直流分量与交流分量

- 1. 直流分量
- ①也称信号平均值 ②定义: $f_D = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt$ 2. 交流分量

 - ①定义: $f_A(t) = f(t) f_D$ ②特性: $\lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_A(t) dt = f_D f_D = 0$
- 3. 平均功率=直流功率+交流功率

$$P = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f^{2}(t) dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f_{D} + f_{A}(t)]^{2} dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f_D^2 + 2f_D f_A(t) + f_A^2(t)] dt = f_D^2 + \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_A^2(t) dt$$
注: 若为周期信号不必加 $T \to \infty$

二、偶分量与奇分量

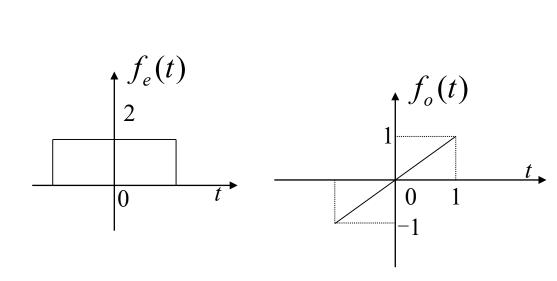
- 偶分量
- ①定义: $f_e(t) = \frac{f(t) + f(-t)}{2}$
- ②特性: 偶函数, 即 $f_e(t) = f_e(-t)$
- 2. 奇分量
- ①定义: $f_o(t) = \frac{f(t) f(-t)}{2}$
- ②特性:
- ②付证:
 i)奇函数,即 $f_o(t) = -f_o(-t)$ ii)平均值为0,即 $\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} f_o(t) dt = 0$
- 3. 平均功率=偶分量功率+奇分量功率

$$P = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f^{2}(t) dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f_{e}^{2}(t) + f_{o}^{2}(t) + 2f_{e}(t)f_{o}(t)] dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_e^2(t) dt + \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_o^2(t) dt = P_e + P_o$$
注: 若为周期信号不必加 $T \to \infty$

[例1]: 求下面信号的奇分量和偶分量

0



三、脉冲分量

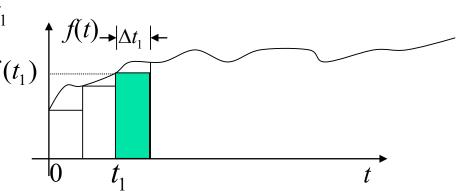
- 1. 信号分解为冲激信号叠加
- ①先将信号近似为矩形窄脉冲分量 $f(t_1)[u(t-t_1)-u(t-t_1-\Delta t_1)]$ 的叠加,即

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) [u(t - t_1) - u(t - t_1 - \Delta t_1)]$$

$$= \sum_{t_1=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) \frac{u(t-t_1)-u(t-t_1-\Delta t_1)}{\Delta t_1} \Delta t_1$$

$$= \int_{t_1=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) \frac{u(t-t_1)-u(t-t_1-\Delta t_1)}{\Delta t_1} \Delta t_1$$

$$f(t_1)$$



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§ 1.3 信号分解

②取极限

$$i)f(t) = \lim_{\Delta t_1 \to 0} \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) \frac{u(t - t_1) - u(t - t_1 - \Delta t_1)}{\Delta t_1} \Delta t_1$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t_1 \to 0} \sum_{t_1 = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) \delta(t - t_1) \Delta t_1$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t_1) \delta(t - t_1) dt_1 \Rightarrow f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

ii)<根据上式以及冲激函数为偶函数>可得抽样特性:

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

- 2. 将信号分解为阶跃信号之和(设f(t)=0 (t<0))
- ①先将信号近似为阶跃信号分量 $[f(t_1)-f(t_1-\Delta t_1)]u(t-t_1)$ 的叠加,即

$$f(t) \approx f(0)u(t) + \sum_{t_1 = \Delta t_1}^{\infty} [f(t_1) - f(t_1 - \Delta t_1)]u(t - t_1)$$

$$= f(0)u(t) + \sum_{t_1 = \Delta t_1}^{\infty} \frac{[f(t_1) - f(t_1 - \Delta t_1)]}{\Delta t_1} \cdot \Delta t_1 u(t - t_1)$$

