### 一、典型连续时间信号

#### 1. 指数信号

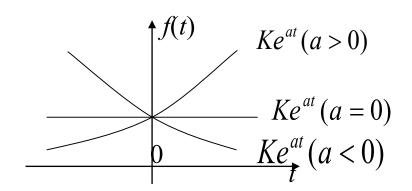
①表达式.

$$f(t) = Ke^{at}$$

- ②参数a的含义
- i)a>0幅度增长
- ii)a=0直流
- iii)a<0幅度衰减

iv)定义 
$$\tau = \frac{1}{|a|}$$
时间常数, $\tau \rightarrow$ 衰减或增长速度越慢

③特性:微积分后仍为指数信号



# •

### § 1.2 信号描述与信号运算

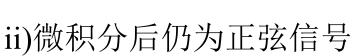
#### 2. 正弦信号

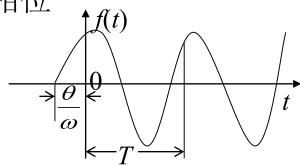
①表达式:

$$f(t) = K\sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

- ②参数: K振幅,  $\omega$ 角频率,  $\theta$ 初相位
- ③特性
- i)周期信号,

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$$



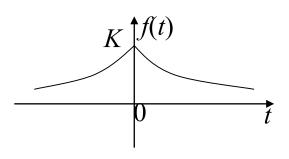


#### 3. 单边指数衰减信号

①表达式
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0(t < 0) & K \\ \frac{t}{Ke^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}} (t \ge 0) & \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

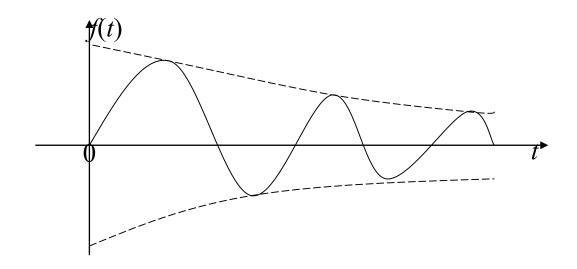
- ②实际例子: 电容放电曲线
- 4. 双边指数脉冲信号

$$f(t) = Ke^{-\frac{|t|}{\tau}} (\tau > 0)$$



#### 5. 衰减正弦信号(单边)

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0(t < 0) \\ Ke^{-at} \sin \omega t (t \ge 0) \end{cases}$$



#### 6. 复指数信号

- ①表达式:  $f(t) = Ke^{(\sigma+j\omega)t} = Ke^{\sigma t}(\cos \omega t + j\sin \omega t)$
- ②参数
- i)  $\sigma$ 为指数因子实部, $\sigma > 0$  增幅振荡。 $\sigma < 0$ 衰减振荡, $\sigma = 0$ 等幅振荡
- ii)  $\omega$  为振动角频率,  $\omega = 0$  变为指数信号
- iii) $\sigma = 0$  且 $\omega = 0$ , 变为直流信号
- ③可用来表示正余弦信号
- i)  $\sin \omega t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega t} e^{-j\omega t})$
- ii)  $\cos \omega t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t})$ 
  - ④实际中不存在,但它具有概括性,简化分析

#### 7. Sa(t)信号(抽样信号)

①定义: 
$$Sa(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

②特性

i)
$$t = \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, ..., \pm n\pi$$
, Sa(t)=0

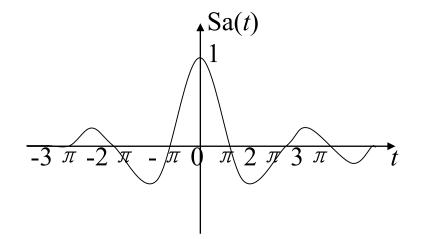
- ii)偶函数
- iii)两边衰减

iv)能量集中在
$$(-\pi,\pi)$$
  
v)  $\int_0^{+\infty} Sa(t)dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Sa(t)dt = \pi$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Sa(t)dt = \pi$$

③其他定义

i) 
$$\operatorname{sinc}(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}$$
 ii)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \operatorname{sinc}(t) dt = 1$ 



#### 8. 钟形信号(高斯函数)

①定义:

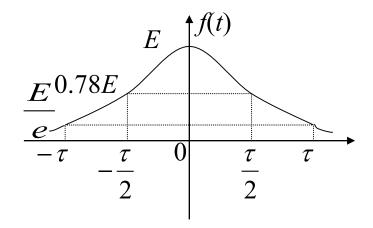
$$f(t) = Ee^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^2}$$

②特性

i) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \tau$$

ii) 
$$f(\frac{\tau}{2}) = E \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 0.78E$$

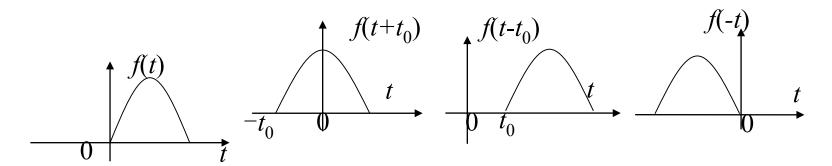
③主要用于随机信号分析中





#### 信号运算

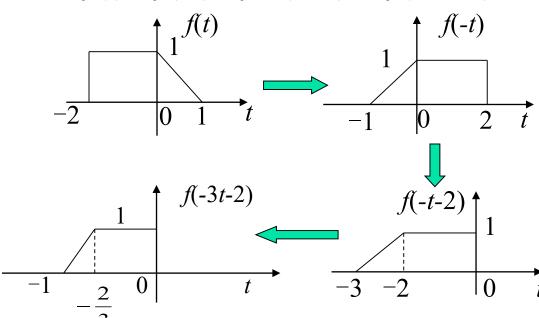
1. 移位: 左移 $f(t) \rightarrow f(t+t_0)$ , 右移 $f(t) \rightarrow f(t-t_0)$   $(t_0 > 0)$ 



#### [例1]:

①已知f(t)如下图,画出f(-3t-2)

解:  $f(t) \rightarrow f(-t) \rightarrow f[-(t+2)] \rightarrow f(-3t-2)$ 



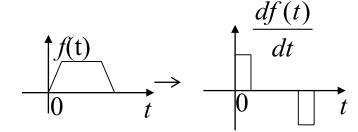
②已知f(t)定义域为[-1,4],求f(-2t+5)的定义域解:

$$f(-t+5) \rightarrow f(-2t+5)$$
  $\left[\frac{1}{2},3\right]$   $ii)$  方法二:  $-1 \le -2t + 5 \le 4 \Rightarrow -6 \le -2t \le -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \le t \le 3$ 



$$(1) f(t) \rightarrow \frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

②作用:突出信号变化部分



#### 5. 积分

②作用: 使信号突变部分平滑

#### 6. 信号相加

$$f(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

#### 7. 信号相乘

- ①  $f(t) = f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)$
- ②常用在调制解调中
- 8. 卷积

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

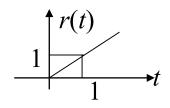
9. 相关

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

### 三、奇异信号

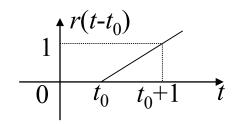
- 1. 定义:含有不连续点(跳变点)或其倒数与积分 有不连续点
- 2. 单位斜变:

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$



3. 延迟单位斜变:

$$r(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ t - t_0 & t \ge t_0 \end{cases}$$

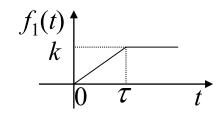


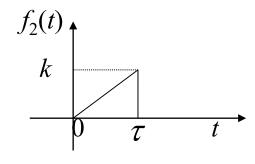
#### 4. 截平斜变:

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{\tau} r(t) & t \le \tau \\ k & t > \tau \end{cases}$$

#### 5. 三角脉冲:

$$f_2(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{\tau} r(t) & t \le \tau \\ 0 & t > \tau \end{cases}$$

