第3章连续时间信号与系统的频域分析

傅里叶变换之基本性质

内容回顾

- 01 周期信号的频谱
- 02 非周期信号的傅里叶变换
- 03 常用信号的傅里叶变换

主要内容 CONTENTS

- 01 线性性质
- 02 共轭对称性
- 03 时移性质、频移性质
- 04 尺度变换、时域变换
- 05 对偶性质

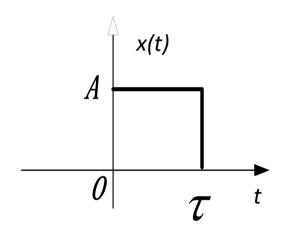
 为表述方便,采用 $\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\}$ 表示 $X(\Omega)$,用 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{X(\Omega)\}$ 表示x(t)傅立叶变换对表示为: $x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$

线性特性:

如果
$$x_1(t) \stackrel{\mathscr{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X_1(\Omega);$$
 $x_2(t) \stackrel{\mathscr{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X_2(\Omega)$ 则 $a \cdot x_1(t) + b \cdot x_2(t) \stackrel{\mathscr{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} a \cdot X_1(\Omega) + b \cdot X_2(\Omega)$

线性组合而成的信号的傅里叶变换等于各个组成信号的傅 里叶变换的线性组合。矛

请给出如图所示信号的傅里叶变换。(利用线性性质表示,无需最终结果)





◆ 实信号

可以得到:
$$X_R(\Omega) = X_R(-\Omega)$$
 $X_I(\Omega) = -X_I(-\Omega)$ Ω 的偶函数 Ω 的奇函数



将 $X(\Omega)$ 表示为模和相角: $X(\Omega) = |X(\Omega)| e^{j\theta(\Omega)}$ 则 $|X(\Omega)|$ 为 Ω 的偶函数, $\theta(\Omega)$ 为 Ω 的奇函数



少 实偶信号

若x(t)为实偶函数

$$\therefore X(\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(-t)e^{-j\Omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)e^{j\Omega\tau}d\tau = X(-\Omega)$$

 \therefore $\exists x(t)$ 为实偶函数,则 $X(\Omega)$ 是偶函数

信号可以分解为偶函数与奇函数之和: $x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$



$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(\Omega) \quad x_e(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X_R(\Omega) \quad x_o(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} jX_I(\Omega)$$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$$

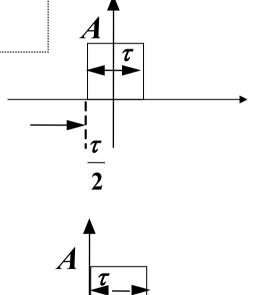
则

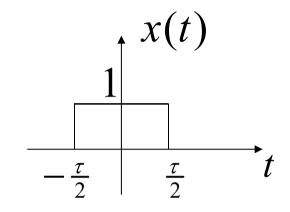
$$x(t-t_0) \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)e^{-j\Omega t_0}$$

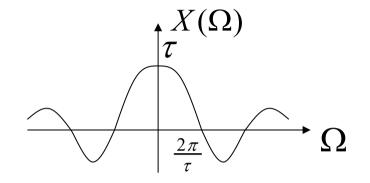


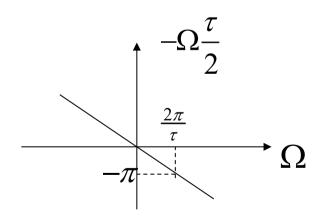
信号在时域的时移不改变幅度频谱只会使频谱的相位产生附加的线性相移

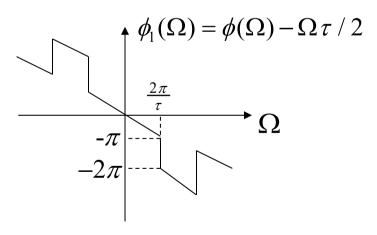
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathfrak{F} \rangle \colon & x(t) = A[u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2})] \\ & X(\Omega) = A(e^{j\Omega\tau/2} - e^{-j\Omega\tau/2})(\pi\delta(\Omega) + \frac{1}{j\Omega}) \\ & = 2A\sin(\Omega\tau/2)/\Omega = A\tau Sa(\Omega\tau/2) \\ & X_1(\Omega) = A\tau Sa(\Omega\tau/2)e^{-j\Omega\tau/2} \\ & \left| X_1(\Omega) \right| = \left| X(\Omega) \right| \qquad \phi_1(\Omega) = \phi(\Omega) - \Omega\tau/2 \end{aligned}$$







