

**例6** 求带通信号  $x(t) = \text{Sa}(t)\cos 2t$  ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$  , 通过线性相位理想低通滤波器的响应

**解:**

$$H(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_c}\right)e^{-j\omega t_d}$$

$$\because F[\text{Sa}(t)] = \pi \text{rect}(\omega/2)$$

$$F(\cos 2t) = \pi\delta(\omega-2) + \pi\delta(\omega+2)$$

$$\therefore X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \{F[\text{Sa}(t)] * F(\cos 2t)\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) * \delta(\omega-2) + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) * \delta(\omega+2)$$

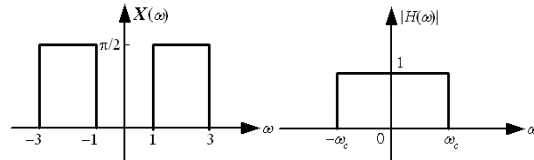
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega-2}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega+2}{2}\right)$$

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$$\therefore Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$$

$$= \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_c}\right)e^{-j\omega t_d} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega-2}{2}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega+2}{2}\right) \right]$$



1) 当  $\omega_c > 3$  时, 输入信号的所有频率分量都能通过系统, 即

$$Y(\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_d} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega-2}{2}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega+2}{2}\right) \right]$$

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$$y(t) = x(t-t_d) = \text{Sa}(t-t_d)\cos[2(t-t_d)] , \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

2) 当  $\omega_c < 1$  时, 输入信号的所有频率分量都不能通过系统, 即

$$Y(\omega) = 0$$

$$y(t) = 0 , \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

3) 当  $1 < \omega_c < 3$  时, 只有  $1 \sim \omega_c$  范围内的频率分量能通过系统, 故

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega - \frac{\omega_c + 1}{2}}{\frac{\omega_c - 1}{2}}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega + \frac{\omega_c + 1}{2}}{\frac{\omega_c - 1}{2}}\right) \right\} e^{-j\omega t_d}$$

由抽样信号频谱及Fourier变换的时域和频域位移特性可得

$$y(t) = \frac{\omega_c - 1}{2} \text{Sa}\left[\frac{\omega_c - 1}{2}(t - t_d)\right] \cos\left[\frac{\omega_c + 1}{2}(t - t_d)\right]$$

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## § 1.8 确定信号的相关

### 一、相关系数

- 两个信号波形是否相同的度量指标: **均方差**

以能量信号为例

$$Q = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

- 缺点: 均方差无法反映两波形相似但幅度相差较大的信号的相似程度

- 为去除幅度相差的影响, 对其中一个信号乘以一最佳常数  $\alpha$

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- 最佳常数  $\alpha$  作用: 使  $x_1(t)$  和  $\alpha x_2(t)$  的均方差最小  
仍以能量信号为例

$$Q = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t) - \alpha x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1(t) - \alpha x_2(t)][x_1(t) - \alpha x_2(t)]^* dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1(t) - \alpha x_2(t)][x_1^*(t) - \alpha x_2^*(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1(t)x_1^*(t) - \alpha x_1^*(t)x_2(t) - \alpha x_1(t)x_2^*(t) + \alpha^2 x_2(t)x_2^*(t)] dt$$

- 使均方差  $Q$  最小的  $\alpha$  应满足:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [-x_1^*(t)x_2(t) - x_1(t)x_2^*(t) + 2\alpha x_2(t)x_2^*(t)] dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1^*(t)x_2(t) + x_1(t)x_2^*(t)] dt = 2\alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t)x_2^*(t) dt$$

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$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1^*(t)x_2(t) + x_1(t)x_2^*(t)] dt}{2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t)x_2^*(t) dt} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ [x_1^*(t)x_2(t)] + [x_1(t)x_2^*(t)] \} dt}{2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)] dt}{2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)] dt}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$\therefore Q = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1(t)x_1^*(t) - \alpha x_1^*(t)x_2(t) - \alpha x_1(t)x_2^*(t) + \alpha^2 x_2(t)x_2^*(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt - \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)] dt + \alpha^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

