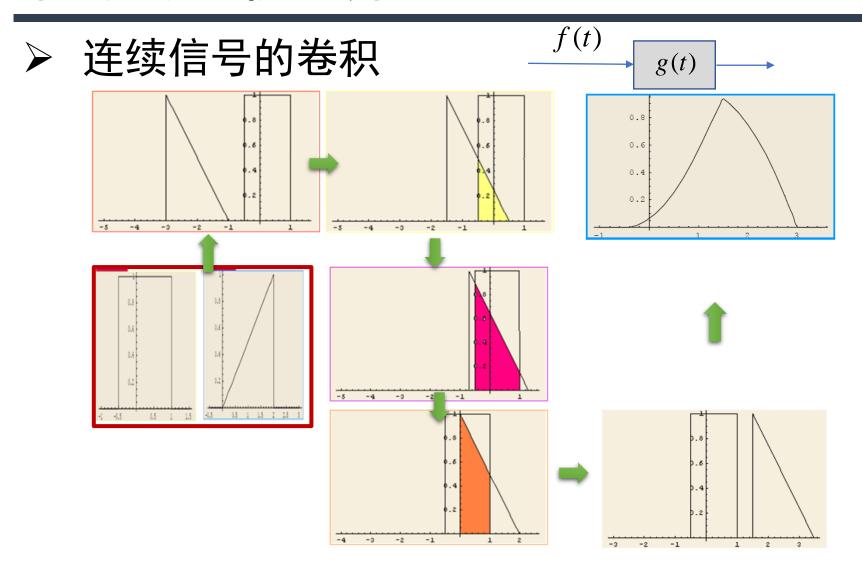


#### > 连续信号的卷积





- 一个信号的反褶信号的在 t轴滑动过程中,它与另外一个信号重合部分相乘得到的新信号的面积随 t的变化曲线就是所求的两个信号的卷积的波形。
- 不是求图形相交部分的面积,而是求相乘结果函数的面积



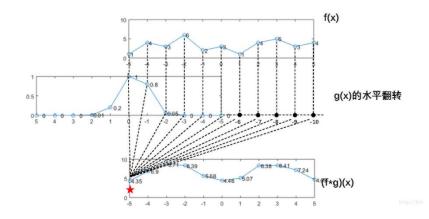
对卷积这个名词的理解:所谓两个函数的卷积,本质上就是先将一个函数 翻转,然后进行滑动叠加。

#### > 离散信号的卷积

f,g为两个离散时间信号,其卷积定义为:

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$

$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m)$$



$$(x^2+2x+3)(2y^2+3y+1)$$

#### > 离散信号的卷积

有两枚骰子,把它们都抛出去,两枚骰子点数加起来为4的概率是多少?



$$f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1)$$

## 信号的卷积运算——定义

### > 离散信号的卷积

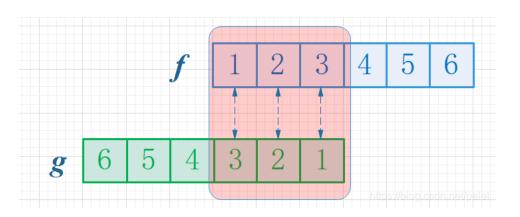


```
      f
      1
      2
      3
      4
      5
      6
      f
      1
      表示投出1的概率

      f
      2
      ,f
      3
      ,...
      以此类推
```

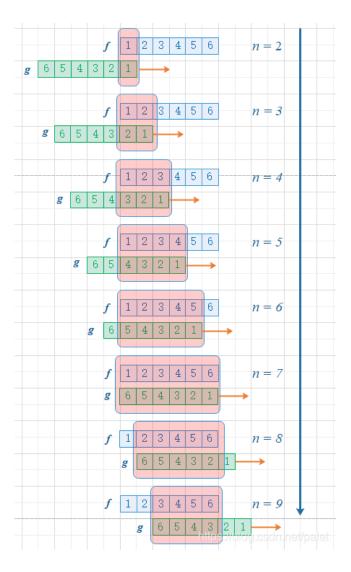
g 1 2 3 4 5 6 *8*表示第二枚骰子

$$f(1)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(3)g(1)$$



## 信号的卷积运算——定义

### > 离散信号的卷积



$$f(1)g(n-1) + f(2)g(n-2) + \cdots + f(n)g(0)$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n-m) \qquad (f * g)(n)$$

