



Lecture 2: Complex Numbers & Signal Property

● 重要概念:

对离散时间信号, 频率为 ω_0 的复指数信号与频率为 $\omega_0 + m \cdot 2\pi$ 的复指数信号是同一个信号 (m 为整数):

对连续时间信号, 上述关系不成立。

Discrete-time:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j(\omega_0 + m \cdot 2\pi)n} &= \cos(\omega_0 n + m \cdot 2\pi n) + j \sin(\omega_0 n + m \cdot 2\pi n) \\ &= \cos(\omega_0 n) + j \sin(\omega_0 n) \quad (\text{as } m \cdot n \text{ is an integer}) \\ &= e^{j\omega_0 n} \end{aligned}$$

Continuous-time:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j(\omega_0 + m \cdot 2\pi)t} &= \cos(\omega_0 t + m \cdot 2\pi t) + j \sin(\omega_0 t + m \cdot 2\pi t) \\ &\neq \cos(\omega_0 t) + j \sin(\omega_0 t) \quad (\text{as } m \cdot t \text{ may not be an integer}) \\ &= e^{j\omega_0 t} \end{aligned}$$

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● 上述概念的意义:

For periodic discrete-time:

$$e^{j(\omega_0 + m \cdot 2\pi)n} = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{j(k\omega_0 + 2\pi)n} = e^{jk\omega_0 n}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{j(k\omega_0 + N\omega_0)n} = e^{j((k+N)\omega_0)n} = e^{jk\omega_0 n}$$

对周期为 N 的离散时间复指数信号, 第 $k+N$ 次谐波与第 k 次谐波相同

=> 对周期为 N 的离散时间信号进行傅里叶级数展开, 则只有 N 个不同的频率分量, 频域表示具有周期性。

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● 上述概念的另一个意义:

判断离散时间信号是否具有周期性:

$$e^{j(\omega_0 + m \cdot 2\pi)n} = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{j(\omega_0 n + m \cdot 2\pi)} = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

若具有周期性(周期为 N), 则:

$$e^{j(\omega_0 n + m \cdot 2\pi)} = e^{j\omega_0 n} = e^{j(\omega_0 n + \omega_0 N)}$$

对具有周期性的离散时间信号, $\omega_0 N = 2\pi m$, 则基波频域满足 $\omega_0 = 2\pi \left(\frac{m}{N}\right)$ (m, N 为整数)

例: $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{1}{8}n - \pi\right)$ 不是周期信号, 因为 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{8}$, 不满足 $\omega_0 = 2\pi \left(\frac{m}{N}\right)$ (m, N 为整数)

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Lecture 4, 5, 7, 8: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

● 时域连续、离散、周期、非周期对应频域特点:

Periodic in time domain \leftrightarrow Discrete in frequency domain

Aperiodic in time domain \leftrightarrow Continuous in frequency domain

Continuous in time domain \leftrightarrow Aperiodic in frequency domain

Discrete in time domain \leftrightarrow Periodic in frequency domain

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Lecture 4, 5, 7, 8: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

- 傅里叶级数、傅里叶变换转换关系:

$$X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$



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Lecture 4, 5, 7, 8: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

- 傅里叶级数、傅里叶变换常用性质

其它重要性质:

- 信号奇偶分解:

$$\text{信号 } x(t) \text{ 的偶信号部分: } x_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}(x(t) + x(-t))$$

$$\text{信号 } x(t) \text{ 的奇信号部分: } x_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}(x(t) - x(-t))$$

- 奇偶共轭性质:

信号时域表示为实且偶, 则频域表示也为实且偶;

