

信号与系统

信息学院 主干基础课

上节课要点回顾

- * 抽样信号的主要运算性质
- * 阶跃信号的定义及其运算性质
- * 冲激信号的定义及其运算性质
- * 冲激偶信号的定义及其运算性质

第二讲

第一章 绪论

- §1.4 对奇异信号的进一步认识
- §1.5 信号的分解
- §1.6 正交函数
- §1.7 以完备正交函数集表示信号
- §1.8 相关



试进一步化简： $f(t) = \frac{1}{t}\delta(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t)\delta'(t) &= f(0)\delta'(t) - f'(0)\delta(t) \\ t\delta'(t) &= 0\delta'(t) - \delta(t) = -\delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t)\delta''(t) &= f(0)\delta''(t) - 2f'(0)\delta'(t) + f''(0)\delta(t) \\ t^2\delta''(t) &= 2\delta(t) \quad \frac{2}{t^2}\delta(t) = \delta''(t) \quad \frac{2}{t}\delta'(t) = -\delta''(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore t^n\delta^{(n)}(t) = (-1)^n n!\delta(t) \quad \frac{1}{t^n}\delta(t) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}\delta^{(n)}(t)$$

§ 1.4 对奇异信号的进一步认识

* 从奇异信号乘积性质 $f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$ 看对信号 $f(t)$ 的连续性要求

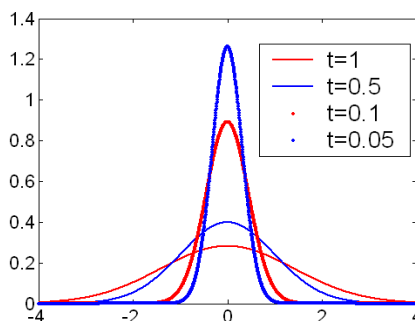
* 关于奇异信号的几种定义方式

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{c} e^{-\pi \left(\frac{t}{c}\right)^2} \right] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{2a} e^{-\frac{|t|}{a}} \right] = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tau}{\pi(\tau^2 + t^2)} \right] = \dots$$

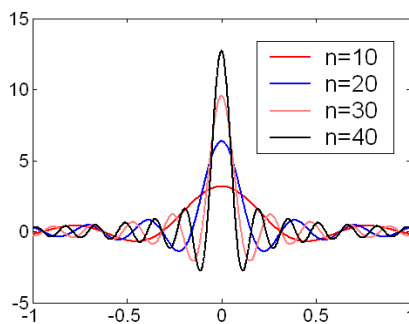
* 关于奇异函数的证明

几个含参函数的普通极限

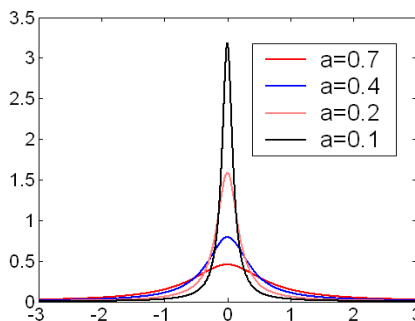
$$\rho_t(x) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$



$$\rho_n(x) = \frac{\sin(nx)}{\pi x}$$



$$\rho_a(x) = \frac{a}{\pi(a^2 + x^2)}$$



$t \rightarrow 0^+$

$n \rightarrow +\infty$

$a \rightarrow 0$

$\delta(t)$

泛函定义

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

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

§ 1.5 信号的分解

1. 直流分量与交流分量
2. 奇、偶分量
3. 脉冲分量
4. 正交函数分量
5.



1. 直流分量与交流分量

$$f(t) = f_D(t) + f_A(t) \quad f_D = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [f_D + f_A(t)]^2 dt = f_D^2 + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f_A^2(t) dt = P_D + P_A$$

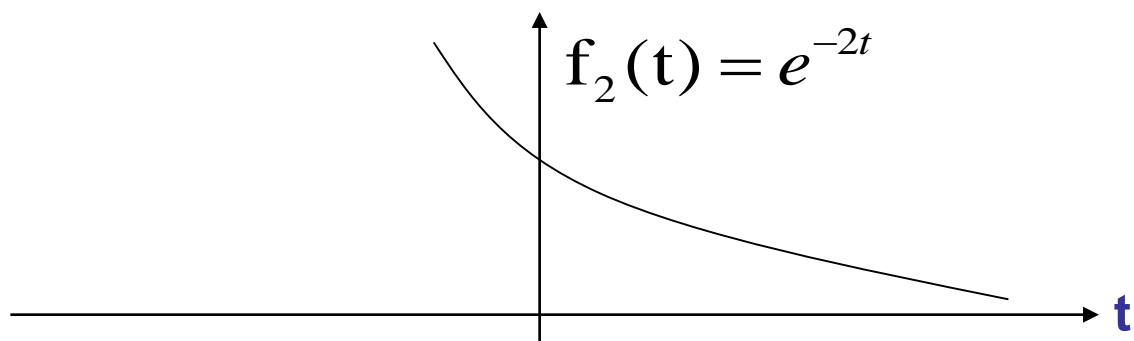
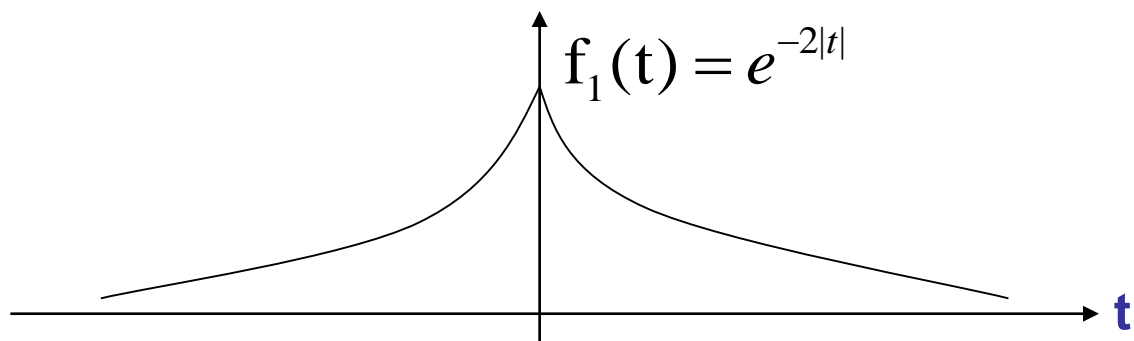
$$\eta = \frac{P_A}{P_A + P_D} \quad 1 - \eta = \frac{P_D}{P_A + P_D}$$

