## § 4. 4 非周期信号的频谱

- 傅里叶变换
- 常用函数的傅里叶变换

### 一. 傅里叶变换

#### 1. $\exists \exists T \rightarrow \infty$

f(t): 周期信号  $\longrightarrow$  非周期信号

频谱 
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt \longrightarrow \mathbf{0}$$

谱线间隔 
$$\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$
  $\longrightarrow$  **0**

离散谱 英续谱,幅度无限小;

再用 $\mathbf{F}_n$ 表示频谱就不合适了,虽然各频谱幅度无限小,但相对大小仍有区别,引入频谱密度函数。令

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{F_n}{1/T} = \lim_{T \to \infty} F_n T$$
 (单位频率上的频谱)

称为频谱密度函数。



### 由傅里叶级数

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

考虑到:  $T \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\Omega \rightarrow$  无穷小, 记为d $\omega$ ;

 $n \Omega \rightarrow \omega$  (由离散量变为连续量),而

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \to \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\omega}{2\pi} \qquad 同时, \quad \Sigma \to \int$$

于是,  $F(j\omega) = \lim_{T \to \infty} F_n T = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$ 

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

傅里叶变换式"-"

傅里叶反变换式

 $F(j\omega)$ 称为f(t)的傅里叶变换或频谱密度函数,简称频谱。 f(t)称为 $F(j\omega)$ 的傅里叶反变换或原函数。

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### 也可简记为

$$f(t) \leftarrow \rightarrow F(j \omega)$$

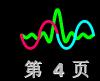
或
$$F(\mathbf{j} \omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(\mathbf{t})]$$
  
 $f(\mathbf{t}) = \mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(\mathbf{j} \omega)]$ 

$$F(\mathbf{j}\omega)$$
一般是复函数,写为
$$F(\mathbf{j}\omega) = |F(\mathbf{j}\omega)| e^{\mathbf{j}\varphi(\omega)} = R(\omega) + \mathbf{j}X(\omega)$$

说明 (1)前面推导并未遵循严格的数学步骤。可证明,函数f(t)傅里叶变换存在的充分条件:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$ 

(2)用下列关系还可方便计算一些积分

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



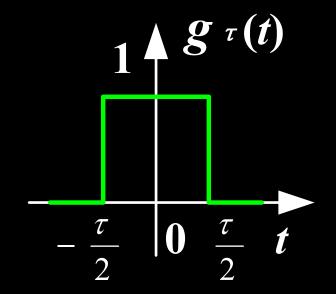


## 二、常用函数的傅里叶变换

### 1. 矩形脉冲(门函数)

记为g<sub>τ</sub>(t)

