§ 1.4 阶跃函数和冲激函数

函数本身有不连续点(跳变点)或其导数与积分有不连续点的一类函数统称为奇异信号或奇异函数。

- 阶跃函数
- 冲激函数

是两个典型的奇异函数。

● 阶跃序列和单位样值序列

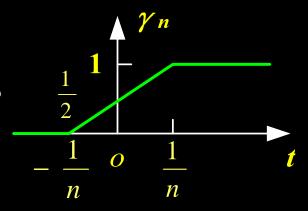
一、单位阶跃函数

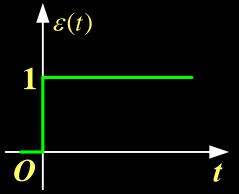
1. 定义

下面采用求函数序列极限的方法定义阶跃函数。

选定一个函数序列 $\gamma_n(t)$ 如图所示。

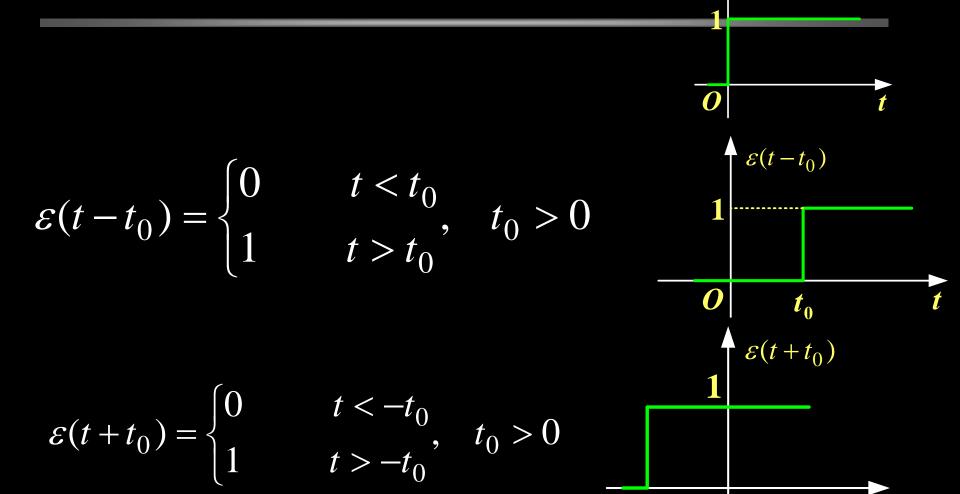
$$\varepsilon(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \gamma_n(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & t = 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

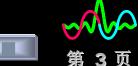






2. 延迟单位阶跃信号





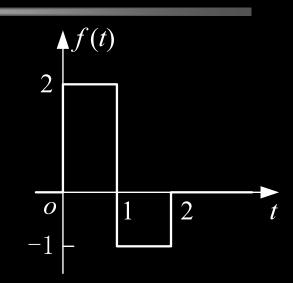


 $\varepsilon(t)$

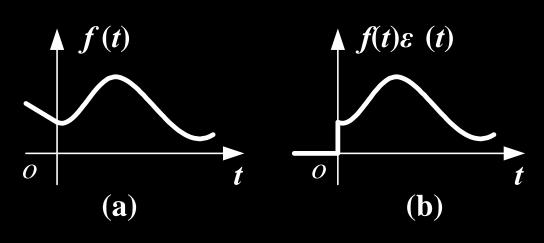
3. 阶跃函数的性质

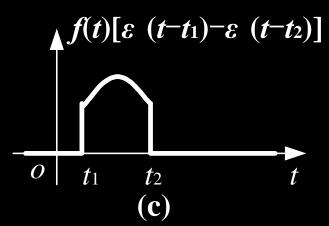
(1) 可以方便地表示某些信号

$$f(t) = 2 \varepsilon(t) - 3 \varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$$



(2) 用阶跃函数表示信号的作用区间





(3) 积分

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



二. 单位冲激函数

单位冲激函数是个奇异函数,它是对强度极大,作用时间极短一种物理量的理想化模型。

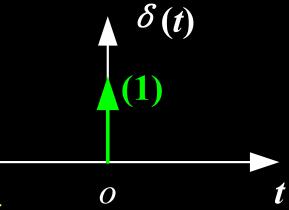
- <u>狄拉克(Dirac)</u> 定义
- 函数序列定义 δ(t)
- 冲激函数与阶跃函数关系
- <u>冲激函数的性质</u>



