# 信号与系统

信息学院 主干基础课

## 上节课内容要点回顾

- \* LTI 系统响应分量的不同分解方式: 自由、强迫; 暂态、稳态; 零输入、零状态;
- \* LTI 系统的冲激响应与阶跃响应: 两种响应的定义; 求解方法;
- \* 卷积:

卷积积分的定义及物理意义; 卷积积分的运算方法及运算性质; 系统的方框图法表示

#### 关于添加U(t)的问题

对于方程: 
$$\begin{cases} r'(t) + ar(t) = b \\ r(0^-) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 齐次解:  $r_0(t) = ke^{-at}$  特解:  $r^*(t) = b/a$ 

这时满足初条件的完全解是:  $r(t) = \frac{b}{a}(1 - e^{-at})$  不用加u(t)因子就能够满足原方程;

而对于方程: 
$$\begin{cases} r'(t) + ar(t) = bu(t) \\ r(0^-) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 齐次解、特解均与上面例子相同。 这时满足初条件的完全解应当为: 
$$r(t) = \frac{b}{a}(1 - e^{-at})u(t)$$

$$r(t) = \frac{b}{a} (1 - e^{-at}) \mathbf{u}(t)$$

代入方程验证一下会看到,等式左边没有出现冲激函数项的原因是在运算过程中  $\delta(t)$ 的 系数结果为0的缘故,正好使得等式两边关于奇异函数都平衡,而不是仅仅考虑u(t)项;

若做更进一步的讨论,其实这时采用完全解为: 
$$r(t) = \frac{b}{a}(1 - e^{-at})$$

也是可以的,因为代入方程验证一下会发现,在t=0处出现了 b=bu(0)

的情形,因此如果补充定义u(0)=1的话,也是可以勉强接受的。总之,是否人为添加 u(t),完全取决于代入方程验证后,是否在t>=0\_的整个时间轴上满足原方程。

### 第二章 连续时间系统的时域分析

- § 2.5 <u>卷积</u> (六、卷积运算举例)
- § 2.6 用微分方程分析法分析随机信号问题

#### § 2. 5 六、卷积运算举例:

(1) 用于推导线性系统稳定性的时域判别条件(稳定系统指若输入激励有界则响应亦有界)

线性系统的稳定性条件:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt \le M < \infty$$

充分性: 若满足该条件,则只要

充分性: 若满足该条件,则只要输入激励有界,输出响应亦有界: 
$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)e(t-\tau)d\tau \le \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)e(t-\tau)|d\tau$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| |e(t-\tau)| d\tau \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_1 |h(\tau)| d\tau = k_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau$$

必要性: 若系统不满足该条件, 必存在有界激励使系统输出无界:

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)e(t - \tau)d\tau$$

$$e(-t) = \operatorname{sgn}[h(t)] = \begin{cases} -1, & h(t) < 0 \\ 0, & h(t) = 0 \\ 1, & h(t) > 0 \end{cases}, \quad r(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)e(-\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau$$

#### 从稳定性角度看系统的激励响应关系……

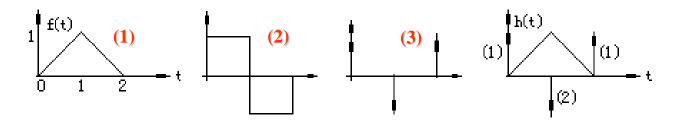
例: 判断由下述激励响应关系所决定的系统是否是稳定的:

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

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\delta'(t)| dt \longrightarrow \infty$$

: 系统不稳定

(2) 已知LTI系统在e(t)=sintu(t)激励下的零状态响应f(t) 如图: 试求系统的冲激响应:



解:因为三角函数具有微分后函数形式不变(仍为三角函数)的特征,可利用这一特征和卷积运算的微分性质求解:

$$f(t) = \sin t u(t) * h(t)$$

$$f'(t) = [\cos t u(t) + \sin t \delta(t)] * h(t) = \cos t u(t) * h(t)$$

$$f''(t) = [-\sin t u(t) + \cos t \delta(t)] * h(t) = [\delta(t) - \sin t u(t)] * h(t) = h(t) - \sin t u(t) * h(t)$$
(3)

(1)+(3): 
$$h(t)=f(t)+f''(t)$$
 结果如图。

(3) 设RC环节的冲激响应为:  $h(t)=e^{-t}u(t)$  ,考察用n个相同的RC低通滤 波器串联形成的级连系统的冲激响应。

级连系统的合成冲激响应是各子系统的卷积,n个子系统的响应是其连续卷积:

$$h_{1}(t) = te^{-t}u(t)$$

$$h_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^{2}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$h_{3}(t) = \frac{1}{6}t^{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$h_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{6}t^{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$h_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{6}t^{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

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#### 中心极限定理

$$h_n(t) = e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-t}u(t) * ... * e^{-t}u(t) = \frac{t^n}{n!}e^{-t}u(t) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}}e^{-\frac{(t-n)^2}{2n}}$$