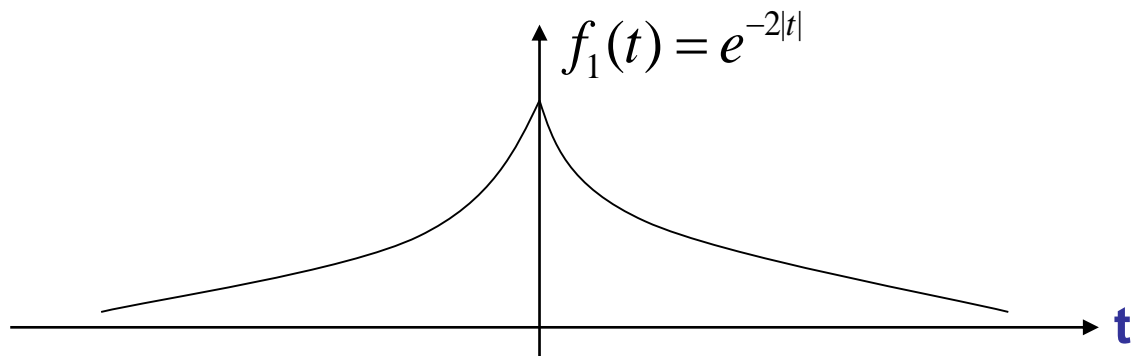
能量信号 $f(t)$: $E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt < \infty$

功率信号 $f(t)$: $p = \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} f^2(t) dt \quad \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt \rightarrow \infty \right)$

$$p = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f^2(t) dt \quad \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt \rightarrow \infty \right)$$

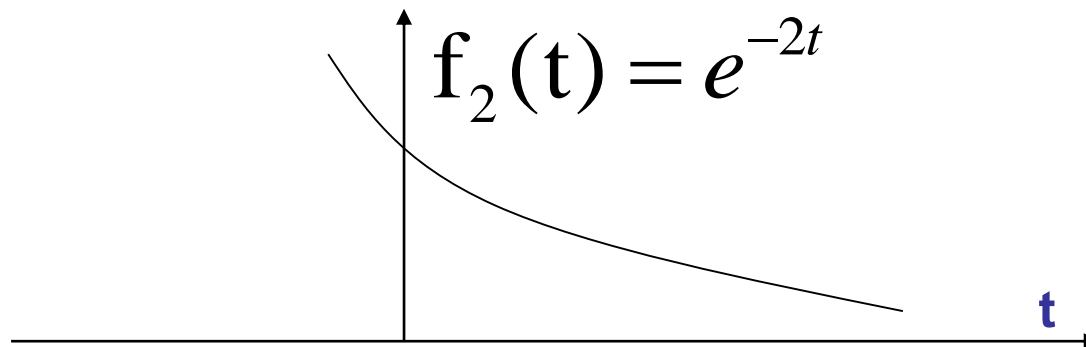
判断信号是否能量信号或功率信号





$$E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{4t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p_1 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1^2(t) dt = 0$$



$$E_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^2(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} (e^{4T} - e^{4T}) \right\} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$p_2 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_2}{T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4T}}{4T} \rightarrow \infty$$

不是能量信号、也不是功率信号

存不存在信号不是能量信号，功率还为0?

2. 奇、偶分量

$$f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t) \quad \begin{array}{l} f_e(t) = f_e(-t) \\ f_o(t) = -f_o(-t) \end{array}$$