- 将  $\alpha$  代入  $Q$  可得到最小的均方差  $Q_\alpha$

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$$Q_a = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt - \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt$$

$$+ \frac{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt \right]^2}{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt \right]^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt - \frac{2 \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt \right]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt} + \frac{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt \right]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt - \frac{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt \right]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

• 两边同除以  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt$

$$\frac{Q_a}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt} = 1 - \frac{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt \right]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt}$$

• **定义：两个信号的相关系数**

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt}{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_a}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt} = 1 - \rho^2(x_1, x_2)$$

•  $\rho(x_1, x_2)$  越大，最小的均方差  $Q_a$  越小

• 相关系数  $\rho(x_1, x_2)$  是两个信号相似程度的度量

• **许瓦兹不等式：**

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t)dt \right|^2 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

when  $x_1(t) = ax_2^*(t)$ ,  $a$  为实常数，等号成立

$$\Rightarrow |\rho(x_1, x_2)| \leq 1$$

•  $\rho(x_1, x_2)$  定义为两个信号的归一化相关系数

•  $\rho(x_1, x_2) = 1$  表示两个信号波形完全相似

• 有时也使用不归一的相关系数：

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt$$

• 类似地，归一化和不归一的相关系数的定义可推广到周期信号和功率信号的情况

• 对两个相同周期( $T$ )的信号，相关系数定义为：

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt$$

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt}{\left[ \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_2(t)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2}}$$

• 对功率信号，相关系数定义为：

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt$$

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt}{\left[ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \cdot \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_2(t)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2}}$$

**例1** 求两个信号  $x_1(t) = A + B \cos \omega_0 t$  和  $x_2(t) = C + D \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$  的相关系数

**解：** 这是两个周期信号，周期为： $T = 2\pi / \omega_0$

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [A + B \cos \omega_0 t][C + D \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)]dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} AC dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} AD \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} BC \cos \omega_0 t dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} BD \cos \omega_0 t \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) dt$$

$$= AC + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} BD \frac{1}{2} [\cos \theta + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \theta)] dt$$

$$= AC + \frac{1}{2} BD \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [A + B \cos \omega_0 t]^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [A^2 + 2AB \cos \omega_0 t + B^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t] dt$$

$$= A^2 + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} B^2 \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos 2\omega_0 t] dt$$

$$= A^2 + \frac{1}{2} B^2$$

类似  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_2(t)|^2 dt = C^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^2$

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{Re}[x_1^*(t)x_2(t)]dt}{\left[ \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_2(t)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2}} = \frac{AC + \frac{1}{2} BD \cos \theta}{\left[ \left( A^2 + \frac{1}{2} B^2 \right) \left( C^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^2 \right) \right]^{1/2}}$$

当A=C=0时:

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = \frac{AC + \frac{1}{2}BD \cos \theta}{\left[ \left( A^2 + \frac{1}{2}B^2 \right) \left( C^2 + \frac{1}{2}D^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BD \cos \theta}{\left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}B^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{2}D^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \cos \theta$$

两个频率相同的正弦信号间的相关系数是这两个信号之间相位差的余弦函数

进一步, 当相位差为:  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$\rho(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad \text{两个信号不相关}$$

不相关通常称为正交

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## 二、相关函数

• 相关系数不足以表示两个信号的相似程度

**例1中**  $x_1(t) = B \cos \omega_0 t, x_2(t) = D \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) = D \cos \omega_0(t + \theta / \omega_0)$   
 $\Rightarrow \rho(x_1, x_2) = \cos \theta$

相关系数与其中一个波形的时间移动有关

•  $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的互相关函数(cross-correlation)定义为:

对能量信号

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt$$

对功率信号

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt$$

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对周期信号

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt$$

• 当 $x_2(t)=x_1(t)=x(t)$ , 类似地将 $x(t)$ 的自相关函数(auto-correlation)定义为:

对能量信号

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t-\tau)dt$$

对功率信号

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

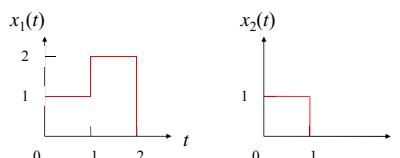
对周期信号

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t)x^*(t-\tau)dt$$

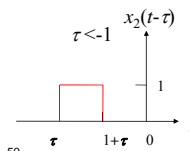
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**例2** 求图示两个信号 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的互相关函数