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$t = \tau + (t-\tau)$$

$$n = m + (n - m)$$

$$f(n) * g(n) = \sum_{m = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(m)g(n - m)$$

#### I交换律

$$f_1 * f_2 = f_2 * f_1$$

#### II 分配律

$$f_1 * (f_2 + f_3) = f_1 * f_2 + f_1 * f_3$$

#### III 结合律

$$(f_1 * f_2) * f_3 = f_1 * (f_2 * f_3)$$

#### I交换律

$$f_1 * f_2 = f_2 * f_1$$

(通过变换积分变量来证明)

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

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{b} = t - \tau}{\prod_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t - \boldsymbol{b}) f_2(\boldsymbol{b}) d(-\boldsymbol{b})}$$

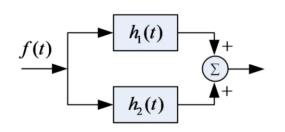
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t - \boldsymbol{b}) f_2(\boldsymbol{b}) d\boldsymbol{b} = (f_2 * f_1)(t)$$

 $= (f_1 * f_2)(t) + (f_1 * f_3)(t)$ 

#### II 分配律

$$f_1 * (f_2 + f_3) = f_1 * f_2 + f_1 * f_3$$

(利用积分运算的线性性来证明)



$$(f_1 * (f_2 + f_3))(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) (f_2(t - \tau) + f_3(t - \tau)) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_3(t - \tau) d\tau$$

#### III 结合律

$$f_1 * f_2 * f_3 = f_1 * f_2 * f_3$$

$$f(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_2(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_1(t) \longrightarrow h_2(t) \longrightarrow h_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\left(f_{1}*f_{2}\right)*f_{3}\right)\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(\tau)f_{2}\left(b-\tau\right)d\tau\right] f_{3}\left(t-b\right)db \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(\tau)f_{2}\left(b-\tau\right)f_{3}\left(t-b\right)d\tau db \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{2}\left(b-\tau\right)f_{3}\left(t-b\right)db\right]d\tau \\
&= \frac{b=\tau+c}{-\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{2}\left(c\right)f_{3}\left(t-\tau-c\right)dc\right]d\tau \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(\tau) \left[\left(f_{2}*f_{3}\right)\left(t-\tau\right)\right]d\tau
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (f_1 * (f_2 * f_3))(t)$$

#### > 卷积的微分

 $(f_1, f_2)$ 为R上的连续可导函数)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ f_1(t) * f_2(t) \right] = f_1(t) * \left[ \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right] = \left[ \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} \right] * f_2(t)$$

### > 卷积的积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} (f_1 * f_2)(\lambda) d\lambda = f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_2(\lambda) d\lambda = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_1(\lambda) d\lambda \right) * f_2(t)$$

#### 卷积的微分

 $(f_1, f_2)$  R上的连续可导函数)

$$(f_1 * f_2)^{(n)}(t) = f_1^{(m)}(t) * f_2^{(n-m)}(t)$$

上式中的m、n及n-m取正整数时为导数的阶次,而取负整数时为重积分的次数。

常规运算

线性运算

$$f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

乘除运算

数学运算

微分运算

 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$ 

积分运算

 $\int_0^{\tau} f(\tau) d\tau$ 

波形变换

时移运算

f(-t)

 $f(t-t_0)$ 

反褶运算

压扩运算 | f(at)

相互运算

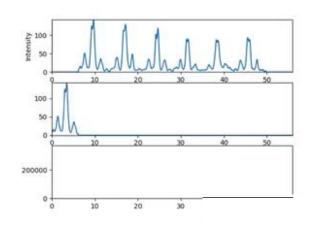
卷积运算

相关运算

### 信号的相关运算

#### ▶ 相关分析

• 为了表示其中一个信号在时间轴上平移后两个信号的相似性

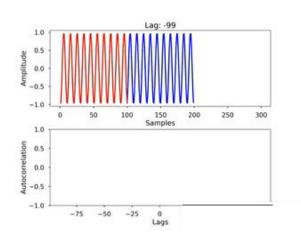


#### 互相关函数

$$R_{f_1 f_2}\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2\left(\tau + t\right) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau - t) f_2\left(\tau\right) d\tau$$

$$R_{f_2f_1}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(\tau) f_1(\tau + t) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(\tau - t) f_1(\tau) d\tau$$

$$R_{f_2f_1}\left(t\right) = R_{f_1f_2}\left(-t\right)$$



自相关函数

$$R_{f_1 f_1}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_1(\tau + t) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau - t) f_1(\tau) d\tau$$