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

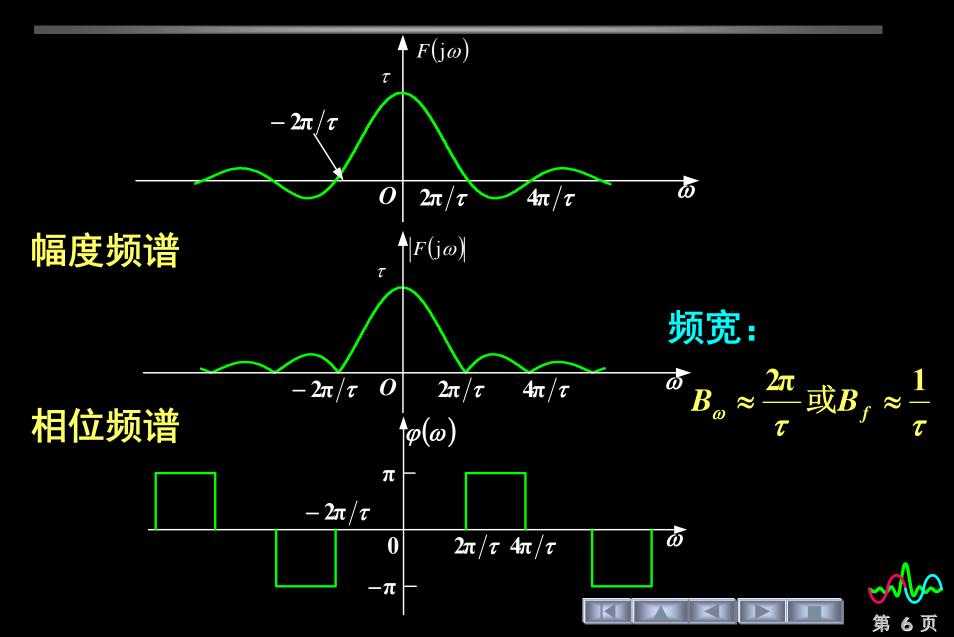


$$= \frac{2\sin(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})}{\omega} = \tau \operatorname{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$$



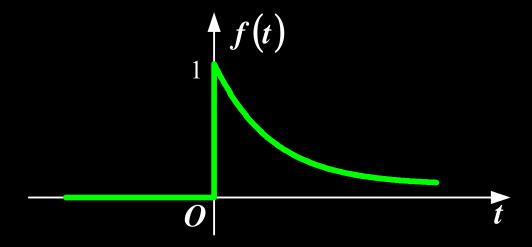


### 频谱图



### 2. 单边指数函数

$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t), \quad \alpha > 0$$



$$F(j\omega) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$



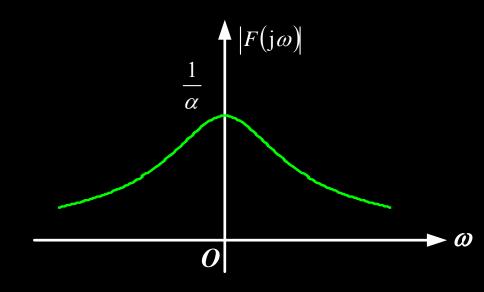
### 频谱图

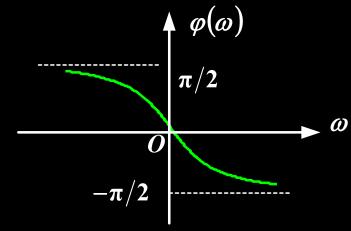
# 幅度频谱: $|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$

$$\begin{cases} \omega = 0, & |F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\alpha} \\ \omega \to \pm \infty, & |F(j\omega)| \to 0 \end{cases}$$

# 相位频谱: $\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\alpha}$

$$\left\{egin{aligned} \omega 
ightarrow 0, & arphi(\omega) = 0 \ \omega 
ightarrow +\infty, & arphi(\omega) 
ightarrow -rac{\pi}{2} \ \omega 
ightarrow -\infty, & arphi(\omega) 
ightarrow rac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

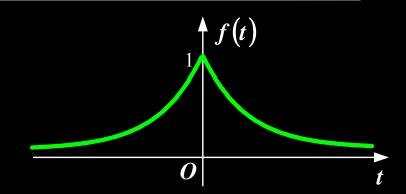




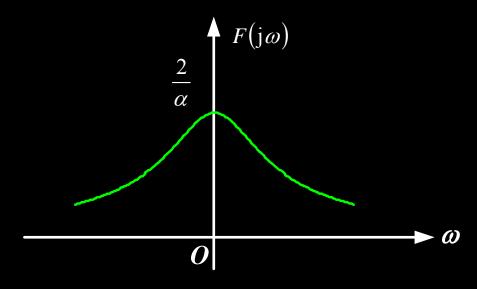


### 3. 双边指数函数

$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} , \alpha > 0$$



$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2}}$$







# 4. 冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 、 $\delta'(t)$

$$\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = 1$$

$$\delta'(t) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{d}{dt} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=0} = j\omega$$

### 5. 直流信号1

#### 讨论:

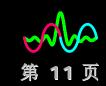
有一些函数不满足绝对可积这一充分条件,如1, $\epsilon(t)$ 等,但傅里叶变换却存在。直接用定义式不好求解。可构造一函数序列 $\{f_{\alpha}(t)\}$ 逼近f(t),即

$$f(t) = \lim_{\alpha \to \infty} f_{\alpha}(t)$$

而 $f_a(t)$ 满足绝对可积条件,并且 $\{f_a(t)\}$ 的傅里叶变换所形成的序列 $\{F_a(j\omega)\}$ 是极限收敛的。则可定义f(t)的傅里叶变换 $F(j\omega)$ 为