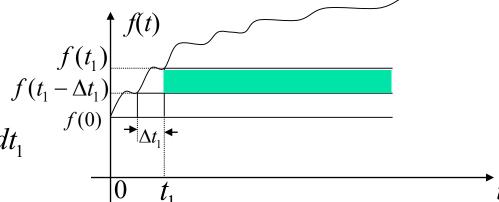
②取极限

$$f(t) = f(0)u(t)$$

$$f(t_1 - \Delta t_1)$$

$$+ \int_0^\infty \frac{df(t_1)}{dt_1} u(t - t_1) dt_1$$

$$f(0)$$



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§ 1.3 信号分解

四、实部分量与虚部分量

1.
$$f(t) = f_r(t) + jf_i(t)$$

2.
$$f *(t) = f_r(t) - jf_i(t)$$

$$3. |f(t)|^2 = f(t)f^*(t) = f_r^2(t) + f_i^2(t)$$

4. 实际不存在,但可借助其来研究实信号或简化运算

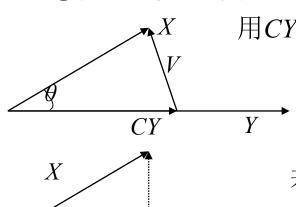
五、正交函数分量

1. 二维空间正交矢量

①矢量内积定义:
$$\langle X,Y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_{i}Y_{i}$$
 其中

②矢量长度定义:
$$\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2} = \sqrt{\langle X, X \rangle}$$

③用一个二维矢量 Y近似另一个矢量X



用CY近似X,误差

$$V = X - CY$$

 $X = (X_1, X_2)$

 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$

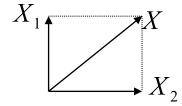
最小误差是垂直情况,此时

$$C = \frac{\|X\|_{2} \cos \theta}{\|Y\|_{2}} = \frac{\|X\|_{2} \|Y\|_{2} \cos \theta}{\|Y\|_{2}^{2}} = \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle}$$

若
$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
, $C=0$, 此时 $X \perp Y$ 正交, 即 $< X, Y>=0$

④任何二维矢量均可分解为两个正交矢量

$$X = X_1 + X_2$$
$$X_1 \perp X_2$$



- ⑤由二维空间可推广到n维空间
 - i) n维空间两个矢量的内积

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n); Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad \langle X, Y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$$

- ii) n维空间两个矢量的长度 $\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle X, X \rangle} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$
- iii) n维空间一个矢量Y表示另一个矢量X误差最小时

$$C = \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C = 0, X \perp Y$$

2. 正交函数

①用 $c_1, f_2(t)$ 近似 $f_1(t)(t_1 < t < t_2)$ 何时误差 $f_1(t) - c_{12}f_2(t)$

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f_1(t) - c_{12} f_2(t)]^2 dt$$

$$c_{12} = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_2^2(t) dt}$$

②定义函数内积

$$< f_1(t), f_2(t) >= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt$$

$$c_{12} = \frac{< f_1(t), f_2(t) >}{< f_2(t), f_2(t) >}$$

当
$$c_{12} = 0$$
时, $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 正交

[例2]: 用
$$f_2(t) = \sin t (t \in (0,2\pi))$$
逼近 $f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < \pi \\ -1 & \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$

解: 使 $f_1(t) - c_1, f_2(t)$ 最小,可得

$$c_{12} = \frac{\langle f_1(t), f_2(t) \rangle}{\langle f_2(t), f_2(t) \rangle} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t dt}{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt} = \frac{-\cos t \left| \frac{\pi}{0} + \cos t \right| + \cos t}{\frac{1}{2}(2\pi - 0)} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$f_1(t) \approx \frac{4}{\pi} \sin t$$

[例3]:用 $\sin t$ 在区间(0,2 π)内来逼近 $\cos t$,求 c_{12}

解:

$$c_{12} = \frac{\langle \sin t, \cos t \rangle}{\langle \sin t, \sin t \rangle} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2t dt}{\pi} = 0$$