**解:**  $R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt$

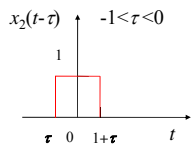


当 $\tau < -1$ 时,

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt = 0$$

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当 $-1 < \tau < 0$ 时,

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt = \int_0^{1+\tau} (1 \times 1)dt = 1 + \tau$$

当 $0 < \tau < 1$ 时,

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt = \int_{\tau}^1 (1 \times 1)dt + \int_1^{1+\tau} (2 \times 1)dt = 1 - \tau + 2\tau = 1 + \tau$$

当 $1 < \tau < 2$ 时,

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt = \int_{\tau}^2 (2 \times 1)dt = 2(2 - \tau) = 4 - 2\tau$$

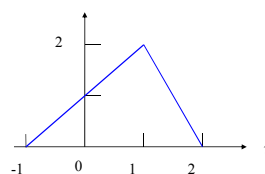
当 $\tau > 2$ 时,  $R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt = 0$

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$$\therefore R_{12}(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 + \tau & -1 < \tau < 1 \\ 4 - 2\tau & 1 < \tau < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$R_{12}(\tau)$



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### 三、相关函数的性质

#### 1、与频谱的关系

##### • 对能量信号，若

$$F[x_1(t)] = X_1(\omega), F[x_2(t)] = X_2(\omega), F[R_{12}(\tau)] = E_{12}(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{12}(\omega) = X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)$$

证：

$$\begin{aligned} R_{12}(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2(\omega)e^{j\omega(t-\tau)}d\omega \right]^* dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega(t-\tau)}d\omega dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2^*(\omega) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt e^{j\omega\tau}d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2^*(\omega)X_1(\omega)e^{j\omega\tau}d\omega \\ \therefore E_{12}(\omega) &= F[R_{12}(\tau)] = X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

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$E_{12}(\omega)$ 具有能量谱的量纲

称 $E_{12}(\omega)$ 为 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的互能量谱，简称互谱

推论： $F[R_x(\tau)] = X(\omega)X^*(\omega) = E_x(\omega)$

维纳-辛钦定理：

能量信号自相关函数的傅里叶变换为信号的能量谱

##### • 对功率信号，类似地有：

功率信号 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的互相关函数的傅里叶变换 $P_{12}(\omega)$ 称为功率信号 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的互功率谱，也简称互谱

$$F[R_{12}(\tau)] = P_{12}(\omega)$$

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维纳-辛钦定理：

功率信号自相关函数的傅里叶变换为信号的功率谱

$$F[R_x(\tau)] = P_x(\omega)$$

#### 2、相关函数的最大值

##### • 对能量信号

根据许瓦兹不等式：

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t)dt \right|^2 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

when  $x_1(t) = ax_2^*(t)$ ,  $a$ 为实常数，等号成立

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t-\tau)dt \leq \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x^*(t-\tau)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2} = [EE]^{1/2} = E$$

$$R_x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t)dt = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x^*(t)|^2 dt \right]^{1/2} = [EE]^{1/2} = E$$

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$$\therefore R_x(\tau) \leq R_x(0) = E_x$$

能量信号自相关函数在 $\tau=0$ 时有最大值，最大值为信号的能量

互相关函数在 $\tau=0$ 时不一定有最大值：

$$\begin{aligned} R_{12}(0) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t)dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{\tau=0} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{12}(\omega)d\omega \end{aligned}$$

称 $R_{12}(0)$ 为信号 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的交叉能量

##### • 对功率信号，类似地有：

$$R_x(\tau) \leq R_x(0) = P_x$$

功率信号自相关函数在 $\tau=0$ 时有最大值，最大值为信号的功率

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互相关函数在 $\tau=0$ 时不一定有最大值：

$$R_{12}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{12}(\omega)d\omega$$

称 $R_{12}(0)$ 为信号 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 的交叉功率

#### 3、共轭对称性

信号自相关函数具有共轭对称性

$$R_x(\tau) = R_x^*(-\tau)$$

以能量信号为例来证明，结论对功率信号也成立

证： $R_x^*(-\tau) = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t+\tau)dt \right]^* = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^*(t)x(t+\tau)dt$