一般情况下: 
$$h_n(t) = h(t) * h(t) * \dots * h(t) \approx \frac{K}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_n^2}} e^{-\frac{(t-m_n)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}}$$

能量信号间的卷积结果,比任一被卷积的信号都更平滑

(4) 卷积积分涉及的主要应用:

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

求系统的零状态响应;

解卷积(或反卷积)问题;

系统求逆问题;

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#### (5) 卷积积分的收敛性问题: (卷积运算没有收敛性限制)

$$1 * e^{-t} u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t - \tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\tau} d\tau = -e^{-\tau} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = 1$$

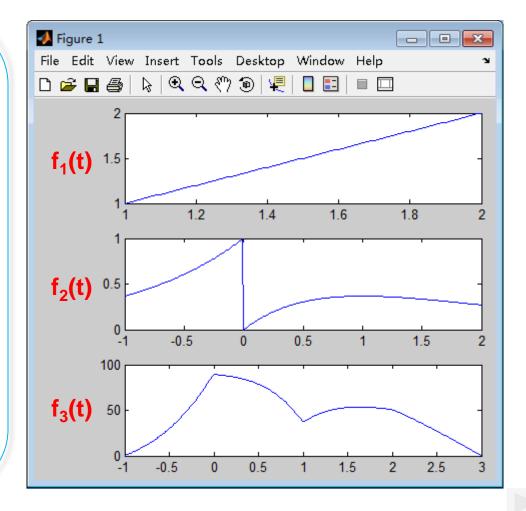
$$1 * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t - \tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(\tau) d\tau$$

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

周期卷积: 
$$r(t) = e(t) \otimes h(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} e(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$
  $0 \le t \le T$  
$$r(t) = e(t) \otimes h(t) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} e(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

#### (6) 卷积积分的 MATLAB 运算:

```
t_1 = 1:0.01:2;
f_1 = t_1 \cdot *(t_1 > 0);
t_2 = -1:0.01:2;
f_2 = t_2 \cdot * \exp(-t_2) \cdot * (t_2 > 0)
          +\exp(t_2).*(t_2<0);
t_3 = -1:0.01:3;
c = conv(f_1, f_2);
subplot(3,1,1), plot(t_1, f_1);
subplot(3,1,2), plot(t_2, f_2);
subplot(3,1,3), plot(t_3,c);
```



### 用微分方程分析法分析随机信号问题

定解问题为: 
$$\begin{cases} a_n \frac{d^n Y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} Y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + ... + a_1 \frac{d Y(t)}{dt} + a_0 Y(t) = X(t) \\ \\ \text{起始条件为零:} \quad Y(0) = Y'(0) = ... = Y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0 \\ \\ \text{已知 } E\{X(t)\} = m_X(t) \quad \vec{x}: m_Y(t) \end{cases}$$

(1) 求均值m<sub>v</sub>(t):

对微分方程两端分别求期望: 
$$E\left\{a_n\frac{d^nY(t)}{dt^n}+a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}Y(t)}{dt^{n-1}}+...+a_1\frac{dY(t)}{dt}+a_0Y(t)\right\}=E\left\{X(t)\right\}$$

对起始条件等式两端求期望:  $E\{Y(0)\} = E\{Y'(0)\} = ... = E\{Y^{(n-1)}(0)\} = 0$ 

得到: 
$$\begin{cases} a_n \frac{d^n m_Y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} m_Y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dm_Y(t)}{dt} + a_0 m_Y(t) = m_X(t) \\ m_Y(0) = m_Y'(0) = \dots = m_Y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

微分方程分析法:

定解问题为: 
$$\begin{cases} a_n \frac{d^n Y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} Y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + ... + a_1 \frac{dY(t)}{dt} + a_0 Y(t) = X(t) \\ \text{起始条件为零:} \quad Y(0) = Y'(0) = ... = Y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0 \\ \text{已知} \quad R_X\left(t_1, t_2\right) \quad \text{求:} \quad R_Y\left(t_1, t_2\right) \end{cases}$$

#### (2) 求相关函数 $R_{Y}(t_1,t_2)$ :

方程式中令  $t=t_2$ , 再对微分方程两端分别乘以 $X(t_1)$ 后求期望:

$$E\left\{a_{n}X(t_{1})\frac{d^{n}Y(t_{2})}{dt_{2}^{n}} + \dots + a_{1}X(t_{1})\frac{dY(t_{2})}{dt_{2}} + a_{0}X(t_{1})Y(t_{2})\right\} = E\left\{X(t_{1})X(t_{2})\right\}$$

$$a_{n}\frac{\partial^{n}R_{XY}(t_{1},t_{2})}{\partial t^{n}} + \dots + a_{1}\frac{\partial^{n}R_{XY}(t_{1},t_{2})}{\partial t} + a_{0}R_{XY}(t_{1},t_{2}) = R_{X}\left(t_{1},t_{2}\right)$$