例：

$$f(t) = (\sin t + 1)^2 = \sin^2 t + 2\sin t + 1$$

$$f_e(t) = \sin^2 t + 1 \quad f_o(t) = 2\sin t$$

2. 奇、偶分量

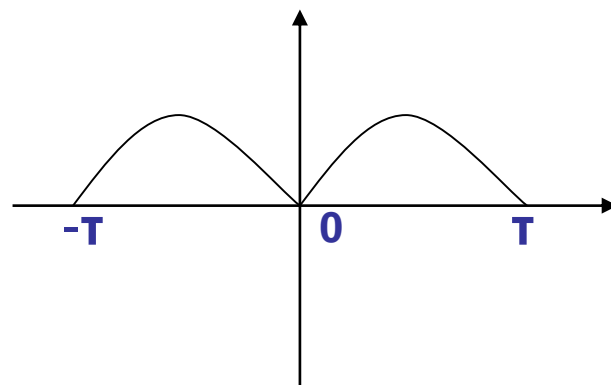
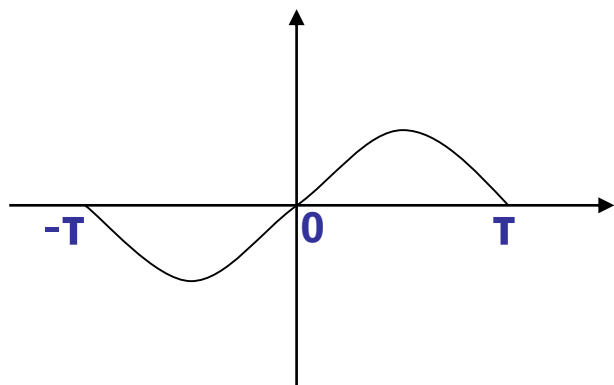
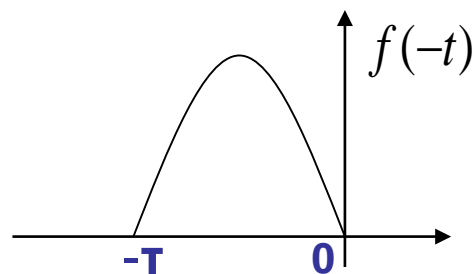
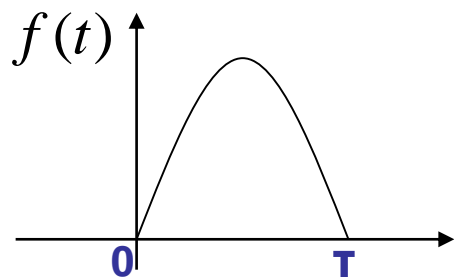
$$f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t)$$

$$f(-t) = f_e(-t) + f_o(-t) = f_e(t) - f_o(t)$$

$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)]$$

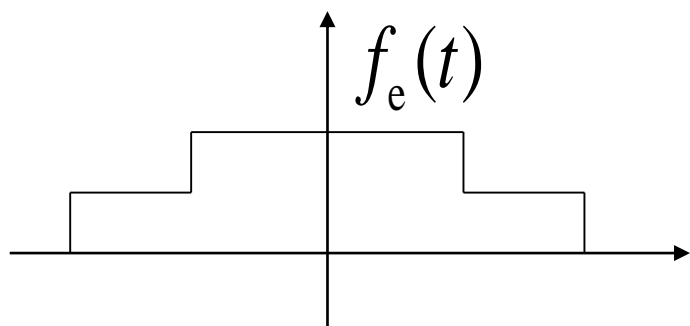
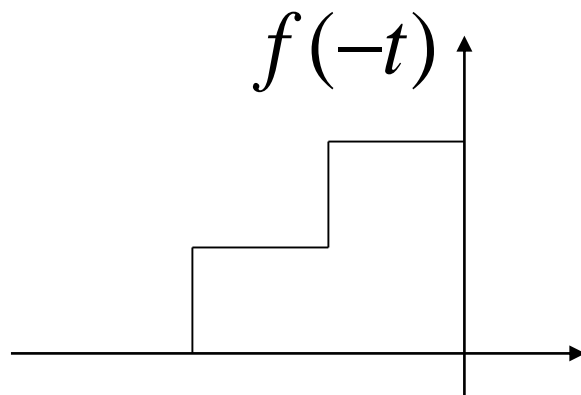
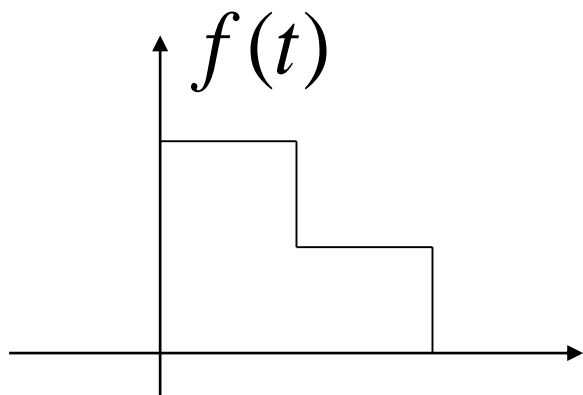
$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)]$$