令： $t = t' - \tau \rightarrow dt = dt'$

$$\therefore R_x^*(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^*(t' - \tau)x(t')dt' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t - \tau)dt = R_x(\tau)$$

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当 $x(t)$ 为实信号时， $R_x(\tau)$ 是实函数

$$R(\tau) = R^*(\tau) \Rightarrow R(\tau) = R(-\tau)$$

实信号的自相关函数是 $\tau$ 的偶函数

对于互相关函数，有：

$$R_{12}(\tau) = R_{21}^*(-\tau)$$

仍以能量信号为例来证明，结论对功率信号也成立

证： $R_{21}^*(-\tau) = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t)x_1^*(t+\tau)dt \right]^* = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2^*(t)x_1(t+\tau)dt$

令： $t = t' - \tau \rightarrow dt = dt'$

$$\therefore R_{21}^*(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2^*(t' - \tau)x_1(t')dt' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t - \tau)dt = R_{12}(\tau)$$

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4、相关与卷积的关系

• 以能量信号为例来说明

卷积：

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau)x_2(t-\tau)d\tau, \quad X(\omega) = X_1(\omega)X_2(\omega)$$

相关：

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt, \quad E_{12}(\omega) = X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)$$

相同点：时间延迟、相乘、积分

不同点：卷积信号反转；相关信号共轭

• 互相关可化为卷积来计算(卷积存在快速算法)

先将第二个信号时间域上反转，记为第三个信号：

$$x_3(t) = x_2(-t)$$

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再计算第一个信号与第三个信号的共轭信号的卷积：

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(\tau) * x_3^*(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_3^*(\tau-t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*[-(t-\tau)]dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt = R_{12}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

计算结果就是第一个信号与第二个信号的互相关函数

四、线性系统与相关函数的关系

• 对能量信号

确定性信号通过线性系统：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t) * h(t) \\ Y(\omega) &= X(\omega)H(\omega) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} F[R_y(\tau)] &= E_y(\omega) = Y(\omega)Y^*(\omega) = [X(\omega)H(\omega)][X(\omega)H(\omega)]^* \\ &= X(\omega)X^*(\omega)H(\omega)H^*(\omega) = E_x(\omega)|H(\omega)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\therefore F[R_h(\tau)] = H(\omega)H^*(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2$$

$$\therefore R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) * R_h(\tau)$$

类似地有：

$$\begin{aligned} F[R_{yx}(\tau)] &= E_{yx}(\omega) = Y(\omega)X^*(\omega) = [X(\omega)H(\omega)]X^*(\omega) \\ &= X(\omega)X^*(\omega)H(\omega) = E_x(\omega)H(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{yx}(\tau) = R_x(\tau) * h(\tau)$$

• 对功率信号，同样有：

$$F[R_y(\tau)] = P_y(\omega) = P_x(\omega)|H(\omega)|^2$$

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) * R_h(\tau)$$

$$F[R_{yx}(\tau)] = P_{yx}(\omega) = P_x(\omega)H(\omega)$$

$$R_{yx}(\tau) = R_x(\tau) * h(\tau)$$

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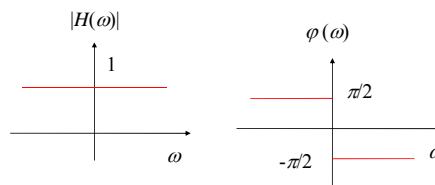
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§ 1.9 Hilbert变换

一、Hilbert变换的基本概念

• Hilbert变换(希尔伯特变换/H变换)：移相网络

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega > 0 \\ e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$



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$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega > 0 \\ e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -j & \omega > 0 \\ j & \omega < 0 \end{cases} = -j\text{Sgn}(\omega)$$

$$\therefore F[\text{Sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\omega} \quad \text{对称性: } F[x(t)] = X(\omega) \Rightarrow F[X(t)] = 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

$$\therefore F\left[\frac{2}{jt}\right] = 2\pi \text{Sgn}(-\omega) = -2\pi \text{Sgn}(\omega)$$

$$H(\omega) = -j\text{Sgn}(\omega) \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