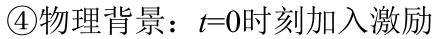




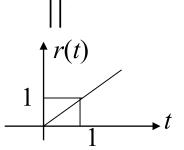
#### 6. 单位阶跃

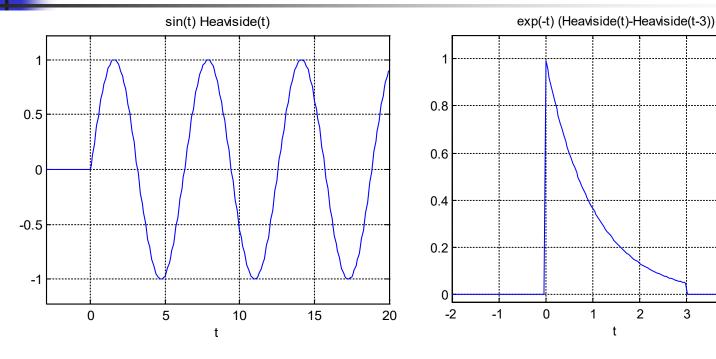
①定义: 
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

②t=0处: 无定义或可定义为  $u(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ③关系:  $u(t) = \frac{dr(t)}{dt}$ 



⑤作用:表示信号单边特性和窗特性





**i)**例

$$f_1(t) = \sin t u(t)$$

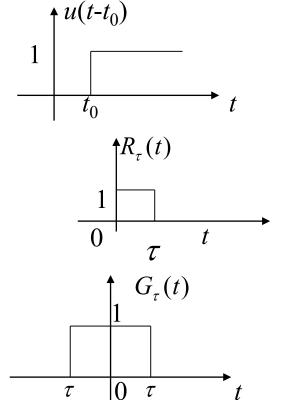
ii)例

$$f_2(t) = e^{-t}[u(t) - u(t - t_0)]$$

#### 7. 延迟单位阶跃

$$u(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



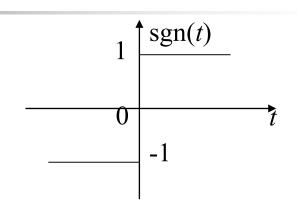


# 4

### § 1.2 信号描述与信号运算

#### 9. 符号函数

$$sgn(t) = 2u(t) - 1 = \begin{cases} -1 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$



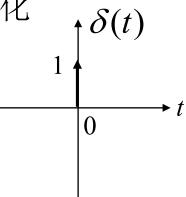
#### 10. 单位冲激

- ①物理背景:时间极短幅度极大现象的理想化
- ②极限定义方法:

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{1}{\tau} \left[ u(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - u(t - \frac{\tau}{2}) \right]$$

ii)三角脉冲:

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{1}{\tau} (1 - \frac{|t|}{\tau}) [u(t + \tau - u(t - \tau))]$$



iii)双边指数脉冲:

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{1}{2\tau} e^{-\frac{|t|}{\tau}}$$

iv)钟型脉冲:

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\pi (\frac{t}{\tau})^2}$$

v)抽样脉冲:

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{k}{\pi} Sa(kt)$$

③狄拉克定义: 
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ④基本性质:
- i)  $\delta(t) f(t) = f(0) \delta(t)$
- ii)抽样特性:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = f(0)$
- iii)偶函数:  $\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$

证明: 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(-t)f(t)dt = \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} \delta(\tau)f(-\tau)d(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\tau)f(0)d\tau = f(0)$$

iv)延时抽样:

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

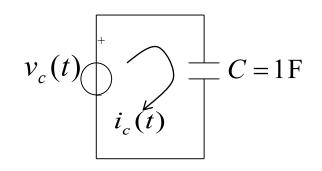
v)关系:

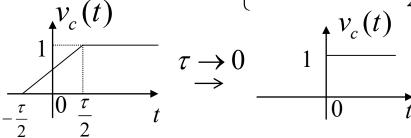
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

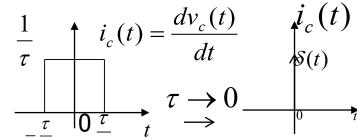
$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t) = \delta(t)$$

⑤理解:

理解:
$$v_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -\frac{\tau}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\tau}(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) & -\frac{\tau}{2} < t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 1 & t > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$