例：

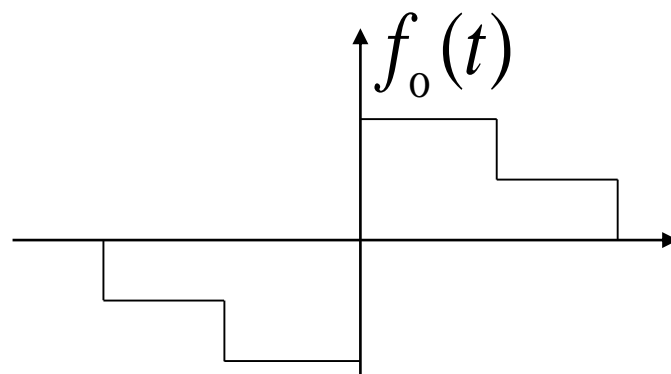


$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)]$$

$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)]$$



$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)]$$

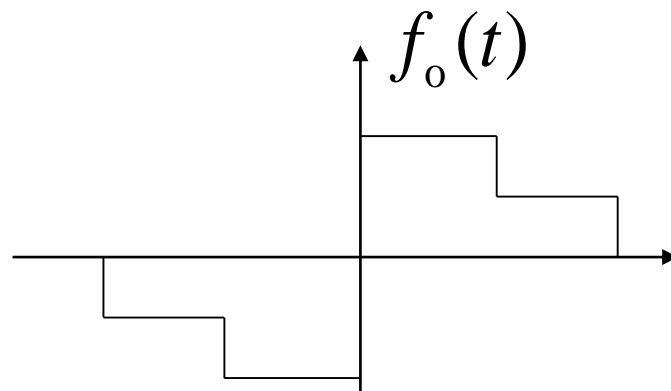
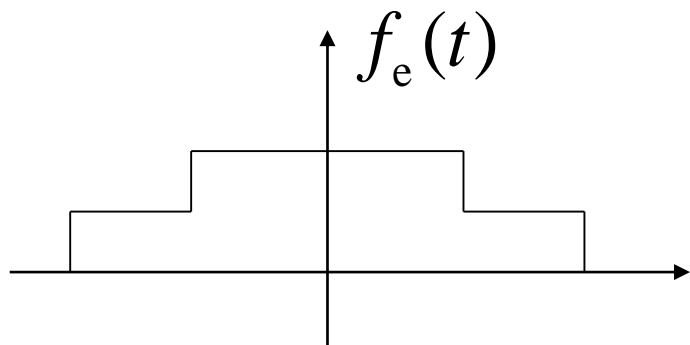
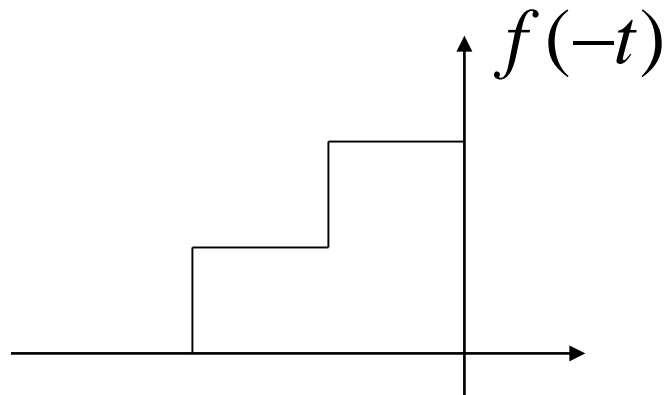
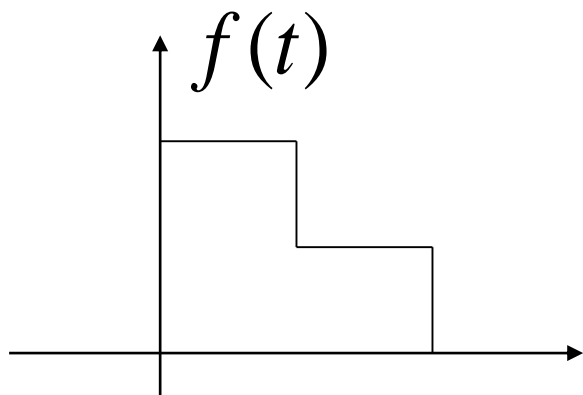


$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)]$$

信号的奇、偶分量所具有的一个特征：

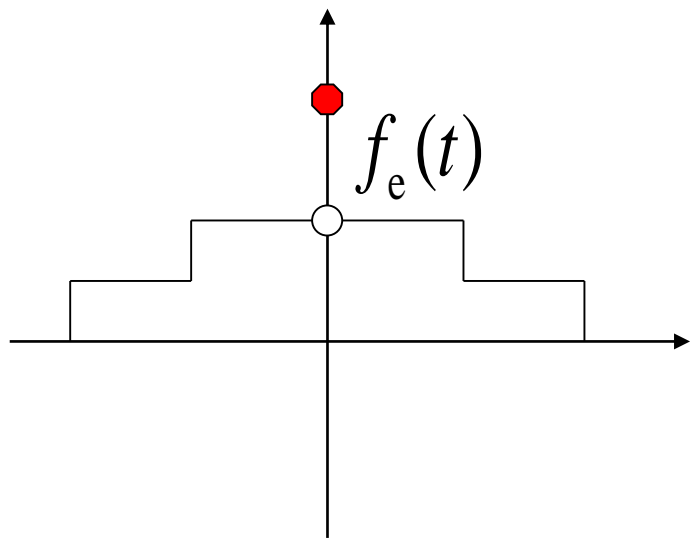
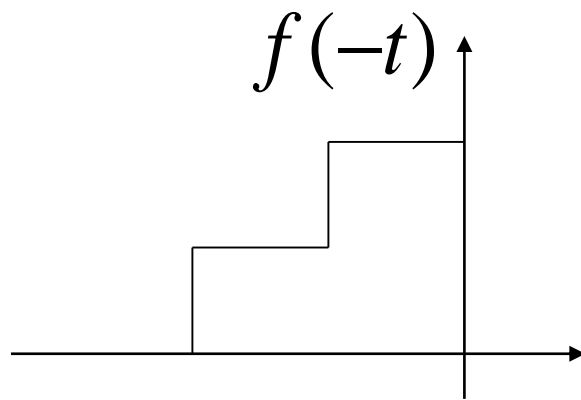
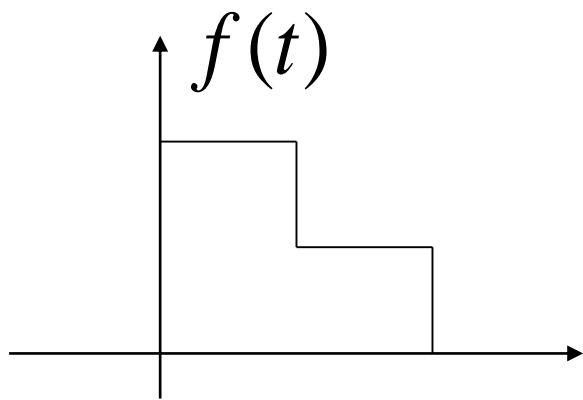
$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)] \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_e(0) = f(0)$$