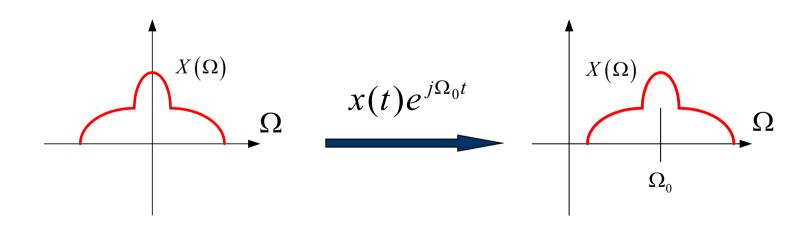




若
$$x(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(\Omega)$$
 则 $x(t)e^{j\Omega_0 t} \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(\Omega - \Omega_0)$



信号在时域中与因子 $e^{j\Omega_0t}$ 相乘,等效于在频域中将整个频谱向频率增加方向平移 Ω_0



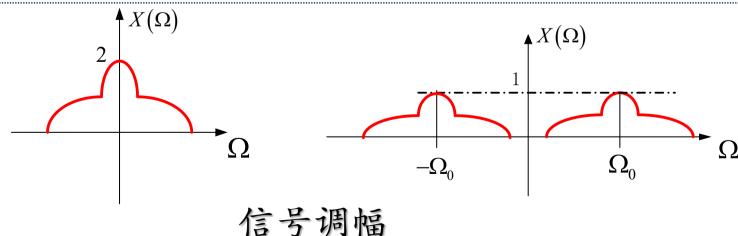
$$x(t)\cos(\Omega_0 t) = x(t)\frac{1}{2}(e^{j\Omega_0 t} + e^{-j\Omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{2}\left[x(t)e^{j\Omega_0 t} + x(t)e^{-j\Omega_0 t}\right]$$

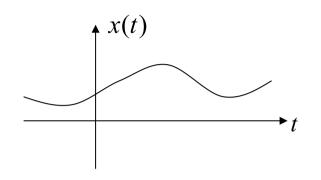
三角函数表现形式:

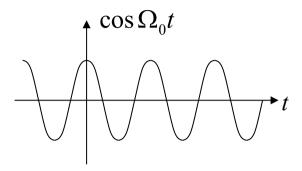
$$x(t)\cos(\Omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [X(\Omega + \Omega_0) + X(\Omega - \Omega_0)]$$