方程式中令  $t=t_1$ , 再对微分方程两端分别乘以 $Y(t_2)$ 后求期望:

$$a_{n} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}^{n}} + \dots + a_{1} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}} + a_{0} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = R_{XY}(t_{1}, t_{2})$$

对起始条件式乘以 $X(t_1)$ 后求期望:

$$R_{XY}(t_1,0) = \frac{\partial R_{XY}(t_1,0)}{\partial t_2} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{n-1}R_{XY}(t_1,0)}{\partial t_2} = 0$$
  
类似有: 
$$R_Y(t_1,0) = \frac{\partial R_Y(0,t_2)}{\partial t_1} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{n-1}R_Y(0,t_2)}{\partial t_1} = 0$$

#### 将原来关于线性系统激励响应关系的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} a_n \frac{d^n Y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} Y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dY(t)}{dt} + a_0 Y(t) = X(t) \\$$
 起始条件为零:  $Y(0) = Y'(0) = \dots = Y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$  已知  $R_X(t_1, t_2)$  求:  $R_Y(t_1, t_2)$ 

#### 转换为关于相关函数 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}_1,\mathbf{t}_2)$ 的定解问题如下:

$$\begin{cases} a_{n} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{XY}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{2}^{n}} + \dots + a_{1} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{XY}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{2}} + a_{0} R_{XY}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = R_{X} \left( t_{1}, t_{2} \right) \\ a_{n} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}^{n}} + \dots + a_{1} \frac{\partial^{n} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}} + a_{0} R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = R_{XY} \left( t_{1}, t_{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{XY}(t_{1}, 0) = \frac{\partial R_{XY}(t_{1}, 0)}{\partial t_{2}} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{n-1} R_{XY}(t_{1}, 0)}{\partial t_{2}} = 0 \\ R_{Y}(t_{1}, 0) = \frac{\partial R_{Y}(0, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{n-1} R_{Y}(0, t_{2})}{\partial t_{1}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

例:给定微分方程定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dY(t)}{dt} + aY(t) = X(t) & a$$
为常数, $X(t)$ 为平稳随机过程, $E\{X(t)\} = \lambda$ ,
$$Y(0) = 0 & R_X(\tau) = \lambda^2 + \lambda \delta(\tau), & \text{试分析}Y(t)$$
的统计特性

关于均值的定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dm_{Y}(t)}{dt} + am_{Y}(t) = \lambda \\ m_{Y}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
解为:  $m_{Y}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{a}(1 - e^{-at})$ 

关于相关函数的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial R_{XY}(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_2^n} + aR_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) = \lambda^2 + \lambda \delta(\tau) \\ R_{XY}(t_1, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial R_Y(t_1, t_2)}{\partial t_1^n} + aR_Y(t_1, t_2) = R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) \\ R_Y(0, t_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

联立可解得: 
$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\lambda^2}{a} (1 - e^{-at_2}) + \lambda e^{-a(t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$R_{Y}(t_{1},t_{2}) = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{a^{2}}(1-e^{-at_{1}})(1-e^{-at_{2}}) + \frac{\lambda}{2a}e^{-a(t_{2}-t_{1})(1-e^{-2at_{1}})}$$

# 第五讲

### 第三章 傅里叶分析

- § 3.1 周期信号的傅氏分析 傅里叶级数
  - 3.1.1 三角函数形式的傅里叶级数
  - 3.1.2 指数形式的傅里叶级数
  - 3.1.3 函数的对称性与傅氏级数系数的关系
  - 3.1.4 周期信号的傅氏分析
  - 3.1.5 例题

### § 3.1 周期信号的傅氏分析\_傅里叶级数

#### 从简谐波信号说起:

考察冲激响应为h(t)的系统对于简谐波信号  $e^{j\omega t}$  (- $\infty$ <t<+ $\infty$ )的零状态响应:

$$r(t) = e^{j\omega t} * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} h(\tau) d\tau = e^{j\omega t} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega \tau} h(\tau) d\tau = e^{j\omega t} \cdot H(\omega)$$

### 3.1.1 三角函数形式的傅里叶级数

#### 给定完备正交函数集:

$$\{\cos n\omega_1 t, \sin n\omega_1 t\}$$
  $n = 0.1.2...$   $t_0 \le t \le t_0 + T_1$   $(T_1 = 2\pi/\omega_1)$ 

#### 其正交性体现在:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_1 t \cos m\omega_1 t dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \frac{T_1}{2} & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_1 t \sin m\omega_1 t dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \frac{T_1}{2} & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_1 t \sin m\omega_1 t dt = 0$$

#### 设周期为 $T_1$ 的信号f(t) 可表示为:

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_1 t + b_n \sin n\omega_1 t)$$

以  $\cos k\omega_1 t$  乘 f(t) 且在  $0 \le t \le T_1$  上积分:

$$\int_{0}^{T_1} f(t)\cos k\omega_1 t dt = a_k \frac{T_1}{2} \quad a_k = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{0}^{T_1} f(t)\cos k\omega_1 t dt$$