$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)] \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_o(0) = 0$$

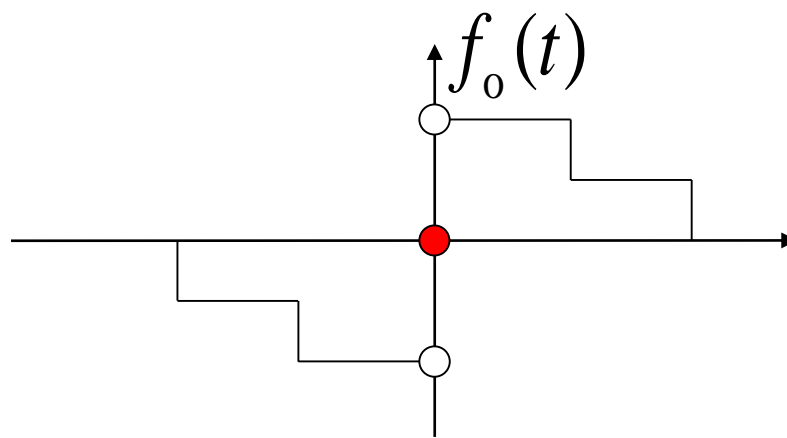


$$f_e(0) = f(0) \quad ?$$

$$f_o(0) = 0 \quad ?$$



$$f_e(0) = f(0)$$



$$f_o(0) = 0$$

问题：这类奇、偶划分的结果是否唯一？

$$f(t) = e(t) + o(t)$$

$$f(t) = e_1(t) + o_1(t) = e_2(t) + o_2(t)$$

$$e_1(t) - e_2(t) = o_2(t) - o_1(t)$$

$$\text{偶} - \text{偶} = \text{偶}: \quad = o_2(-t) - o_1(-t)$$

$$= -o_2(t) + o_1(t) = o_1(t) - o_2(t) = 0$$

$$e_1(t) = e_2(t); \quad o_1(t) = o_2(t)$$

信号奇、偶分量划分的一个特点：

对信号做奇、偶分量划分时若有：

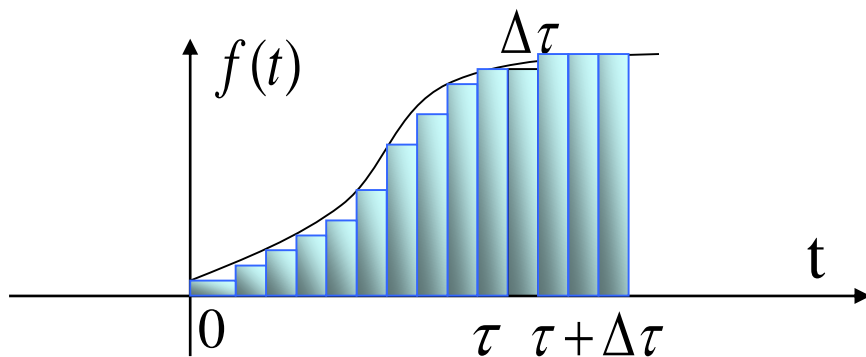
$$f(t) = e_1(t) + o_1(t) = e_2(t) + o_2(t)$$

则：

$$e_1(t) = e_2(t); \quad o_1(t) = o_2(t)$$



3. 脉冲分量



图中某一个脉冲元： $f(\tau) \times [u(t - \tau) - u(t - \tau - \Delta\tau)]$

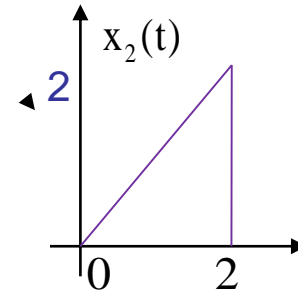
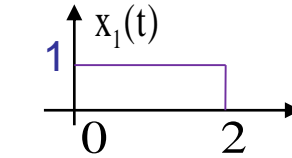
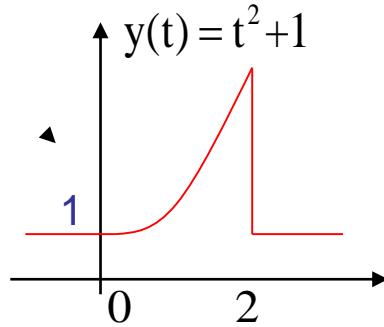
$$f(t) \approx \sum_{\tau=0}^t f(\tau) [u(t - \tau) - u(t - \tau - \Delta\tau)] = \sum_{\tau=0}^t f(\tau) \frac{u(t - \tau) - u(t - \tau - \Delta\tau)}{\Delta\tau} \Delta\tau$$