• x(t)的Hilbert变换： $\hat{x}(t)$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{H变换}} \hat{x}(t)$$

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时域： $\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \frac{1}{t-\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau$$

频域： $F[\hat{x}(t)] = X(\omega)H(\omega) = -j\text{Sgn}(\omega)X(\omega)$

• Hilbert反变换：

$$H_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{H(\omega)} = \frac{1}{-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)} = \frac{j}{-j^2\text{Sgn}(\omega)} = j\text{Sgn}(\omega)$$

$$\therefore h_1(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$x(t) = \hat{x}(t) * h_1(t) = \hat{x}(t) * \left[-\frac{1}{\pi t}\right] = -\hat{x}(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

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**例1 求信号 $x(t)=\cos\omega_0t$ 的H变换**

**解：从时间域求解：**

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos[\omega_0(t-\tau)] \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos\omega_0t \cos\omega_0\tau \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin\omega_0t \sin\omega_0\tau \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\cos\omega_0t}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\omega_0\tau}{\tau} d\tau + \frac{\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega_0\tau}{\tau} d\tau\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \cos\omega_0\tau$ 为 $\tau$ 的偶函数; $\sin\omega_0\tau$ 、 $\tau$ 为 $\tau$ 的奇函数

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= \frac{2\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega_0\tau}{\tau} d\tau = \frac{2\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega_0\tau}{\omega_0\tau} d(\omega_0\tau) \\ &= \frac{2\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \text{Sa}(x) dx = \frac{2\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \text{Si}(\infty) = \frac{2\sin\omega_0t}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin\omega_0t\end{aligned}$$

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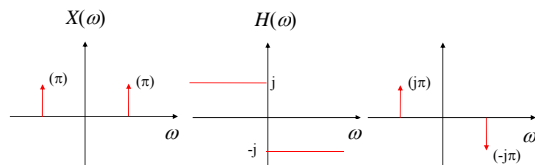
**从频率域求解：**

$$x(t) = \cos\omega_0t \xleftrightarrow{F} \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$H(\omega) = -j\text{Sgn}(\omega)$$

$$\therefore \hat{x}(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(\omega)H(\omega) = -j\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + j\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = \sin\omega_0t$$



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**常见的Hilbert变换：**

$$\cos\omega_0t \xrightarrow{H} \sin\omega_0t \quad \sin\omega_0t \xrightarrow{H} -\cos\omega_0t$$

$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{H} \frac{1}{\pi t} \quad \frac{1}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{H} -\delta(t)$$

**Hilbert变换 $\leftrightarrow \pi/2$ 移相器**

$$\cos\omega_0t \xrightarrow{H} \cos\left(\omega_0t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\omega_0t$$

$$\sin\omega_0t \xrightarrow{H} \sin\left(\omega_0t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos\omega_0t$$

$$e^{j\omega_0t} \xrightarrow{H} e^{j\left(\omega_0t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{j\omega_0t} = -je^{j\omega_0t} = \sin\omega_0t - j\cos\omega_0t$$

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**二、Hilbert变换的性质**

**1、H变换只改变信号的相位谱，振幅谱不变**

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega > 0 \\ e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

**• 对能量信号 $\rightarrow$ 能量谱不变 $\rightarrow$ 能量不变**

**• 对功率信号 $\rightarrow$ 功率谱不变 $\rightarrow$ 功率不变**

**2、实信号的H变换仍为实信号**

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= x(t) * h(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \frac{1}{t-\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau\end{aligned}$$

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**3、实信号 $x(t)$ 与其H变换 $\hat{x}(t)$ 是正交的：**

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\hat{x}(t)dt = 0$$

**证：对于实信号：**

$$\begin{aligned}R_{12}(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2^*(t-\tau)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t-\tau)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{12}(\omega)e^{j\omega\tau}d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)e^{j\omega\tau}d\omega\end{aligned}$$

令： $\tau = 0, x_1(t) = x(t), x_2(t) = \hat{x}(t)$

$$\therefore R_{12}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t)x_2(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\hat{x}(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)\{F[\hat{x}(t)]\}^*d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)\{X(\omega)[-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]\}^*d\omega$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\hat{x}(t)dt &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)\{X^*(\omega)[j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]\}d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 [j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]d\omega\end{aligned}$$