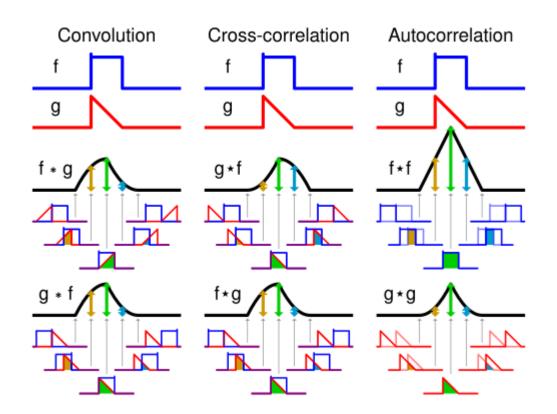
$$R_{f_1,f_1}\left(t\right) = R_{f_1,f_1}\left(-t\right)$$

### 信号的相关运算

#### ▶ 相关与卷积

$$R_{f_1 f_2}\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2\left(\tau + t\right) d\tau \qquad f_1\left(t\right) * f_2\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2\left(t - \tau\right) d\tau$$

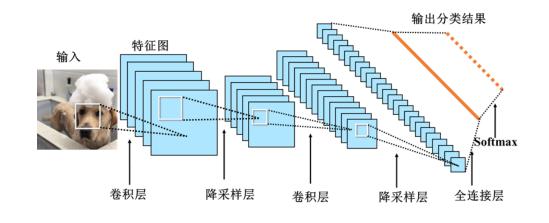
两种运算非常相似,都有一个位移、相乘、求和(积分)的过程,差别仅仅 在于卷积运算先要进行翻转

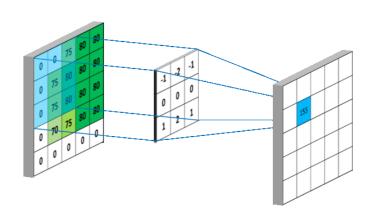


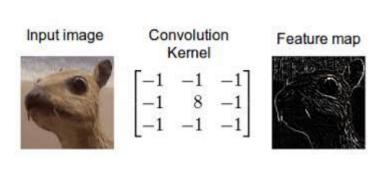
$$R_{f_1f_2}(-t) = f_1(t) * f_2(-t)$$

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

- > 图像卷积运算
- > 卷积神经网络
- > 深度学习



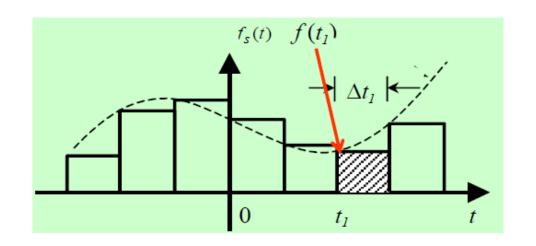




深度学习中我们通常使用的是互相关而不是严格数学定义的卷积

因为卷积核("系统")是学习得到的,翻不翻转都能学到合适的参数

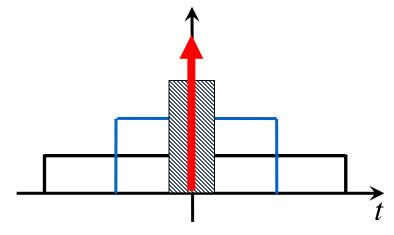
### ▶ 奇异信号的引出



$$g_{t_1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t_1 \le t < t_1 + \Delta t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{t_1}(t) = f(t_1)g_{t_1}(t)$$

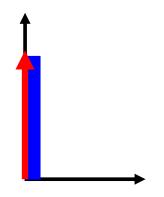
$$f(t) \approx \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} f_{t_1}(t) = \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} f(t_1) g_{t_1}(t)$$