信号在时域中与 $\cos(\Omega_0 t)$ 相乘,等效于在频域中将整个频谱同 时向频率正负方向平移Ω。

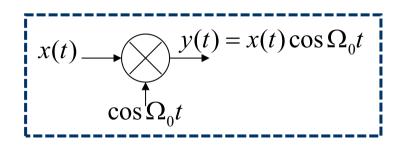


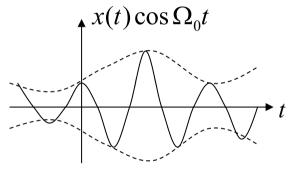




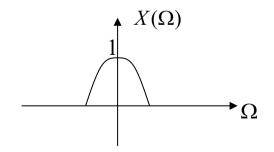
调制 (基带) 信号

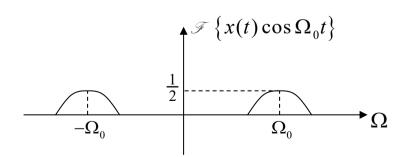
受调 (载波) 信号



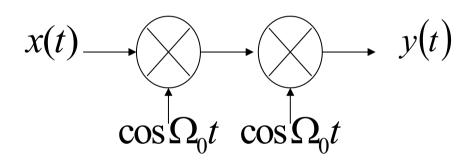


调幅波





当输入信号频谱为 $X(\Omega) = \delta(\Omega)$ 时,试分析图示系统的输出信号的频谱。





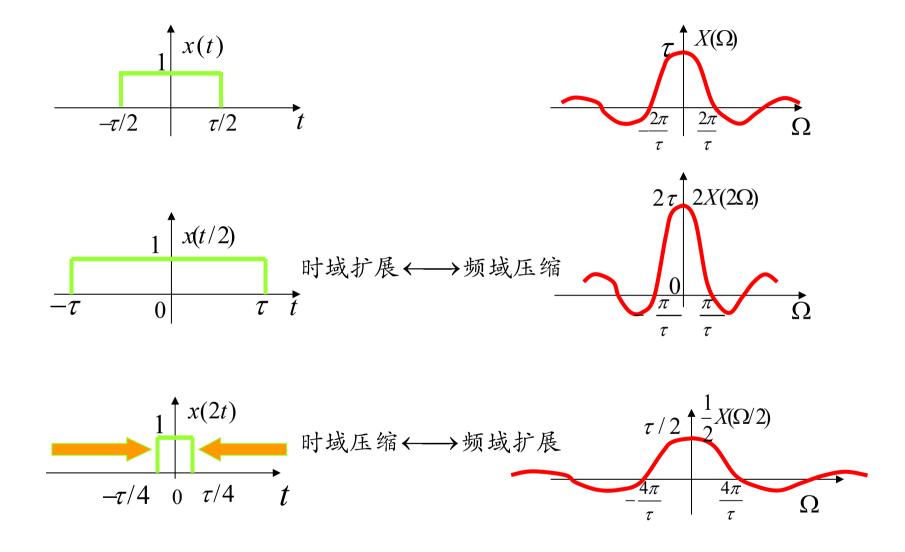
则
$$x(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} X(\frac{\Omega}{a})$$

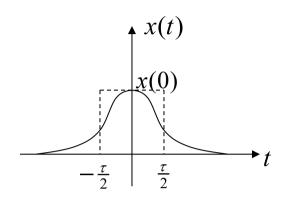
证明:
$$\mathscr{F}[x(at)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(at)e^{-j\Omega t}dt - \underbrace{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}_{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}} + \underbrace{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}_{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}} + \underbrace{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}_{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$$

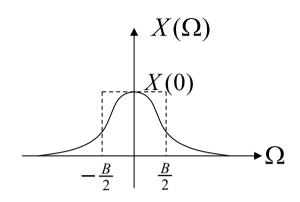
$$\mathscr{F}[x(at)] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{a}\tau} d\tau & a > 0\\ -\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{a}\tau} d\tau & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

推论:
$$a = -1$$
 $x(-t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(-\Omega)$









由上图可见, 两矩形的面积分别为

$$\tau \cdot x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\Omega t}dt\right]_{\Omega=0} = X(0)$$

$$B \cdot X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\Omega) d\Omega = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \right]_{t=0} = 2\pi x(0)$$

所以有

$$B \cdot \tau = 2\pi \qquad B = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

脉冲宽度和频带宽度成反比关系,且其乘积为常数

$$u(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} \pi \delta(\Omega) + \frac{1}{j\Omega} \qquad x(-t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(-\Omega)$$

例:
$$1, u(-t) \longleftrightarrow \pi \delta(\Omega) - \frac{1}{j\Omega}$$

2.
$$1 = u(t) + u(-t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\Omega)$$

3.
$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases} = u(t) - u(-t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\Omega}$$

4.
$$e^{-a|t|} = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & t > 0 \\ e^{at} & t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-at}u(t) + e^{at}u(-t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \Omega^2}$$

分析:
$$x(t)$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{延时}} x(t-t_0)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{尺度变换}} x(at-t_0)$

$$X(\Omega)$$
 $X(\Omega)e^{-j\Omega t_0}$ $\frac{1}{|a|}X\left(\frac{\Omega}{a}\right)e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{a}t_0}$

解二:
$$x(t)$$
 $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}$ \mathcal{E} \mathcal{E}