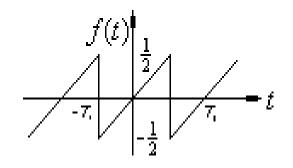
以  $\sin k\omega_1 t$  乘 f(t) 且在  $0 \le t \le T_1$  上积分:

$$\int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t) \sin k\omega_{1} t dt = b_{k} \frac{T_{1}}{2} b_{k} = \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t) \sin k\omega_{1} t dt$$

等号两端在  $0 \le t \le T_1$  上积分:

$$\int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t)dt = a_{0}T_{1} \qquad a_{0} = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t)dt$$

### 求锯齿波信号的傅里叶级数:



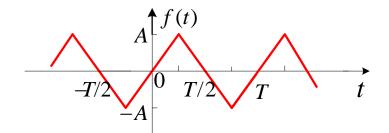
$$\alpha = 0$$

$$a_k = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{-T_1/2}^{T_1/2} (t/T_1) \sin k\omega t dt = -(-1)^k \frac{1}{\pi k}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega_1 t = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin n\omega_1 t = \frac{1}{\pi} (\sin \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t \dots)$$

### 例: 求三角波信号的傅氏级数



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{4A}{T}t & 0 \le t \le \frac{T}{4} \\ -\frac{4A}{T}t + 2A & \frac{T}{4} \le t \le \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_k = 0$$

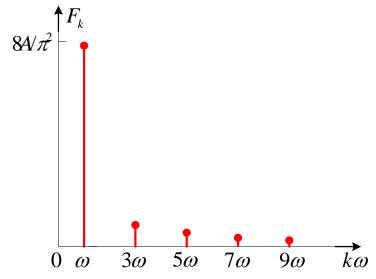
$$b_k = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/4} \frac{4A}{T} t \sin k\omega t dt - \frac{4}{T} \int_{T/4}^{T/2} \left( \frac{4A}{T} t - 2A \right) \sin k\omega t dt$$

$$b_{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{8A}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} & k = 1, 5, 9, \dots \\ -\frac{8A}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} & k = 3, 7, 11 \dots \end{cases}$$

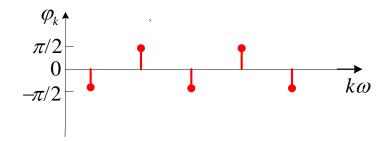
### 所求傅里叶级数

$$f(t) = \frac{8A}{\pi^2} \left( \sin \omega t - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin 5\omega t - \frac{1}{7^2} \sin 7\omega t + \cdots \right)$$

振幅频谱图: =>



相位频谱图:



### 傅里叶级数理论首先需解决的基本问题:

(Fourier级数的存在性、收敛性、唯一性问题)

周期信号f(t)满足什么条件,其Fourier级数才存在?

当满足这些条件时,其Fourier级数收敛么?

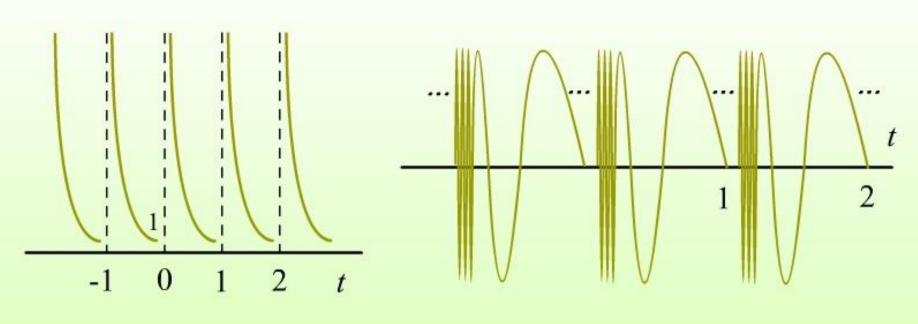
若Fourier级数收敛了,是否对所有的t,该级数都能收敛到f(t)?

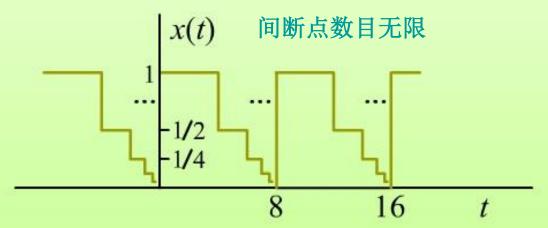
### 狄氏(Dirichlet)条件(充分条件):

- (1) 在一周期内的间断点的数目为有限个;
- (2) 在一周期内的极值点的数目为有限个;
- (3) 在一周期内信号是绝对可积的。



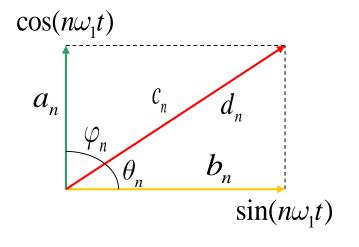
#### 极值点数目无限





### 三角傅里叶级数的同频率合成:

**设**: 
$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(n\omega_1 t + \varphi_n) = d_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin(n\omega_1 t + \theta_n)$$