用于描述自然界中那些发生后持续时间很短的现象。









"嘭嘭": 熟瓜

"当当":未熟

"噗噗":过熟

#### ▶ 单位冲激信号

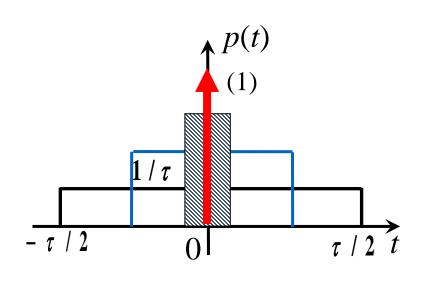
工程模型

矩形脉冲信号:

宽度为  $\tau$  , 高度为 $1/\tau$ ,

面积为1

$$\tau \rightarrow 0$$
,  $1/\tau \rightarrow \infty$ 



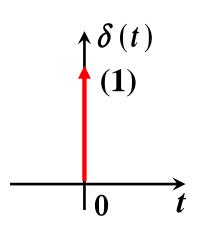
#### 矩形脉冲信号→冲激信号

#### 物理含义:

- 冲激信号是对作用时间极短,而相应物理量极大的物理过程的理想描述;
- 冲激信号是时域信号分析的基础。

### 单位冲激信号——定义

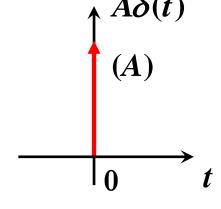
$$\begin{cases} \delta(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \delta(t) = \infty & t = 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$



#### 冲激信号定义:

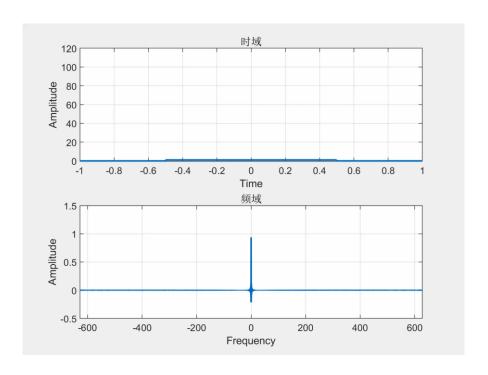
$$\begin{cases} A\delta(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ A\delta(t) = \infty & t = 0, A$$
 为常量
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A\delta(t) dt = A$$
 在冲激点

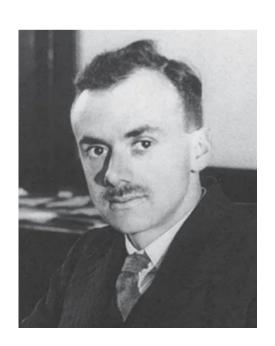
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A\delta(t)dt = A$$



在冲激点处画一条带箭头的线,线的方向 和长度与冲激强度的符号和大小一致。

### > 单位冲激信号





保罗·狄拉克 (1902-1984)

#### δ函数包含了所有频率的分量

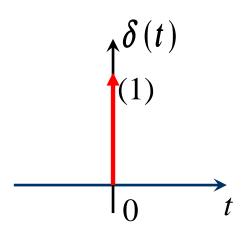
#### ▶ 单位冲激信号

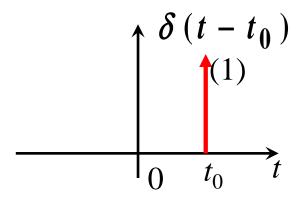
#### 性质

#### (1) 时移性质

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t - t_0) = 0 & t \neq t_0 \\ \delta(t - t_0) = \infty & t = t_0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_a^b \delta(t-t_0)dt = ? \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_0 \in [a,b] \\ t_0 \notin [a,b] \end{array} \right.$$





### > 单位冲激信号

性质

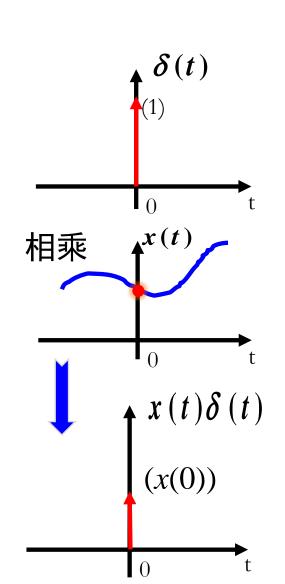
#### (2) 筛选特性

 $-----\delta(t)$ 乘以普通函数x(t)