1. 狄拉克 (Dirac) 定义

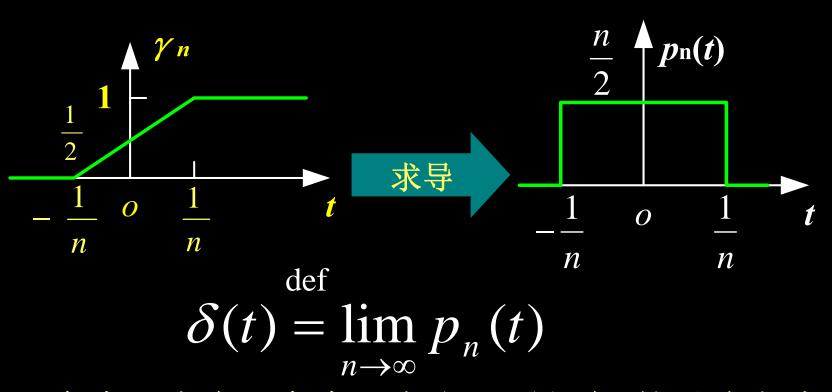
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}(t) = 0 & (t \neq 0) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t) \, \mathrm{d} t = 1 \end{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t) \, \mathrm{d} t = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \mathcal{S}(t) \, \mathrm{d} t$$

- \triangleright 函数值只在t=0时不为零;
- ▶ 积分面积为1;
- $\succ t=0$ 时, $\delta(t)\to\infty$, 为无界函数。



2.函数序列定义 $\delta(t)$

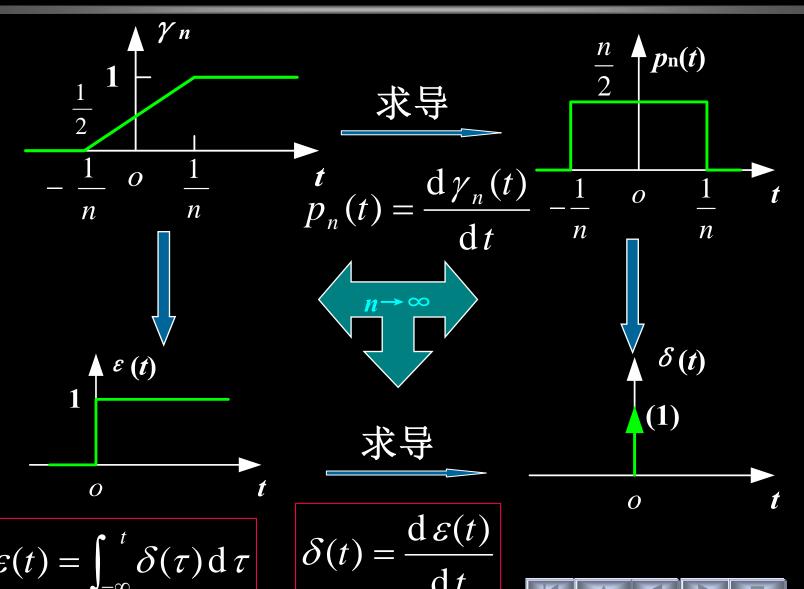
对 $\gamma_n(t)$ 求导得到如图所示的矩形脉冲 $p_n(t)$ 。



高度无穷大,宽度无穷小,面积为1的对称窄脉冲。



3. $\varepsilon(t)$ 与 $\delta(t)$ 的关系





引入冲激函数之后,间断点的导数也存在



$$f(t) = 2 \varepsilon (t+1)-2 \varepsilon (t-1)$$
 $f'(t) = 2 \delta(t+1)-2 \delta(t-1)$





三. 冲激函数的性质

- 取样性
- ●冲激偶
- ●尺度变换
- 复合函数形式的冲激函数

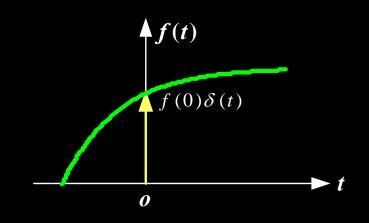
1. 取样性(筛选性)

如果f(t)在t=0处连续,且处处有界,则有

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) f(t) \, \mathrm{d} t = f(0)$$