从 cos 的角度看 
$$c_n$$
 落后  $a_n$  有  $\rho_n$  :  $\varphi_n = -tg^{-1}\frac{b_n}{a_n}$ 

从 
$$\sin$$
 的角度看 $d$  超前 $b$  有 $\theta$  :  $\theta$  =  $tg^{-1}\frac{a_n}{b_n}$ 

且两者都有: 
$$c_0 = d_0 = a_0$$
  $c_n = d_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$ 

$$c_n = c_n(n\omega_1)$$
  $\varphi_n = \varphi_n(n\omega_1)$ 

分别表示分量的幅度分布特性和相位分布特性, 称为幅度频谱和相位频谱, 这种表示方式也被称为"傅里叶级数的极点形式"。

#### 指数形式的傅里叶级数 3. 1. 2

 $\{e^{jn\omega_1t}\}$   $n=0.\pm1.\pm2...$  在  $0 \le t \le T$ 上构成完备正交函数集

其正交性表现为: 
$$\int_{0}^{T} e^{jn\omega_{1}t} e^{-jm\omega_{1}t} dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ T_{1} & n = m \end{cases}$$

设: 
$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} \qquad \dots \qquad (1)$$

根据复变函数的正交条件: 
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2^*(t) dt = 0$$

以  $e^{-jk\omega_l t}$  乘以(1)式两端,且在  $0 \le t \le T$  上积分:

$$\int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t)e^{-jk\omega_{1}t}dt = F_{k}T_{1} \qquad F_{k} = \frac{1}{T_{1}}\int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t)e^{-jk\omega_{1}t}dt$$

#### 指数形式与三角级数形式傅里叶级数系数间的关系

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = F_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = F_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_{-n} e^{-jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$f(t) = F_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(F_n + F_{-n}) \cos n\omega_1 t + j(F_n - F_{-n}) \sin n\omega_1 t]$$

根据傅里叶级数的唯一性性质: $F_0 = a_0$ 、 $(F_n + F_{-n}) = a_n$ 、 $j(F_n - F_{-n}) = b_n$ 

因此两种级数在本质上完全一致,借助于欧拉公式  $e^{-j\omega_{l}t}=\cos k\omega_{l}t-j\sin k\omega_{l}t$ 

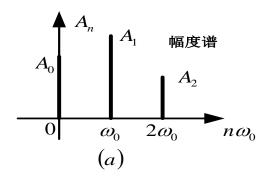
#### 可将两种展开式联系起来:

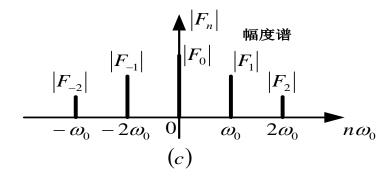
$$F_{k} = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t)e^{-jk\omega_{1}t} dt = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{T_{1}} f(t) [\cos k\omega_{1}t - j\sin k\omega_{1}t] dt = \frac{a_{k}}{2} - j\frac{b_{k}}{2}$$

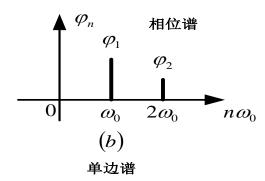
$$|F_{k}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} c_{k}$$

#### 周期信号的频谱图表示

$$f(t) = A_0 + A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_2)$$
$$= F_0 + F_{-1} e^{-j\omega_0 t} + F_1 e^{j\omega_0 t} + F_{-2} e^{-j2\omega_0 t} + F_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t}$$







信号总功率是各分量功率之和:  $p = \sum_{n=-N}^{N} |F_n|^2 = |F_0|^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{N} |F_n|^2 = A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{N} A_n^2$ 

#### 3.1.3 函数的对称性与傅氏级数系数的关系

(1) 信号为奇函数: f(t) = -f(-t)

本题不仅只有奇分量且只有奇次谐波,这是由  $f(t\pm \frac{T}{2}) = -f(t)$  特征所决定的。

当信号具有 f(t) = -f(-t) f(t) **双 亚对 放性时**,就有:

$$a_0 = a_n = 0$$
  $b_n = \frac{8}{T} \int_{0}^{\frac{T}{4}} f(t) \sin n\omega t$ 

(2) 信号为偶函数: f(t) = f(-t)

$$g(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{4E}{\pi^2} [\cos at + \frac{1}{9}\cos 3at + \frac{1}{25}\cos 5at + \dots]$$

对于周期函数的偶函数而言,它不仅对称于纵轴,而且对称于所有t=T/2的纵坐标线;

三角傅里叶展开式中仅含有余弦项: 75

$$b_n = 0 a_n = \frac{4}{T_1} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt a_0 = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(t) dt$$