即:

 $\sin t \perp \cos t$

正交函数集

- ①定义: $\{g_1(t), g_2(t) \cdots g_n(t)\}(t_1, t_2)$ 满足 $< g_i(t), g_j(t) >= 0 \ (i \neq j)$ 即: $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) g_j(t) dt = 0 \quad i \neq j$ $\int_{-\infty}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt = k_i$
- ② f(t)用 正交函数集的线性组合近似,何时误差最小? $f(t) \approx c_1 g_1(t) + c_2 g_2(t) + \dots + c_n g_n(t) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} c_r g_r(t)$

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f(t) - \sum_{r=1}^n c_r g_r(t)]^2 dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\varepsilon}^{2}}{\partial c_{i}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial c_{i}} \left\{ \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} [f(t) - \sum_{r=1}^{n} c_{r} g_{r}(t)]^{2} dt \right\} = 0 \Rightarrow c_{i} = \frac{\langle f(t), g_{i}(t) \rangle}{\langle g_{i}(t), g_{i}(t) \rangle}$$

将这些 c_i 代入 ε^2 表达式 计算出

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2}_{\min} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt - \sum_{r=1}^n c_r^2 k_r \right]$$

③归一化正交函数集 对于 $k_i = 1$ 的归一化正交函数集即 $\int_{t_i}^{t_2} g_i^2(t) dt = 1$ $\overline{\varepsilon^2}_{\min} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[\int_{t_1}^{2} f^2(t) dt - \sum_{r=1}^{n} c_r^2 \right]$

④复变函数正交特性
i)
$$c_{12} = \frac{\langle f_1(t), f_2(t) \rangle}{\langle f_2(t), f_2(t) \rangle} = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2 *(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

ii) 正交条件 $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t) f_2 *(t) = 0$ iii) 正交函数集定义 $\{g_1(t), \dots, g_r(t)\} \begin{cases} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g_i(t) g_j *(t) = 0 & i \neq j \\ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |g_i(t)|^2 = k_i \end{cases}$

4. 完备正交函数集

①定义方法一:若 $\{g_1(t), g_2(t), \cdots g_n(t)\}$ 在 (t1, t2) 内近似表示 $f(t) \approx \sum_{r=0}^{n} c_r g_r(t)$

若令
$$n \to \infty$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \overline{\varepsilon^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f(t) - \sum_{r=1}^n c_r g_r(t)]^2 dt = 0$

则称此函数集为完备正交函数集

此时
$$f(t) = c_1 g_1(t) + c_2 g_2(t) + \dots + c_r g_r(t) + \dots$$

②定义方法二: $g_1(t), g_2(t), \dots g_n(t)$ 之外不存在函数 $x(t)(0 < \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x^2(t)dt < \infty)$ 满足等式 $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t)g_i(t)dt = 0$, i为1...n的任意正整数,

则称此函数集为完备正交函数集

- ③帕塞瓦尔方程: 由 $\varepsilon^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \int_t^{t_2} f^2(t) dt = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} c_r^2 k_r$ 对 $k_i = 1$ 的归一化正交函数集: $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} c_r^2$
- ④广义傅立叶级数展开:

$$f(t) = c_1 g_1(t) + c_2 g_2(t) + \dots + c_r g_r(t) + \dots$$

常用完备正交函数集:

i)三角函数集:

$$\left\{\sin \omega_0 t, \sin 2\omega_0 t, \dots, 1, \cos \omega_0 t, \cos 2\omega_0 t, \dots\right\} \left(t_0, t_0 + \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}\right)$$

ii)复指数函数集:

$$\{1, e^{j\omega_0 t}, e^{-j\omega_0 t}, e^{j2\omega_0 t}, e^{-j2\omega_0 t}, \cdots\}$$

iii)沃尔什函数集

[例4]: $1,x,x^2,x^3$ 是否是区间(0,1)的正交函数集?区间(-1,1)呢?