- i)阶跃电压作用在电容上将产生冲激电流
- ii)阶跃电流作用在电感上将产生冲激电压

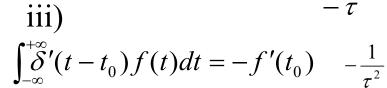
#### 11. 冲激偶

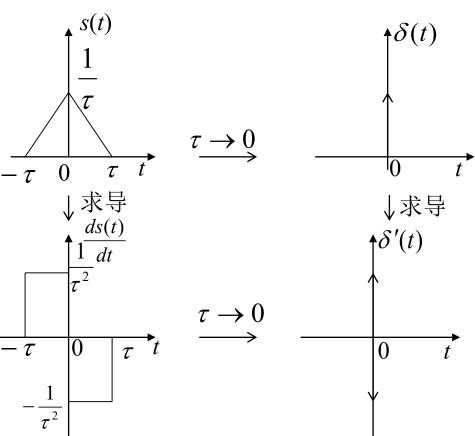
①定义:
$$\delta'(t) = \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt}$$

- ②形成过程:
- ③性质

i) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t) = 0$$

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





#### [例2]: 绘图

① 
$$f(t) = (3e^{-t} - 6e^{-2t})u(t)$$

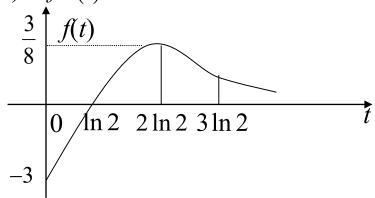
### (三点一限法)

解: i) 
$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} f(t) = -3$$
;  $\lim_{t\to +\infty} f(t) = 0$ 

ii) 
$$\Leftrightarrow f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 3e^{-t} - 6e^{-2t} \Rightarrow e^{t} = 2 \Rightarrow t = \ln 2$$

iii) 
$$\Leftrightarrow f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow -3e^{-t} + 12e^{-2t} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{t} = 4 \Rightarrow t = 2 \ln 2$$
  
 $f(2 \ln 2) = \frac{3}{8}$ 

iv)
$$\Leftrightarrow f''(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 3e^{-t} - 24e^{-2t} = 0 \Rightarrow e^t = 8 \Rightarrow t = 3 \ln 2$$



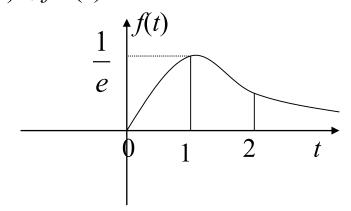
[例2]: 绘图

② 
$$f(t) = te^{-t}u(t)$$

解: i) 
$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} f(t) = 0$$
  $\lim_{t \to \infty} f(t) = 0$ 

ii) 
$$\Leftrightarrow f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-t} - te^{-t} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

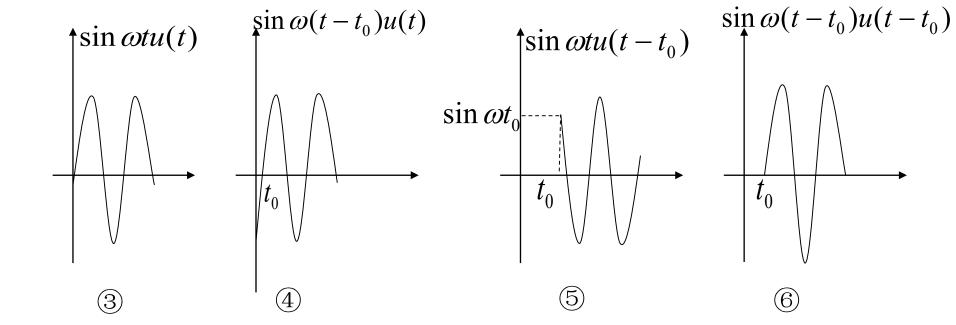
iii)
$$\Leftrightarrow f''(t) = 0 \Rightarrow -e^{-t} - e^{-t} + te^{-t} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$$





[例2]: 绘图

- $\Im \sin \omega t u(t)$   $\Im \sin \omega (t t_0) u(t)$



#### [例3]: 求下列函数值

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( e^{-t} + t \right) \delta\left( t - 1 \right) dt$$

(3) 
$$\int_{-1}^{3} e^{-t^2 + \sqrt{5}t + 3} \delta(t + 2) dt$$

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

(3)0