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to \infty} F_{\alpha}(j\omega)$$

这样定义的傅里叶变换也称为广义傅里叶变换。



# 推导 1←→?

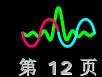
构造 
$$f_{\alpha}(t) = e^{-\alpha |t|}$$
,  $\alpha > 0 \longrightarrow F_{\alpha}(j\omega) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$ 

$$f(t) = 1 = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_{\alpha}(t)$$

所以 
$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_{\alpha}(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \omega \neq 0 \\ \infty, & \omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)^2} d\frac{\omega}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} 2 \arctan \frac{\omega}{\alpha} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 2\pi$$

因此, 
$$1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$



# 求罗[1]另一种方法

将 $\delta$ (t)←→1代入反变换定义式,有

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

将ω→t, t→ - ω, 有

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

再根据傅里叶变换定义式,得

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





# 6. 符号函数

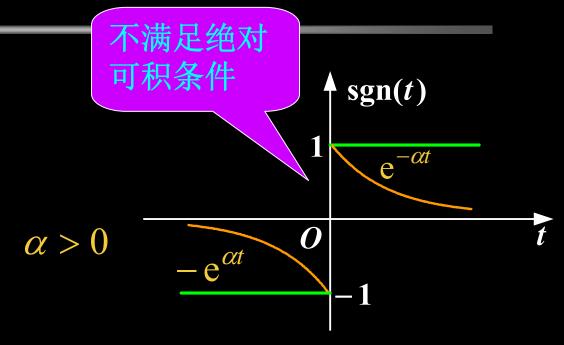
$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\alpha}(t) = \begin{cases} -e^{\alpha t}, & t < 0 \\ e^{-\alpha t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_{\alpha}(t)$$

$$f_{\alpha}(t) \longleftrightarrow F_{\alpha}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} - \frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega} = -\frac{j2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \longleftrightarrow \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_{\alpha}(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \left( -\frac{j2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \right) = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

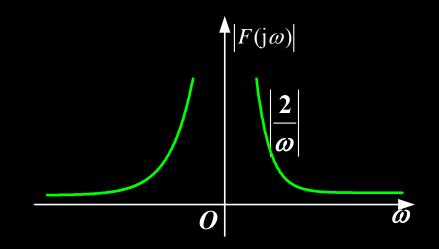




### 频谱图

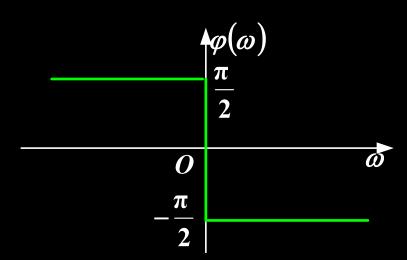
$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\mathbf{j}\omega} = -\mathbf{j}\frac{2}{\omega} = \frac{2}{|\omega|} e^{\mp \mathbf{j}\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$|F(j\omega)| = \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\omega}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{|\omega|}\right)$$



### $|F(j\omega)|$ 是偶函数

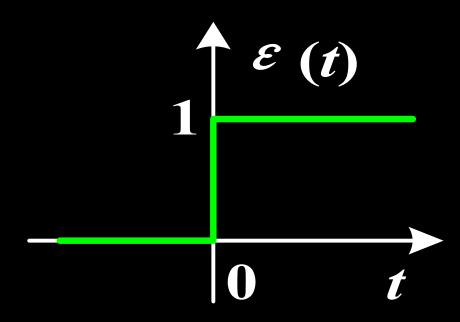
$$F(j\omega)$$
是偶函数
$$\frac{2}{\omega} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega > 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$



 $\varphi(\omega)$ 是奇函数



# 7. 阶跃函数



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

## 归纳记忆:

#### 2. 常用函数 ℱ变换对:

#### 1. 罗变换对

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

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

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

$$1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

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

$$e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha}$$

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

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

$$e^{-\alpha|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \alpha^2}$$