#### 沾上 $\delta(t)$ 就脱不了身

$$x(t)\delta(t) = x(0)\delta(t)$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$



### > 单位冲激信号

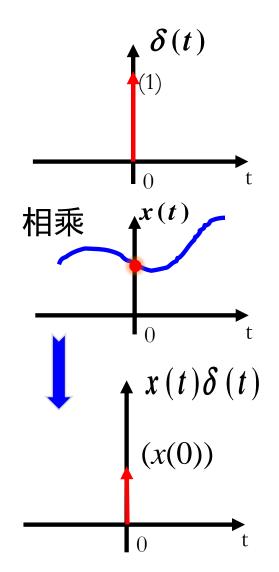
性质

#### (3) 抽样特性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t)dt = x(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

一个函数 x(t) 与冲激函数  $\delta(t)$  乘积下的面积等于 x(t) 在冲激所在时刻的值



#### 只有积分能消除掉 $\delta(t)$

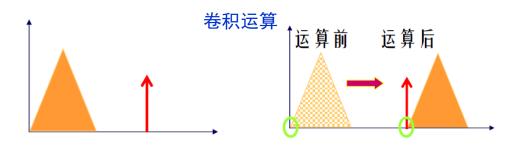
### 单位冲激信号——平移抽样特性

函数与单位冲激函数的卷积

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = f(t - t_0)$$

一个函数与单位冲激函数的卷积, 等价于把该函数**平移**到单位冲激函 数的冲激点位置。

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - t_0 - \tau) d\tau$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t - t_0) \delta(t - t_0 - \tau) da = f(t - t_0)$$



抽样特性☆:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = f(t_0)$$

注意参考点位置的变化

▶ 单位冲激信号

性质

(3) 抽样特性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \cos(2t) \delta(t) dt = \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\int_0^5 \cos(t) \delta(t+\pi) dt = \cos(-\pi) = -1$$

> 单位冲激信号

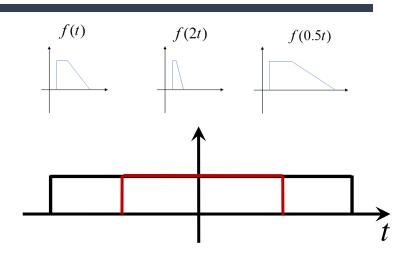
性质

(4) 时扩特性  $\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$  展缩特性

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

推论: 当a=-1,b=0时,有  $\delta(-t)=\delta(t)$ 

即:冲激信号是偶函数。



1. 当 a>0 时,写出积分形式,并作变量替换 m=at+b,则有

$$\begin{split} &\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(at+b)f(t)dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(m)f(\frac{m-b}{a})\frac{dm}{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{a}f(-\frac{b}{a}) \end{split}$$

上式的结果与冲激信号  $\frac{1}{a}\delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$  相同,即

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} \delta(t + \frac{b}{a}) f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} f(-\frac{b}{a})$$

按照广义函数相等的准则,认为这两种信号的形式是等价的,即

$$\delta(at+b)=\frac{1}{a}\delta(t+\frac{b}{a}), a>0$$

(1) 
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

(3) 
$$(\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$(6) \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt$$

解: (1) 
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$
  
=  $x(t_0)\delta(t)$ 

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

(1) 
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

(3) 
$$(\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t)$$

$$(1) x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

解: (3) 
$$(\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$=k(\frac{\sin k\omega}{k\omega})\delta(\omega) = k\delta(\omega)$$

▶ 单位冲激信号

$$(1) x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

(4) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t)$$

$$(1) x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(2) 
$$[e^{-t}\cos(3t-60^0)]\delta(t)$$

$$(3) \ (\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt = 0$$

(1) 
$$x(t+t_0)\delta(t)$$

(3) 
$$(\frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega})\delta(\omega)$$