信号时域表示为实且奇, 则频域表示也为纯虚且奇。

- 对偶性:

$$\text{连续时间傅里叶变换的对偶性: } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) = X'(\omega)$$

$$X'(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$



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- 傅里叶级数、傅里叶变换常用性质



	连续时间傅里叶级数 $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k$	连续时间傅里叶变换 $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega)$	离散时间傅里叶级数 $x[n] \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k$	离散时间傅里叶变换 $x[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega})$
线性	$Ax(t) + By(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} Aa_k + Bb_k$	$ax(t) + by(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$	$Ax[n] + By[n] \xleftrightarrow{FS} Aa_k + Bb_k$	$ax[n] + by[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} aX(e^{j\omega}) + bY(e^{j\omega})$
时移	$x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}$	$x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$	$x[n - n_0] \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 n_0}$	$x[n - n_0] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j\omega n_0}$
频移	$x(t)e^{jM\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_{k-M}$	$x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$	$x[n]e^{jM\omega_0 n} \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_{k-M}$	$x[n]e^{j\omega_0 n} \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_0)})$
时间反转	$x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_{-k}$	$x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(-j\omega)$	$x[-n] \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_{-k}$	$x[-n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{-j\omega})$
尺度变换	$x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{ a } a_k$ (此时 a_k 对应的频率由 $k\omega_0$ 变为 $k\omega_0/a$)	$x(at) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{ a } X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$	$x_{(m)}[n] \xleftrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{m} a_k$ (m 为大于0的整数, 此时 a_k 对应的频率由 $k\omega_0$ 变为 $\frac{k\omega_0}{m}$)	$x_{(k)}[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{jk\omega})$ (k 为大于0的整数)
卷积	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau \xleftrightarrow{FS} Ta_k b_k$	$x(t) * h(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$	$\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x[r]y[n-r] \xleftrightarrow{FS} Na_k b_k$	$x[n] * h[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega})$
乘法	$x(t)y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$	$s(t)p(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$	$x(t)y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k b_{k-l}$	$x_1[n]x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta})X_2(e^{j(\omega-\theta)})d\theta$
帕斯瓦尔关系	$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) ^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k ^2$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] ^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k ^2$	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] ^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) ^2 d\omega$

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Lecture 4, 5, 7, 8: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

- 傅里叶级数、傅里叶变换常用性质

- 连续时间傅里叶变换

$$\text{时域微分: } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{F} j\omega X(j\omega) \quad (\text{高通})$$

$$\text{频域微分: } tx(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$\text{时域积分: } \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{X(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega) \quad (\text{低通})$$

- 离散时间傅里叶变换

$$\text{时域一阶差分: } x[n] - x[n-1] \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})(1 - e^{-j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad (\text{高通})$$

$$\text{频域微分: } nx[n] \xleftrightarrow{F} j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

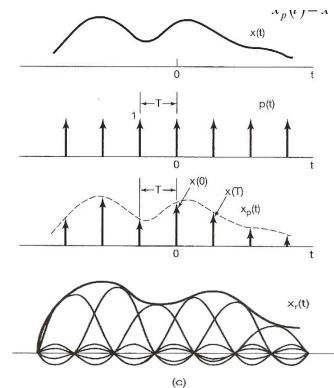
$$\text{时域累加: } \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x[m] \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} X(e^{j\omega}) + \pi X(e^{j0}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \quad (\text{低通})$$



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Lecture 6: Sampling

- 信号采样的数学模型：冲激串采样
- 信号重建的方法：低通滤波器，时域表现为内插



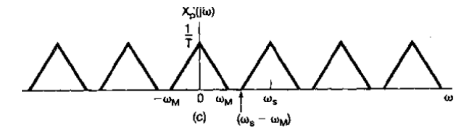
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Lecture 6: Sampling

Impulse train sampling

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_s))$$

For $\omega_s - \omega_M > \omega_M \Rightarrow \omega_s > 2\omega_M$:



- In such a case, $x(t)$ can be precisely reconstructed by feeding $x_p(t)$ into an ideal low-pass filter with gain T and cut-off frequency $\omega_c \in (\omega_M, \omega_s - \omega_M)$

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Lecture 6: Sampling

- 奈奎斯特采样定理:
- A **band-limited** (带限) continuous-time signal can be sampled and perfectly reconstructed from its samples if the waveform is sampled over twice as fast as its highest frequency component.

The highest frequency of $x(t)$: ω_M

The highest sampling frequency that may cause aliasing effect (Nyquist rate奈奎斯特率):

$$\omega_s = 2\omega_M$$

- 混叠现象: When $\omega_s < 2\omega_M$, spectrum overlapped, frequency components confused, resulting in aliasing effect, such that the sampled signal can't be reconstructed by low-pass filtering.



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