**对于实信号： $|X(\omega)|^2$ 为 $\omega$ 的偶函数**

**然而： $\text{Sgn}(\omega)$ 为 $\omega$ 的奇函数**

$\Rightarrow |X(\omega)|[j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]$ 为 $\omega$ 的奇函数

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\hat{x}(t)dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 [j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]d\omega = 0$$

**4、信号 $x(t)$ 的H变换 $\hat{x}(t)$ 的H变换为：**

$$\hat{\hat{x}}(t) = -x(t)$$

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**证:**  $F[\hat{x}(t)] = F[\hat{x}(t)][-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)] = X(\omega)[-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)][-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)]$   
 $= X(\omega)(-1)^2 j^2 [\text{Sgn}(\omega)]^2 = -X(\omega)[\text{Sgn}(\omega)]^2$   
 $= \begin{cases} -X(\omega) \times 1 \times 1 & \omega > 0 \\ -X(\omega) \times (-1) \times (-1) & \omega < 0 \end{cases} = -X(\omega)$   
 $\Rightarrow \hat{\hat{x}}(t) = -x(t)$

**5、卷积的H变换:**  
 if  $x(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t) \Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = \hat{x}_1(t) * x_2(t) = x_1(t) * \hat{x}_2(t)$

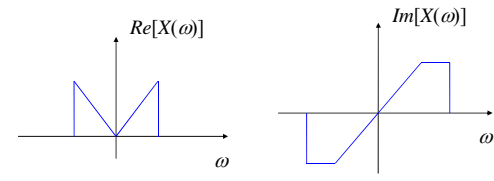
**证:**  
 $\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} = [x_1(t) * x_2(t)] * \frac{1}{\pi t} = x_1(t) * [x_2(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}]$   
 $= x_1(t) * \hat{x}_2(t) = x_2(t) * [x_1(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}] = \hat{x}_1(t) * x_2(t)$

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### 三、Hilbert变换的应用

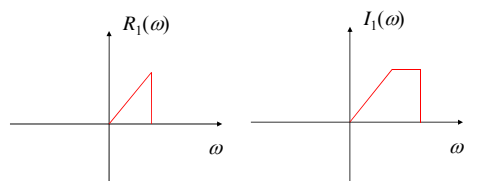
#### 1、实信号的单边频谱表示——解析信号

- 实信号 $x(t)$ 的频谱实部关于 $\omega$ 偶对称，虚部关于 $\omega$ 奇对称



- 已知实信号 $\omega > 0$ 的频谱部分  $\rightarrow$  实信号的频谱 $X(\omega)$
- 有时只需讨论 $\omega > 0$ 的频谱部分  $\rightarrow$  **单边频谱的信号**

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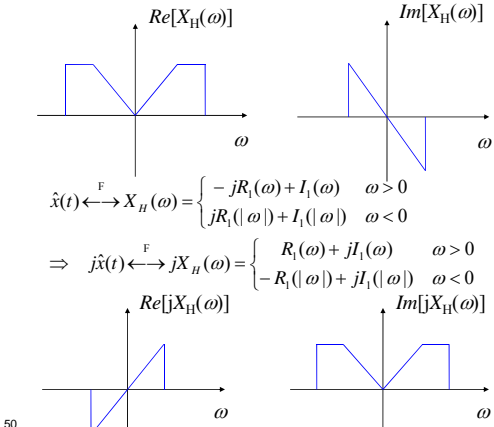


$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) = \begin{cases} R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ R_1(|\omega|) - jI_1(|\omega|) & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \hat{x}(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_H(\omega) = X(\omega)[-j\text{Sgn}(\omega)] = \begin{cases} -j[R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega)] & \omega > 0 \\ j[R_1(|\omega|) - jI_1(|\omega|)] & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -jR_1(\omega) + I_1(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ jR_1(|\omega|) + I_1(|\omega|) & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