对于指数傅里叶展开式而言:  $F_n = \frac{a_n}{2} - j\frac{b_n}{2} = \frac{a_n}{2}$ 

级数系数为实数,由于相频特性取值只有0和π,幅频、相频特性可由同一图形表示。

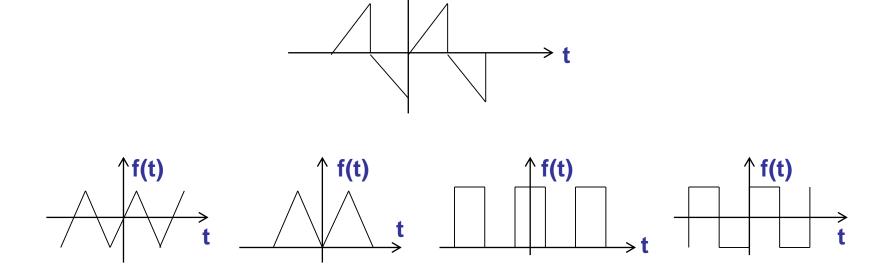
本例图形只是前例图形的简单变换,即两信号间有如下关系:

 $g(t) = \frac{E}{2} + f(t + \frac{T}{4})$   $T_1 = 2T$  E = 2A 可以直接进行变换得出级数展开的结果。

此例说明: 信号的时域位移使其傅氏级数仅发生相位特性的变化, 幅频特性不变。

(3) 关于具有半周期翻转对称特征类型信号的频谱特点:

$$f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$$



$$f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$$

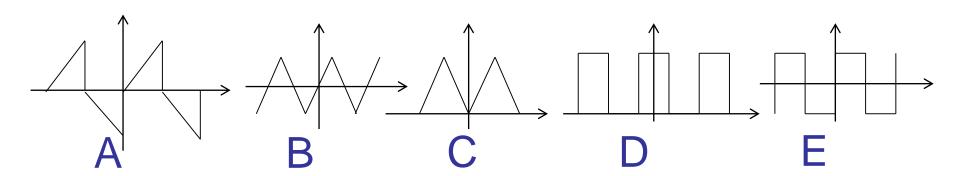
$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_{1}}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_{1} t dt + \frac{2}{T_{1}} \int_{\frac{T_{1}}{2}}^{T_{1}} f(t) \cos n\omega_{1} t dt$$

在第二项中令: 
$$t = \tau + \frac{T_1}{2} dt = d\tau$$

$$\frac{2}{T_1} \int_{\frac{T_1}{2}}^{T_1} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(\tau + \frac{T_1}{2}) \cos n\omega_1 (\tau + \frac{T_1}{2}) d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{2}{T_1} \int_{0}^{\frac{T_1}{2}} f(\tau) \cos(n\omega_1 \tau + n\pi) d\tau$$

### $f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T_1}{2})$ 此类信号仅含奇次谐波!



A: 含有基波及奇次谐波的正弦、余弦项

B、E: 仅含基波及奇次谐波的正弦项

C、D: 仅含直流、基波及奇次谐波的余弦项

"B,C"; "D,E": 其间仅是位移差异,频谱无实质不同

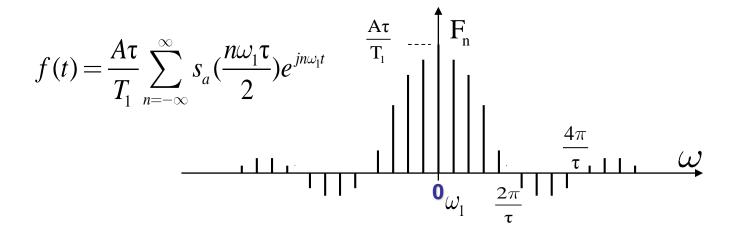
### 3.1.4 周期信号的傅氏分析

常写成抽样函数的形式: 
$$s_a(x) = \frac{A\tau}{T_1} \qquad a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2} \qquad b_n = 0$$
常写成抽样函数的形式: 
$$s_a(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \qquad a_n = \frac{2A\tau}{T_1} s_a(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2})$$

$$f(t) = \frac{A\tau}{T_1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A\tau}{T_1} s_a(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2}) \cos(n\omega_1 t)$$

$$F_n = \frac{a_n}{2} - j\frac{b_n}{2} = \frac{a_n}{2} = \frac{A\tau}{T_1} s_a(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2})$$

$$f(t) = \frac{A\tau}{T_1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s_a(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2}) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$