则:
$$X(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi x(-\Omega)$$

证明:
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \xrightarrow{\overline{\Sigma} \text{ in } t = \Omega} 2\pi x(\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t) e^{j\Omega t} dt$$

$$\longrightarrow 2\pi x(-\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt$$

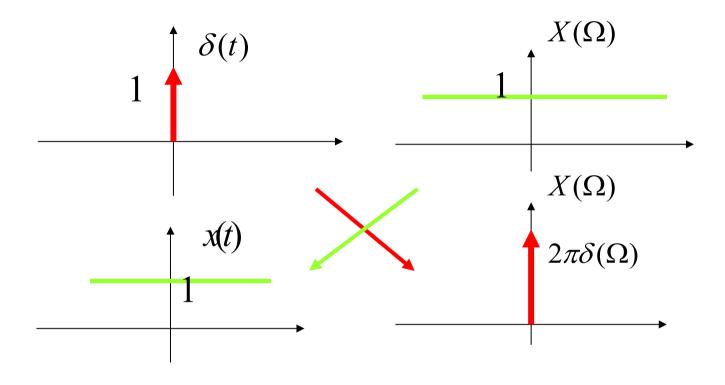
推论:1、若x(t)为实偶函数,则 $X(\Omega)$ 为实偶函数,其傅立叶变换为:

$$X(t) \xrightarrow{\mathscr{F}} 2\pi x(\Omega)$$

$$X(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} -2\pi x(\Omega)$$

$$3 \cdot \delta(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} 1 \Rightarrow 1 \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi \delta(\Omega)$$

意义:在一次傅立叶变换的基础上,再进行一次傅立叶变换,则等于原函数乘以 2π ,并将t替换为 $-\Omega$ 。



实偶函数:
$$\delta(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{I}}{\longleftrightarrow} 1 \Rightarrow 1 \stackrel{\mathcal{I}}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\pi\delta(\Omega)$$

利用对偶特性证明频移特性: $x(t)e^{j\Omega_0t} \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega - \Omega_0)$

证明:

根据对偶特性得到:
$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\Omega)$$
根据时移特性有: $X(t-\Omega_0) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\Omega) e^{-j\Omega_0\Omega}$
再次利用对偶特性得到: $2\pi x(-t) e^{-j\Omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi X(-\Omega-\Omega_0)$
根据尺度变换: $x(-t) \longleftrightarrow X(-\Omega)$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad$$

例: 已知 $X(\Omega)$ 求x(t) $X(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(\Omega) = \Omega_c Sa(\frac{\Omega_c \Omega}{2})$ $X(\Omega)$ X(t) $\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi} Sa(\frac{\Omega_c t}{2})$ $\Omega_c \uparrow 2\pi x(\Omega)$

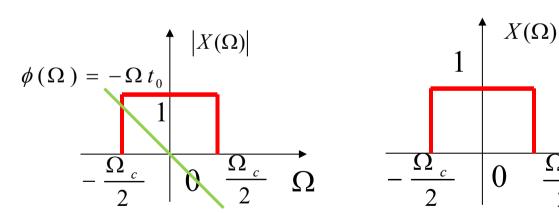
对偶性质

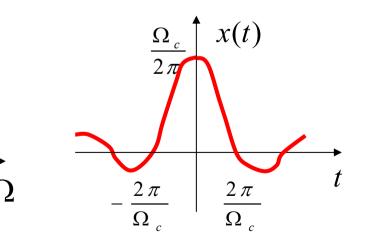
例: 已知 $X(\Omega)$ 求x(t)

由图得到:
$$X(\Omega) = |X(\Omega)|e^{-j\Omega t_0}$$
, 设 $\hat{x}(t) \longleftrightarrow |X(\Omega)|$ 则 不考虑相移项 \to

$$|X(t)| \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \hat{x}(\Omega) = \Omega_c Sa(\frac{\Omega_c \Omega}{2}) \implies \hat{x}(t) = \frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi} Sa(\frac{\Omega_c t}{2})$$

根据时移特性
$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi} Sa \left[\frac{\Omega_c (t - t_0)}{2} \right]$$







分别考虑幅度与相位

作业

- o 3.8(a) (c)
- o 3.11(b)(c)(e)
- o 3.13(a)(b)(c)