(5) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt$$

$$x(t)\delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

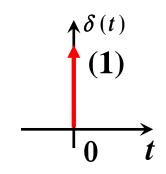
$$(6) \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt$$

解:

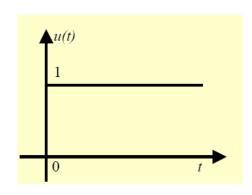
(6) 
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \delta(t+1) dt = 0$$

### > 单位阶跃信号

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



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

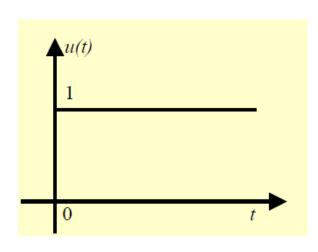


#### 特点:

- (1) 与单位冲激信号是积分/微分关系
- (2) 用于描述分段信号

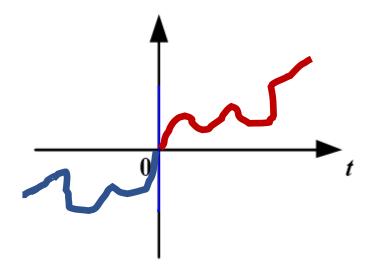
▶ 单位阶跃信号——单边特性

$$x(t)u(t) = \begin{cases} x(t), & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



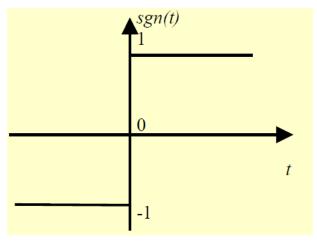
可以表示 t=0 时刻合上开关接入电源或电池。





单位阶跃信号应用——符号函数信号用于表示自变量的符号特性

$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ -1, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

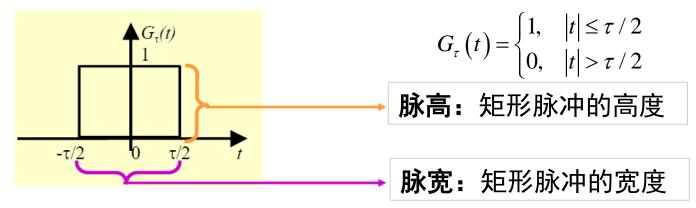


$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) + 1 = 2u(t)$$



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

### 单位阶跃信号应用——矩形脉冲信号

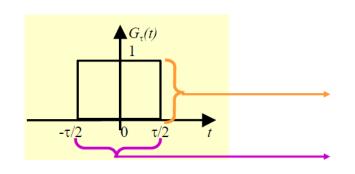


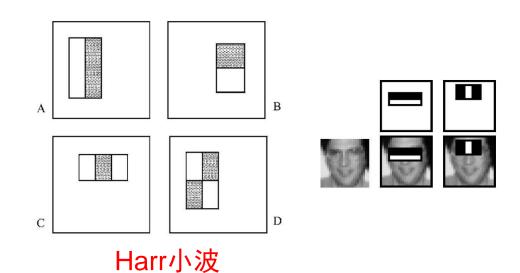
#### 与单位阶跃信号之间的关系

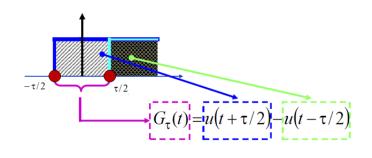


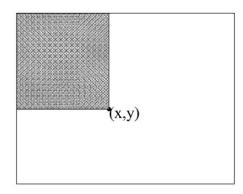
通过单位阶跃信号的运算结果,可以不必再用分段的形式表示信号了!

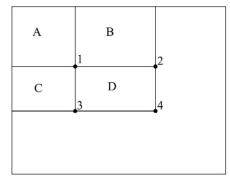
### 单位阶跃信号应用——矩形脉冲信号











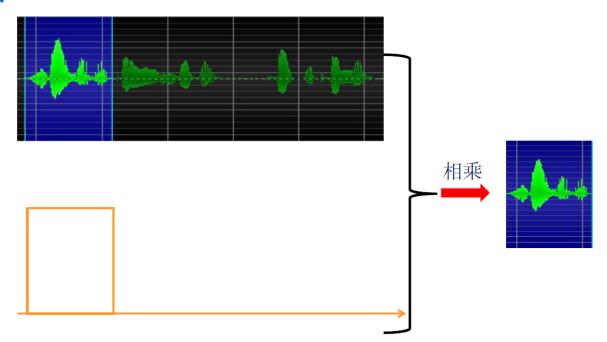
积分图

4-2-3+1

#### ▶ 单位阶跃信号应用——矩形脉冲信号

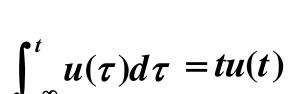
与单位阶跃信号之间的关系:

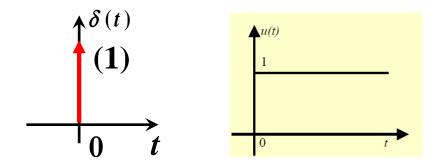
- 其他信号与矩形信号相乘时,只有在矩形信号对应的区间内,其他信号的信息才被保留下来,
- 用矩形信号和乘法运算,可以截取信号的特定区间片段!
- ●窗函数

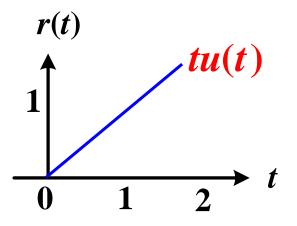


> 单位斜变信号

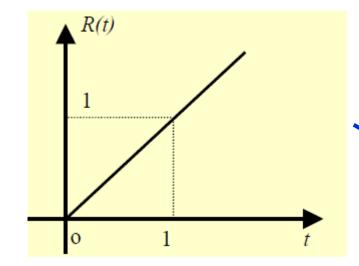
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$







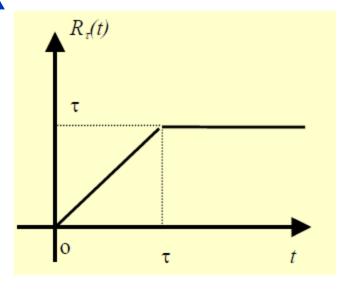
### ▶ 单位斜变信号

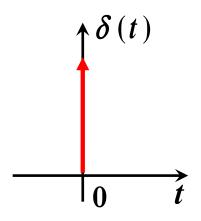


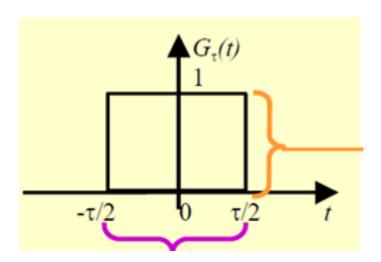
截顶的单位斜变信号:

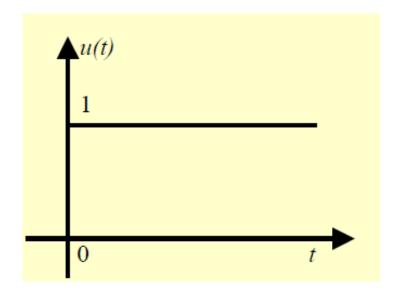
$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

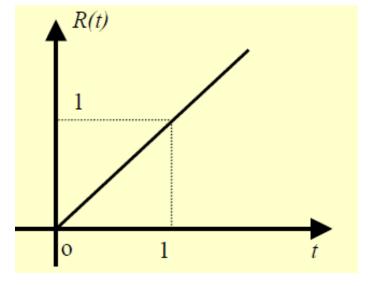
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & \tau > t > 0 \\ \tau, & t \ge \tau \end{cases}$$







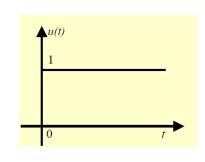


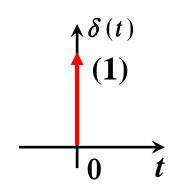


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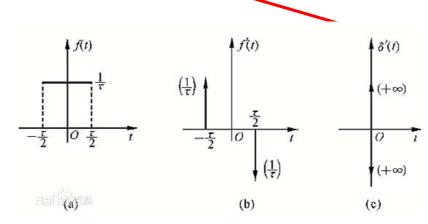
▶ 冲激信号微积分会派生出何种信号?