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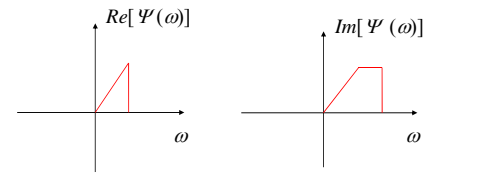


$$\hat{x}(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_H(\omega) = \begin{cases} -jR_1(\omega) + I_1(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ jR_1(|\omega|) + I_1(|\omega|) & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow j\hat{x}(t) \xrightarrow{F} jX_H(\omega) = \begin{cases} R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ -R_1(|\omega|) + jI_1(|\omega|) & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\therefore \psi(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) \xrightarrow{F} \Psi(\omega) = \begin{cases} [R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega)] + [R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega)] & \omega > 0 \\ [R_1(|\omega|) - jI_1(|\omega|)] + [-R_1(|\omega|) + jI_1(|\omega|)] & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2[R_1(\omega) + jI_1(\omega)] = 2X(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ 0 & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$


- 信号 $\psi(t)$ 只存在 $\omega > 0$ 的频谱(单边频谱)
- 信号 $\psi(t)$ 称为实信号 $x(t)$ 的**解析信号(analytic signal)**

$$\psi(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) = x(t) + j \left[ x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \right]$$

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#### 解析信号的虚部为其实部的H变换 解析信号的傅里叶变换总是因果的

- 常见实信号 $x(t)$ 的解析信号 $\psi(t)$

$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \rightarrow \psi(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{F} \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\psi(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t \rightarrow \psi(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) = \sin \omega_0 t - j \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$= -j(\cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t) = -j e^{j\omega_0 t} = e^{j(\omega_0 t - \pi/2)}$$

$$x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{F} -j\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + j\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\psi(t) = -j e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} j[2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)] = -2j\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

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- 实信号 $x(t)$ 的解析信号 $\psi(t)$ 也称为 $x(t)$ 的**预包络(per-envelope)**
- 实信号 $x(t)$ 的**复合包络(complex-envelope)**为:
 
$$\psi_e(t) = \psi(t)e^{j\omega_c t}, \quad \omega_c > 0$$
 复合包络也是解析信号
 
$$\Psi(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2X(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ 0 & \omega < 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} e^{j\omega_c t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi_e(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2X(\omega - \omega_c) & \omega > \omega_c \\ 0 & \omega < \omega_c \end{cases}$$

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复合包络 $\psi_e(t)$ 只有 $\omega > 0$ 的频谱  $\rightarrow$

$$\psi_e(t) = I(t) + jQ(t) = I(t) + j\hat{I}(t)$$

$I(t)$ 和 $Q(t)$ 分别称为 $x(t)$ 在频率 $\omega_c$ 上的**同相分量**和**正交分量**

实信号 $x(t)$ 可用其在频率 $\omega_c$ 上的复合包络来描述:

$$x(t) = \text{Re}[\psi(t)] = \text{Re}[\psi(t)e^{j\omega_c t}] = \text{Re}[\psi_e(t)e^{-j\omega_c t}]$$

$x(t)$ 也可用其在频率 $\omega_c$ 上的同相分量和正交分量来描述:

$$x(t) = \text{Re}[\psi_e(t)e^{-j\omega_c t}] = \text{Re}\{[I(t) + jQ(t)][\cos\omega_c t - j\sin\omega_c t]\}$$

$$= I(t)\cos\omega_c t + Q(t)\sin\omega_c t$$

- $\psi(t)$ 或 $\psi_e(t)$ 的幅度称为 $x(t)$ 的**自然包络(natural envelope)**

$$A(t) = |\psi(t)| = |\psi_e(t)|$$
 自然包络 $A(t)$ 是正实信号

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**例2** 求信号 $x(t) = \cos\omega t$ 的**预包络**、**复合包络**和**自然包络**

**解:**  $\because \cos\omega t \xrightarrow{H} \sin\omega t$

$x(t)$ 的**预包络**为:

$$\psi(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) = \cos\omega t + j\sin\omega t = e^{j\omega t}$$

$x(t)$ 在频率 $\omega_c$ 上的**复合包络**为:

$$\psi_e(t) = \psi(t)e^{j\omega_c t} = e^{j\omega t} e^{j\omega_c t} = e^{j(\omega + \omega_c)t}$$