证明



对于平移情况:

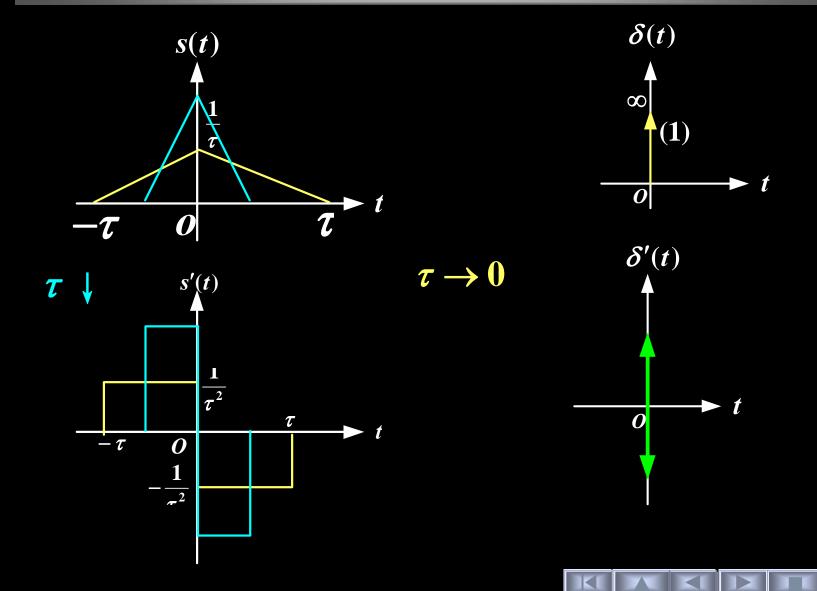
$$f(t)\delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

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





2. 冲激偶



冲激偶的性质

①
$$f(t)$$
 $\delta'(t) = f(0)$ $\delta'(t) - f'(0)$ $\delta(t)$ 证明

②
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) f(t) dt = -f'(0)$$
 证明

$$\delta$$
(n)(t)的定义:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta^{(n)}(t) f(t) dt = (-1)^n f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\delta'(t)$$
的平移:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t-t_0) f(t) dt = -f'(t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t-2)^2 \, \delta'(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} [(t-2)^2] \Big|_{t=0} = -2(t-2) \Big|_{t=0} = 4$$





3. 对 $\delta(t)$ 的尺度变换

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

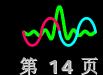
$$\delta'(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \delta'(t) \qquad \delta^{(n)}(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \frac{1}{a^n} \delta^{(n)}(t)$$

推论:

(1)
$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t)$$
 $\delta(2t) = 0.5 \delta(t)$

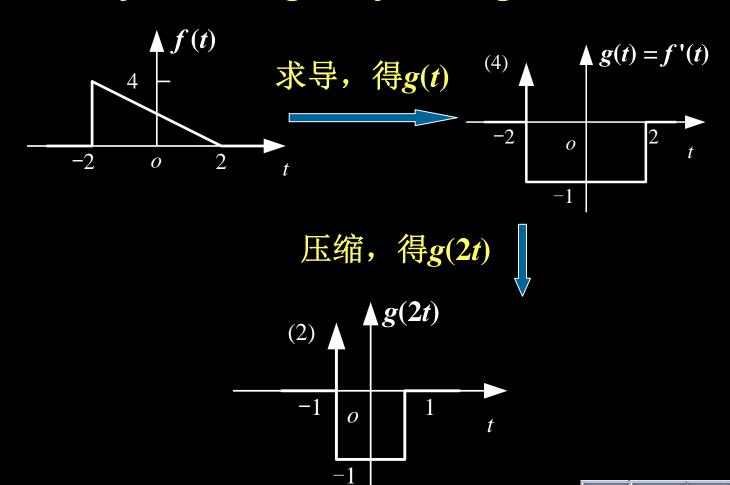
(2) 当
$$a = -1$$
时 $\delta^{(n)}(-t) = (-1)^n \delta^{(n)}(t)$

所以,
$$\delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$
 为偶函数, $\delta'(-t) = -\delta'(t)$ 为奇函数



举例

已知f(t), 画出g(t) = f'(t)和 g(2t)