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t) = \delta(t)$$





$$\frac{d}{dt}\delta(t) = \delta'(t)$$
 ——冲激偶信号



## 奇异信号——总结

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\delta(t) = \delta'(t)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}\delta(t) = \delta^{(n)}(t)$$

所有从单位冲激信号导出的这些信号 (连续求导和积分) 统称为<mark>奇异信号。</mark>

## 奇异信号——练习

$$x(-2t+1) = 2\delta(t-1)$$

$$x(t) = ?$$

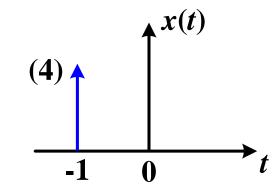
$$1-2t=t' \rightarrow t=\frac{1-t'}{2}$$

$$x(t') = 2\delta(\frac{1-t'}{2}-1) = 2\delta(-\frac{t'}{2}-\frac{1}{2})$$

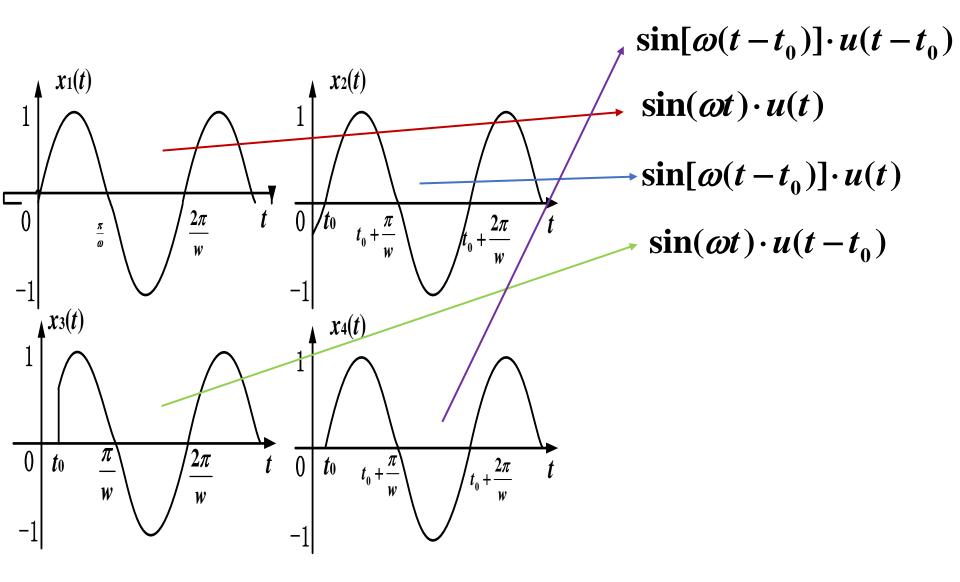
$$\delta(at+b) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$$

$$x(t) = 2\delta(-\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{2})$$

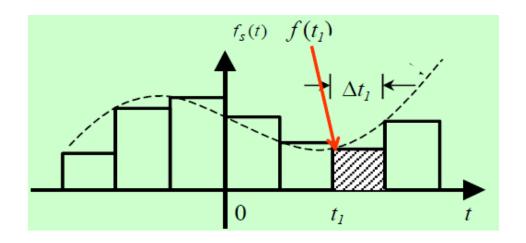
$$=2\frac{1}{|-\frac{1}{2}|}\delta(t+1)=4\delta(t+1)$$



## 奇异信号——练习



# 信号的基本分解



## 作业

#### 作业1:

已知某信号  $f_0(t)$ 是一个关于纵轴对称的三角波,设它的底边长为2,高为1,试绘出信号 f(t) 的波形:

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(t) * \delta(t-2n)$$

并回答 f(t) 是否是周期信号? 如是, 其周期为多少?

### 作业

作业2: 推导卷积的微分公式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ f_1(t) * f_2(t) \right] = f_1(t) * \left[ \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right] = \left[ \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} \right] * f_2(t)$$

作业3: 推导卷积的积分公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} (f_1 * f_2)(\lambda) d\lambda = f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_2(\lambda) d\lambda = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_1(\lambda) d\lambda \right) * f_2(t)$$

作业4: 推导一个函数与单位阶跃函数的卷积等于该函数的积分,即

$$f(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(t)dt$$