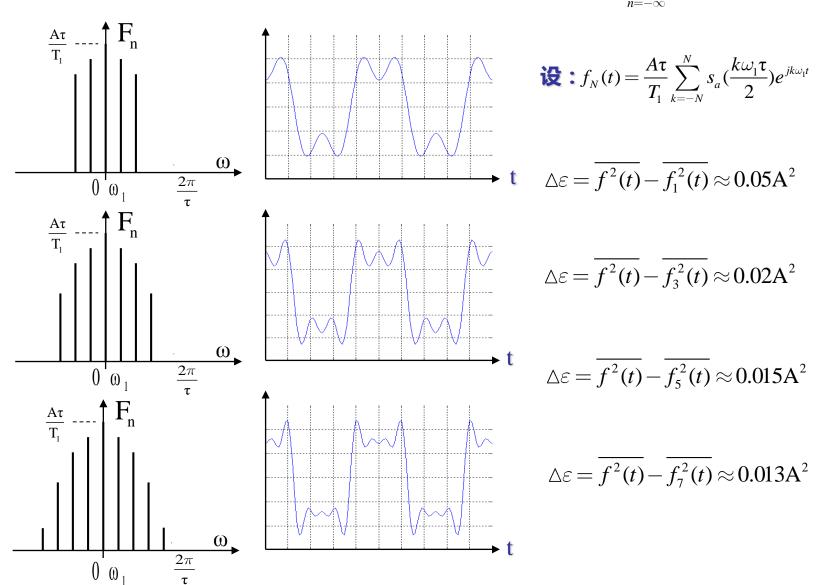
#### 周期信号的频谱一般具有以下特性:

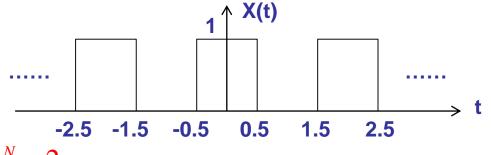
离散性: 谱线间隔为 $\omega_1 = 2\pi/T_1$ ;

谐波性:由各次谐波分量叠加构成,各次谐波分量的幅度正比于A T /T1;

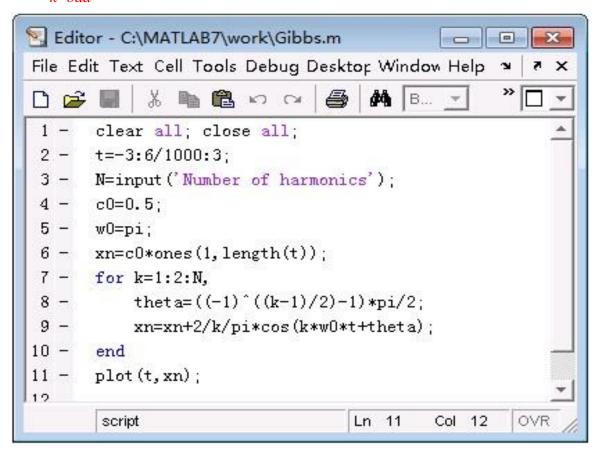
收敛性: 谱线的幅度按F<sub>n</sub>所决定的包络曲线变化,主要能量集中在第一包络内。

### 周期信号f(t)与其傅氏级数在能量上相等: $\overline{f^2(t)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |F_n|^2$

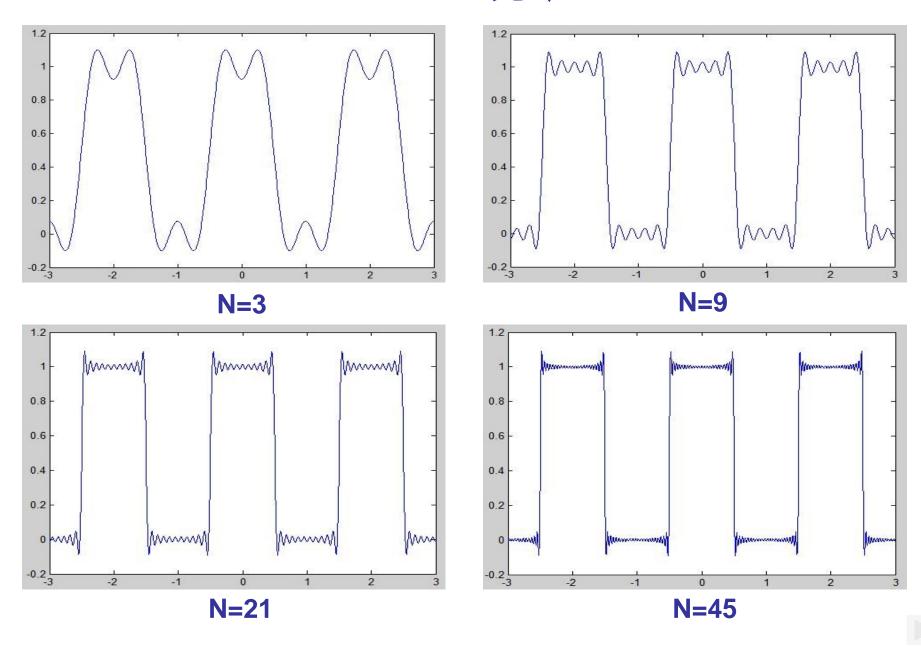




$$x_N(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\substack{k=1\\k \text{ odd}}}^{N} \frac{2}{k\pi} \cos(k\pi t + [(-1)^{(k-1)/2} - 1]\frac{\pi}{2}) \qquad x(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} x_N(t)$$