令 $\Delta\tau \rightarrow 0$:

$$f(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

4. 正交函数分量

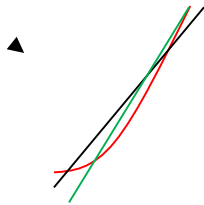
例1:



$$\hat{y}(t) \approx y(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) = c_1 + c_2 t$$

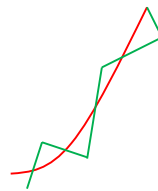
$$\varepsilon = e(t) = \hat{y}(t) - y(t) = f(c_1, c_2)$$

$$\min\{\max e(t)\}$$



误差区分度不明显

$$\min\{\overline{e(t)}\}$$



累积误差有可能被抵消

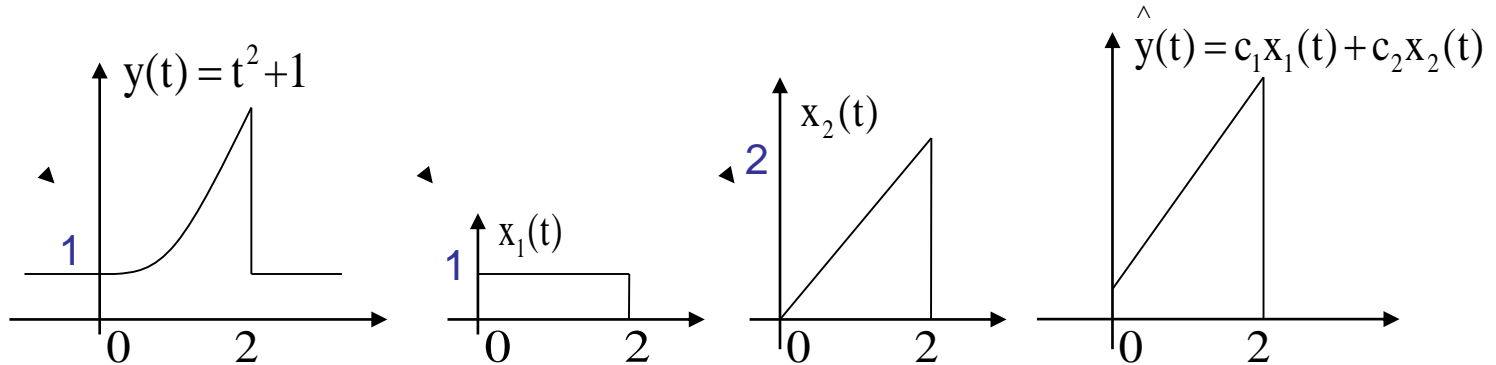
$$\min\{\overline{e(t)^2}\}$$



累积误差不会被抵消

4. 正交函数分量

例1:



$$e(t) = \hat{y}(t) - y(t)$$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [e(t)]^2 dt \right\} \quad \varepsilon = \overline{e^2(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [\hat{y}(t) - y(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [c_1 + c_2 t - (t^2 + 1)]^2 dt = f_1(c_1, c_2)$$

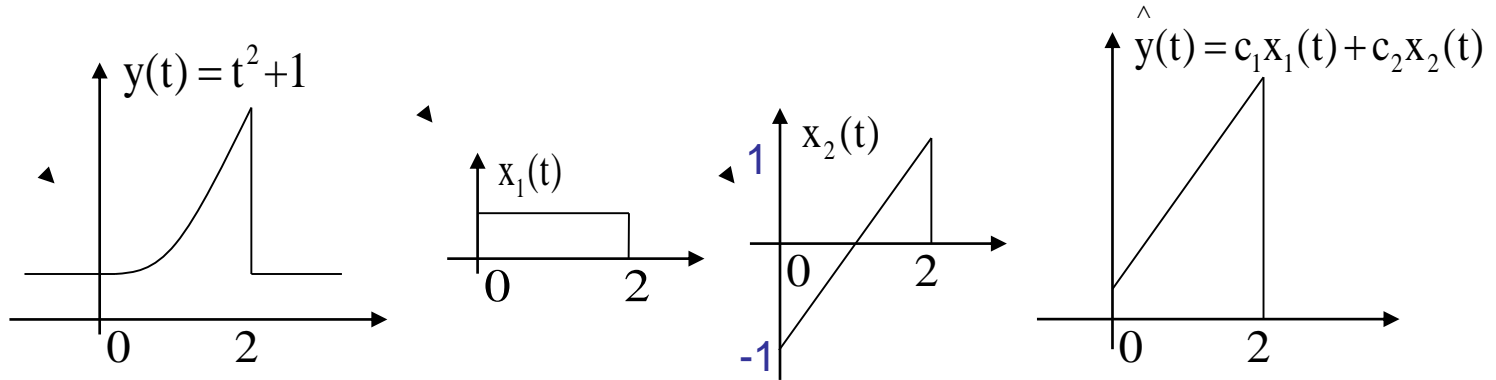
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dc_1} = \frac{d}{dc_1} f_1(c_1, c_2) = 0 \\ \frac{d\varepsilon}{dc_2} = \frac{d}{dc_2} f_1(c_1, c_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 = 1/3 \quad c_2 = 2 \quad \varepsilon = 8/45$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = \frac{1}{3} x_1(t) + 2x_2(t) = \frac{1}{3} + 2t$$

4. 正交函数分量

例2:



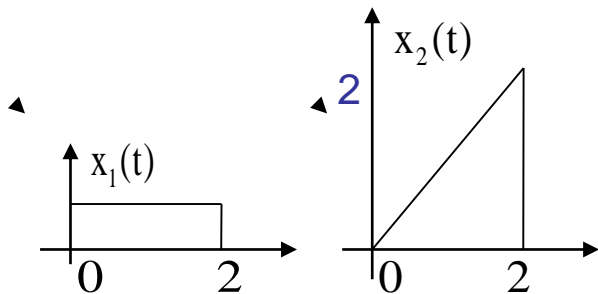
$$e(t) = \hat{y}(t) - y(t)$$

$$\varepsilon = \overline{e^2(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [\hat{y}(t) - y(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [c_1 + c_2(t-1) - (t^2 + 1)]^2 dt = f_2(c_1, c_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dc_1} = \frac{d}{dc_1} f_1(c_1, c_2) = 0 \\ \frac{d\varepsilon}{dc_2} = \frac{d}{dc_2} f_1(c_1, c_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

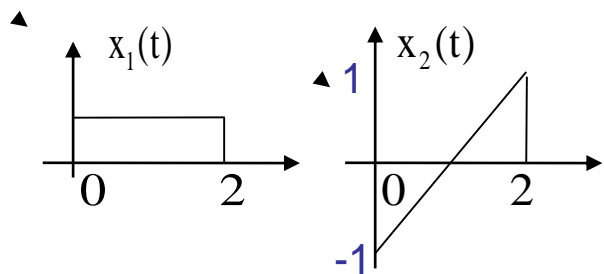
$$c_1 = 7/3 \quad c_2 = 2 \quad \varepsilon = 8/45$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = \frac{7}{3} x_1(t) + 2 x_2(t) = \frac{7}{3} + 2(t-1)$$



(1)

$$\int_0^2 x_1(t) x_2(t) dt = \int_0^2 (1)t dt = 2$$



(2)

$$\int_0^2 x_1(t) x_2(t) dt = \int_0^2 (1)(t-1) dt = 2 - 2 = 0$$

考察一个奇函数是否还包含有偶分量：

$$f(t) = f_o(t)$$

辨析：任一非零信号均可划分为非零奇、偶分量信号之和？

$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)] = \frac{1}{2}[f_o(t) + f_o(-t)] = 0$$

辨析结论：否！

从奇偶分量间彼此互不包含的特性体会某种“正交性”：

$$\begin{aligned} E = E_o + E_e &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f_o(t) + f_e(t)]^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_o^2(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_e^2(t) dt \\ \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_o(t) f_e(t) dt &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



§ 1.6 正交函数

- 一 正交函数
- 二 正交函数集



信号 $f(t)$ 、 $f_0(t)$ 定义在 (t_1, t_2) 内，以 $f_0(t)$ 近似 $f(t)$ ：

$$f(t) \approx cf_0(t) \quad e(t) = f(t) - cf_0(t)$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \overline{e(t)^2} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [e(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f(t) - cf_0(t)]^2 dt$$

由最小方均误差条件：

$$\frac{d\overline{\varepsilon^2}}{dc} = \frac{d}{dc} \left\{ \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f(t) - cf_0(t)]^2 dt \right\} = 0$$

导出具有最小方均
误差时的近似系数

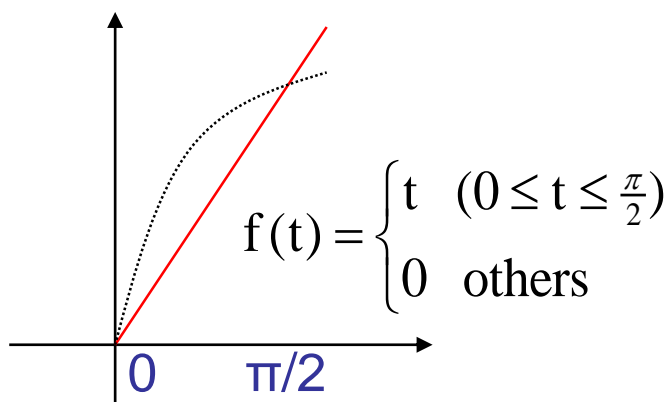
$$c = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t)f_0(t)dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_0^2(t)dt} \quad \mathbf{c=0 \text{ 正交!}}$$

一 正交函数

两函数在区间 t_1 、 t_2 内的正交条件是：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt = 0$$

例：在 $(0, \pi/2)$ 上用 $\sin t$ 近似 $f(t)$ ，
求具有最小方均误差的系数



$$c = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) f_0(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_0^2(t) dt} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} t \sin t dt}{\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t dt} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$f(t) \approx \hat{f}(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t$$

$$e(t) = f(t) - \hat{f}(t) = t - \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t$$

问题： $\sin t$ 、 $e(t)$ 、 $f(t)$ 、 $\hat{f}(t)$ 间的正交性如何？

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad \hat{f}(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t$$

$$e(t) = f(t) - \hat{f}(t) = t - \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e(t)f(t)dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (t - \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t)t dt = \frac{\pi^3}{24} - \frac{4}{\pi} \neq 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e(t) \sin t dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (t - \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t) \sin t dt = 0$$

误差部分与分量部分正交

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

考察指数函数的正交性：

$$e^{j\omega t} = \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t$$

$$\int_0^T e^{j\omega t} \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt = 0$$

复函数！不能这样求！

实函数在区间 t_1 、 t_2 内的正交条件是：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt = 0$$

复函数在区间 t_1 、 t_2 内的正交条件是：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2^{\otimes}(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1^{\otimes}(t) f_2(t) dt = 0$$