4. 复合函数形式的冲激函数

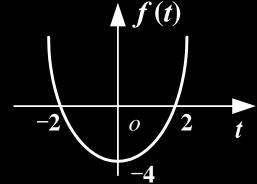
实际中有时会遇到形如 $\delta[f(t)]$ 的冲激函数,其中f(t)是普通函数。并且f(t) = 0有n个互不相等的实根 t_i (i=1, i=1, i=1)

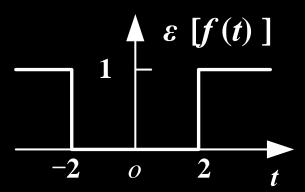
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \{ \varepsilon[f(t)] \} = \delta[f(t)] \frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

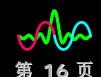
$$\delta[f(t)] = \frac{1}{f'(t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \{ \varepsilon[f(t)] \}$$



$$\varepsilon(t^2-4)=1-\varepsilon(t+2)+\varepsilon(t-2)$$









$$\varepsilon (t^2-4)=1-\varepsilon (t+2)+\varepsilon (t-2)$$

$$\delta[t^2 - 4] = \frac{1}{2t} \frac{d}{dt} [\varepsilon(t^2 - 4)] = \frac{1}{2t} [-\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)]$$

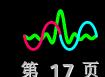
$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \delta(t+2) + \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \delta(t-2) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(t+2) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(t-2)$$

一般地,
$$\delta[f(t)] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{|f'(t_i)|} \delta(t-t_i)$$

这表明, $\delta[f(t)]$ 是位于各 t_i 处,强度为 $\frac{1}{|f'(t_i)|}$ 的n个冲激函数构成的冲激函数序列。

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

注意: 如果f(t)=0有重根, $\delta[f(t)]$ 无意义。



冲激函数的性质总结

(1) 取样性

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t) \, \mathrm{d} t = f(0)$$

(2) 奇偶性

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

(3) 比例性

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

(4) 微积分性质

$$\delta(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\varepsilon(t)}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) \,\mathrm{d}\,\tau = \varepsilon(t)$$

(5) 冲激偶

$$f(t)\delta'(t) = f(0)\delta'(t) - f'(0)\delta(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta'(t) dt = -f'(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta'(t) \, \mathrm{d} \, t = \delta(t)$$

$$\delta'(-t) = -\delta'(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) \, \mathrm{d} \, t = 0$$



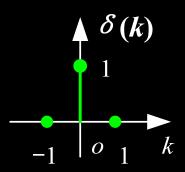


四. 序列 $\delta(k)$ 和 $\epsilon(k)$

这两个序列是普通序列。

1. 单位(样值)序列 $\delta(k)$

$$\delta(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0 \\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



•取样性质: $f(k) \delta(k) = f(0) \delta(k)$

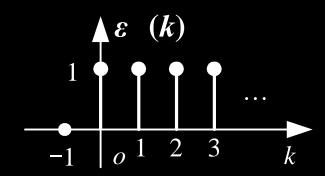
$$f(k) \delta(k-k_0) = f(k_0) \delta(k-k_0)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)\delta(k) = f(0)$$



2. 单位阶跃序列 $\varepsilon(k)$ 定义

• 定义
$$\varepsilon(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k \ge 0 \\ 0, & k < 0 \end{cases}$$



• $\varepsilon(k)$ 与 $\delta(k)$ 的关系

$$\delta(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} \mathcal{S}(i)$$

$$\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta(k-j)$$

$$\varepsilon(k) = \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \dots$$



取样性质举例

$$\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4})\delta(t) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})\delta(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\delta(t) \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})\delta(t) dt = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{-3}^{0} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})\delta(t - 1) dt = ? \qquad \mathbf{0} \qquad \int_{-1}^{9} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})\delta(t) dt = ? -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} 2\tau \delta(\tau - t) d\tau = ? \qquad \begin{cases} 2t, & -1 < t < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ if } \end{cases} \int_{-1}^{t} (\tau - 1)^{2} \delta(\tau) d\tau = ? \qquad \varepsilon \text{ (t)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \right] = e^{-2t} \delta(t) - 2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$

冲激信号尺度变换举例

例1

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(5t)(t-2)^2 dt = ? \qquad \frac{4}{5}$$

例2 已知信号f(5-2t)的波形,请画出f(t)的波形。