### Gibbs 现象

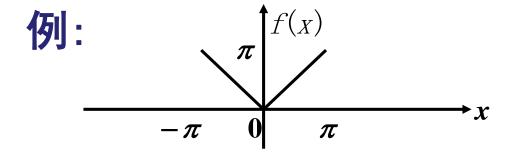


### 非周期函数的傅氏级数展开问题:

对于非周期函数f(x), 若其仅在区间[x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>]上有定义, 且满足狄氏充分条件, 也可展开成傅氏级数。

具体作法:将函数做周期性偶或奇延拓

$$(T = x_2 - x_1)$$
  $F_T(x + T) = f(x)$   $(x_1, x_2)$ 



**例:** 试求函数 
$$f(x)$$
 
$$\begin{cases} = x & x \ge 0 \\ = -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的傅里叶级数。

设
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
在 $\left[-\pi, \pi\right]$ 上可表为:  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)\right]$ 

将上式两端分别乘以 cos(nx) 并积分:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos(nx)dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)\right] \cos(nx)dx$$

可得到: 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$$

将上式两端分别乘以 sin(nx) 并积分:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin(nx)dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)\right] \sin(nx)dx$$

可得到: 
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx$$

综上,可将 
$$f(x)$$
 的傅里叶级数改写为:  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=01}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)]$ 

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx$$

**例:** 试求函数 f(x)  $\begin{cases} = x & x \ge 0 \\ = -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的傅里叶级数。

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} (-x) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos nx \qquad (-\pi \le x \le \pi)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos (2n-1)x \qquad (-\pi \le x \le \pi)$$

### 利用傅氏展开式求级数之和

$$\sigma = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots,$$

$$\sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots,$$

$$1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}}$$

$$\sigma_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \cdots$$

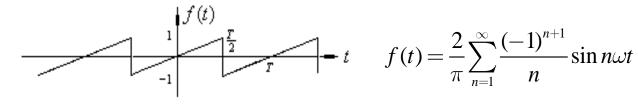
$$\therefore 4\sigma_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2, \quad \therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$\sigma = 4\sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \qquad \sigma_3 = 2\sigma_1 - \sigma = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

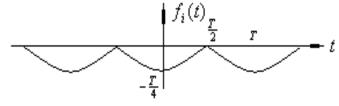
### **例题:** 设信号在一周期内的表达式: $f(t) = \frac{2t}{T} \left(-\frac{T}{2} \le t < \frac{T}{2}\right)$

$$f(t) = \frac{2t}{T} \quad \left(-\frac{T}{2} \le t < \frac{T}{2}\right)$$

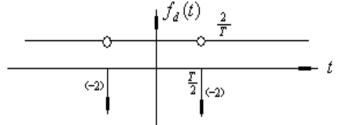
奇函数的偶分量为零, 
$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2t}{T} \sin n\omega t dt = -(-1)^n \frac{2}{n\pi}$$



$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin n\omega t$$

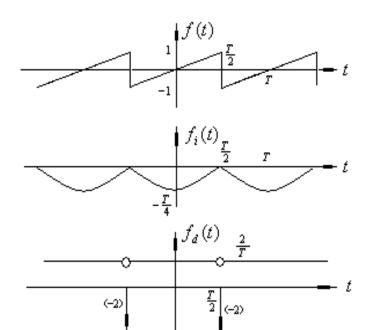


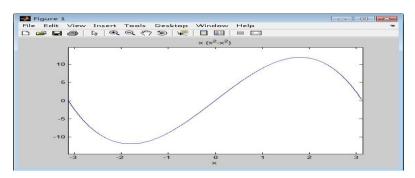
$$f_i(t) = -\frac{T}{6} + \frac{T}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos n\omega t$$

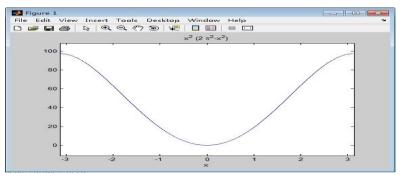


$$f_d(t) = \frac{4}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cos n\omega t$$

#### 从此例中得到的启示 ……







$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin n\omega t$$

$$f_i(t) = -\frac{T}{6} + \frac{T}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos n\omega t$$

$$f_d(t) = \frac{4}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cos n\omega t$$

$$f_a(t) = \omega t \cdot [\pi^2 - (\omega t)^2], \quad -\frac{T}{2} \le t \le \frac{T}{2}$$

$$f_a(t) = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \sin n\omega t$$

$$f_b(t) = (\omega t)^2 \cdot [2\pi^2 - (\omega t)^2], \quad -\frac{T}{2} \le t \le \frac{T}{2}$$

$$f_b(t) = \frac{7\pi^4}{15} + 48 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^4} \cos n\omega t$$

# 习题:

3-4, 3-7, 3-10, 3-11