乘复共轭，相当于求绝对值的平方



二 正交函数集

若有一由n个函数 $g_1(t)$ 、 $g_2(t)$ 、.... $g_n(t)$ 构成的函数集在区间 (t_1, t_2) 上满足：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) g_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ k_i & i = j \end{cases}$$

则称该函数集为正交函数集。以此函数集来近似描述该区间 (t_1, t_2) 上的任意函数 $f(t)$:

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i g_i(t) + e(t)$$

若使 $\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^2(t) dt$ 最小, 求解: $\frac{d\overline{\varepsilon^2}}{dc_i} = 0$

解出:

$$c_i = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) g_i(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt} = \frac{1}{K_i} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) g_i(t) dt$$

i=1、2、...n 其中: $k_i = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt$

浅析 $\overline{\varepsilon^2}$ 的含义:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\varepsilon^2} &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f(t) - \sum_{i=0}^n c_i g_i(t)]^2 dt \\&= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \{ f^2(t) dt - 2f(t) \sum_{i=0}^n c_i g_i(t) + [\sum_{i=0}^n c_i g_i(t)]^2 \} dt \\&= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt - \sum_{i=0}^n c_i^2 k_i \right] = P_{f(t)} - \sum_{i=0}^n P_{g_i(t)}\end{aligned}$$

结论:

$$f(t) \approx \hat{f}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i g_i(t)$$

这种近似是否有意义，取决于
在具体应用中对下式的要求：

$$\frac{P_{f(t)} - \overline{\varepsilon^2}}{P_{f(t)}}$$



§ 1.7 以完备正交函数集表示信号

- 一、从方均误差看信号的正交函数集表示
- 二、完备正交函数集



一、从方均误差看信号的正交函数集表示

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt - \sum_{i=0}^n c_i^2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt \right]$$

$$\left\{ \overline{\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0 \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ f^2(t) dt = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i^2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt \right\}$$

当方均误差为零时：

信号与分量函数集在能量上(并非函数本身)相等

二、完备正交函数集

定义：

如果在正交函数集 $g_1(t)$ 、 $g_2(t)$... $g_n(t)$ 之外，不存在区间 (t_1, t_2) 上的函数 $x(t)$ 满足等式：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t) g_i(t) dt = 0 \quad i = 1, 2 \dots n \quad 0 < \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x^2(t) dt < \infty$$

称此正交函数集为完备正交函数集。

例：对于余弦函数集 $\cos t, \cos 2t, \dots, \cos nt$ (n 为整数)

(1) 它是 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的正交函数集吗？

(2) 它是完备正交函数集吗？

(3) 它是 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上的正交函数集吗？

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nt \cdot \cos mt dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \pi & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nt \cdot \sin mt dt = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nt \cdot \cos mt dt = \frac{1}{n^2 - m^2} \left[n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi}{2} - m \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \right]$$

完备正交函数集满足Parseval公式：

从方均误差表达式中令： $\overline{\varepsilon^2} = 0$

可直接导出：

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i^2 K_i$$

信号所含能量等于各信号分量能量的总和



§ 1.8 相关

- 一、相关系数
- 二、相关函数



一、相关系数

考虑两个能量信号 $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ (对功率信号的分析类似),
当取其近似系数:

$$c_{12} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^2(t) dt}$$

这时以 $f_2(t)$ 来近似 $f_1(t)$ 时会有最小方均误差:

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f_1(t) - c_{12} f_2(t)]^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1^2(t) dt - \frac{[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^2(t) dt}$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f_1(t) - c_{12}f_2(t)]^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1^2(t) dt - \frac{[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t)f_2(t)dt]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^2(t)dt}$$

令归一化的相对能量误差为：

$$\frac{\overline{\varepsilon^2}}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1^2(t)dt} = 1 - \rho_{12}^2$$

其中 ρ_{12} 即为“相关系数”：

$$\rho_{12} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t)f_2(t)dt}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1^2(t)dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^2(t)dt}}$$



二、相关函数

设 $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 为两实函数能量信号，其相关函数定义为：

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t - \tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t + \tau) f_2(t) dt$$
$$R_{21}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t) f_1(t - \tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t + \tau) f_1(t) dt$$

设 $f(t)$ 为实函数能量信号，其自相关函数定义为：

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) f(t - \tau) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t + \tau) f(t) dt$$

偶函数

设 $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 为两实函数功率信号，其相关函数定义为：

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f_1(t) f_2(t - \tau) dt$$
$$R_{21}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f_2(t) f_1(t - \tau) dt$$

设 $f(t)$ 为实函数功率信号，其自相关函数定义为：

$$R(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) f(t - \tau) dt$$

举例： 设 $f_1(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$ $f_2(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$, 试讨论其相关性：

$$\begin{aligned} R_{12}(\tau) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos \omega_0 t \sin \omega_0 (t - \tau) dt = \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [-\sin \omega_0 \tau + \sin(2\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau)] dt = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega_0 \tau + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin(2\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau) dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } u = 2t - \tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega_0 \tau + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T-\tau}^{T-\tau} \sin \omega_0 u du = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega_0 \tau - \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \omega_0 t}{\omega_0 T} \bigg|_{-T-\tau}^{T-\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega_0 \tau \end{aligned}$$

习 题:

- 1-17, 1-18, 6-4, 6-5, 6-9, 6-16。

谢谢同学们!