解: 由于
$$\frac{1}{0}1 \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$
,故 $1, x, x^2, x^3$ 不是区间(0,1)的正交函数集
$$\int_{1}^{1} 1 \cdot x dx = 0, \int_{1}^{1} 1 \cdot x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0$$
也不是(-1,1)上的正交函数集

[例5]: 证明 $\cos t$, $\cos 2t$,..... $\cos nt$ 为区间 $(0,2\pi)$ 中的正交函数集,又问是否为区间 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 中的正交函数集?

证明: 对于任意正整数 $i \neq j$ 可以证明 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos it \cos jt dt = \frac{\sin(i+j)t}{2(i+j)} + \frac{\sin(i-j)t}{2(i-j)} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 0$ 故得证。对于函数 $\cos t$ 和函数 $\cos 2t$ 可证

 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cos 2t dt = (\frac{\sin 3t}{6} + \frac{\sin t}{2}) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$ 故不是区间(0, $\frac{\pi}{2}$)中的正交函数集。

[例6]: 己知:
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < \pi \\ -1 & \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$
 $f(t) \approx c_1 \sin t + c_2 \sin 2t + c_3 \sin 3t + c_4 \sin 4t (0 < t < 2\pi)$
求: c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 及 $\overline{\varepsilon}^2$

解:
$$C_{1} = \frac{\left\langle f(t), \sin t \right\rangle}{\left\langle \sin t, \sin t \right\rangle} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(t) \sin t dt}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} t dt} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t dt - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t dt}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos t \left|_{0}^{\pi} + \cos t \right|_{\pi}^{2\pi}}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{cases}
c_2 = \frac{\langle f(t), \sin 2t \rangle}{\langle \sin 2t, \sin 2t \rangle} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2t dt - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin 2t dt}{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt} = \frac{0}{\pi} \\
c_3 = \frac{4}{3\pi} \\
c_4 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon}^{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{2}(t)dt - c_{1}^{2}k_{1} - c_{3}^{2}k_{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{2\pi} (\frac{4}{\pi})^{2} \cdot \pi - \frac{1}{2\pi} (\frac{4}{3\pi})^{2} \cdot \pi = 1 - \frac{80}{9\pi^{2}}$$

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§ 1.3 信号分解

[例7]: 试证明 $\sin t$, $\sin 2t$..., $\sin nt$,...不是区间 $(0,2\pi)$ 上的 完备正交函数集。

证明: (用反证法) 存在函数1,满足 $0 < \int_{0}^{2\pi} 1^{2} dt = 2\pi < +\infty$ 和 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} 1 \cdot \sin t dt = 0$,即至少函数1与 $\sin t$ 正交,故 $\sin t$, $\sin 2t$,....不够完备。

[例8]: 用二次方程在区间(-1,1)上近似表示函数 e^{t} 求使方均误差最小的a,b,c。

解:注意:由于1,*t*,*t*²不是(-1,1)上的正交函数集, 地不能用公式。

故不能用公式:
$$a = \frac{\langle e^t, t^2 \rangle}{\langle t^2, t^2 \rangle}, b = \frac{\langle e^t, t \rangle}{\langle t, t \rangle}, c = \frac{\langle e^t, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle}$$

来做题; 只能用定义按下述方法去做:

$$\overline{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} [e^t - at^2 - bt - c]^2 dt$$

可得如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{5}a + \frac{4}{3}e = \int_{-1}^{1} 2e^{t} \cdot t^{2} dt & \left\{ \frac{4}{5}a + \frac{4}{3}e = 2e - 10e^{-1} \\ \frac{4}{3}b = \int_{-1}^{1} 2e^{t} \cdot t dt & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{5}a + 4e^{-1} \\ \frac{4}{3}b = 4e^{-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{15}{4}(e - \frac{7}{e}) \\ b = 3e^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}a + 4c = \int_{-1}^{1} 2e^{t} dt & \left\{ \frac{4}{3}a + 4c = 2e - 2e^{-1} \right\} \end{cases} c = -3e + \frac{33}{e}$$