$x(t)$ 的**自然包络**为:  $A(t) = |\psi_e(t)| = |\psi(t)| = 1$

**验证:**  $I(t) = \cos(\omega + \omega_c)t, \quad Q(t) = \sin(\omega + \omega_c)t$

$$I(t)\cos\omega_c t + Q(t)\sin\omega_c t$$

$$= \cos(\omega + \omega_c)t \cos\omega_c t + \sin(\omega + \omega_c)t \sin\omega_c t$$

$$= \cos[(\omega + \omega_c)t - \omega_c t] = \cos\omega t = x(t)$$

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**2、实因果信号频谱实部与虚部的关系**

- 对于实因果信号 $x(t)$ :  $x(t) = x^*(t)$  and  $\begin{cases} x(t) \neq 0 & t > 0 \\ x(t) = 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$

其频谱 $X(\omega)$ 为:

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) = R(\omega) + jI(\omega), \quad I(\omega) = -R(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega}$$

**证:** 设偶信号 $\phi(t)$ 为:  $\phi(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & t > 0 \\ x(-t) & t < 0 \end{cases}$

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$\therefore x(t) = \phi(t)u(t)$

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \Phi(\omega) \left[ \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega)^* \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{2\pi}\Phi(\omega)^* \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega) + \frac{1}{2j}\Phi(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega} = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega) + j \left[ -\frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega} \right]$$

而  $\Phi(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)\cos\omega t dt - j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)\sin\omega t dt$

$\phi(t)$ 、 $\cos\omega t$ 为偶信号;  $\sin\omega t$ 为奇信号  $\rightarrow$

$\phi(t)\cos\omega t$ 为偶信号;  $\phi(t)\sin\omega t$ 为奇信号

$$\therefore \Phi(\omega) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \phi(t)\cos\omega t dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt$$

而  $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt - j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\sin\omega t dt$

$$= R(\omega) + jI(\omega) \Rightarrow R(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt$$

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$x(t)$ 为因果信号  $\rightarrow R(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt = \int_0^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt$

$$\therefore \Phi(\omega) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x(t)\cos\omega t dt = 2R(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega) + j \left[ -\frac{1}{2}\Phi(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega} \right]$$

$$= R(\omega) + j \left[ -R(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega} \right] = R(\omega) + jI(\omega)$$

$$\therefore I(\omega) = -R(\omega)^* \frac{1}{\pi\omega}$$

**实因果信号频谱的实部和虚部不独立, 两者为H变换关系**

**例3** 讨论阶跃信号 $u(t)$ 频谱实部与虚部的关系

**解:**  $u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} = \pi\delta(\omega) + j \left[ -\frac{1}{\omega} \right]$

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$$R(\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega) \quad I(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$-R(\omega) * \frac{1}{\pi\omega} = -\pi\delta(\omega) * \frac{1}{\pi\omega} = -\delta(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\therefore I(\omega) = -R(\omega) * \frac{1}{\pi\omega}$$

### 3、窄带信号的H变换

- 窄带信号 $x(t)$ 的表达式：

$$x(t) = a(t) \cos[\omega_0 t + \theta]$$

其中 $a(t)$ 相对 $\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$ 来说，是慢变化的信号

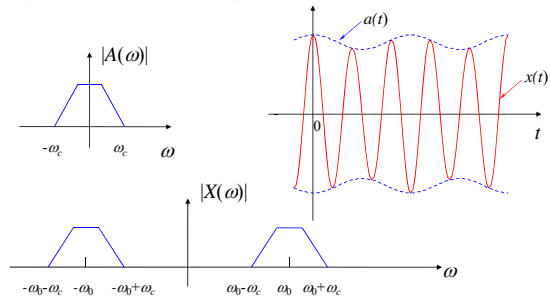
即 $a(t)$ 的频谱为低通型的：

$$a(t) \xrightarrow{F} A(\omega) = \begin{cases} \neq 0 & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \ll \omega_0 \\ = 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

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$\omega_0$ 是窄带信号的载频， $\omega_0 t + \theta$ 是窄带信号的相位



- 窄带信号 $x(t)$ 的H变换为：

$$\hat{x}(t) = a(t) \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta)$$

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