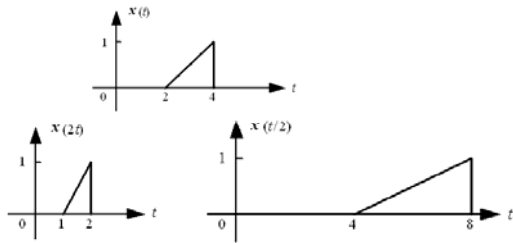


二、典型基本运算

1. 尺度变换 $x(t) \rightarrow x(at)$ $a > 0$



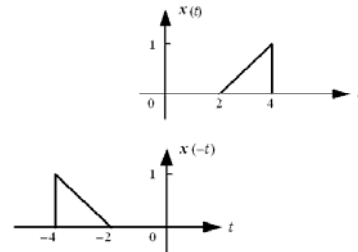
若 $0 < a < 1$, 则 $x(at)$ 是 $x(t)$ 的扩展
 若 $a > 1$, 则 $x(at)$ 是 $x(t)$ 的压缩

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2. 信号的翻转 $x(t) \rightarrow x(-t)$

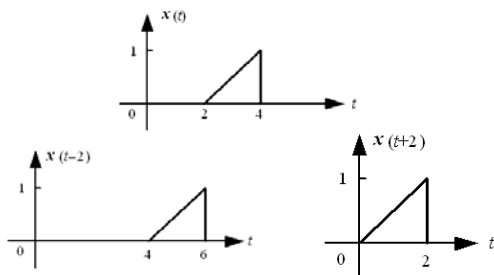
将 $x(t)$ 以纵轴为中心作翻转



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3. 时移 (平移) $x(t) \rightarrow x(t-t_0)$ $t_0 > 0$

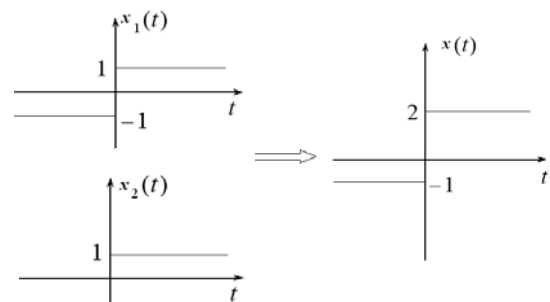


$x(t-t_0)$ 表示信号右移
 $x(t+t_0)$ 表示信号左移

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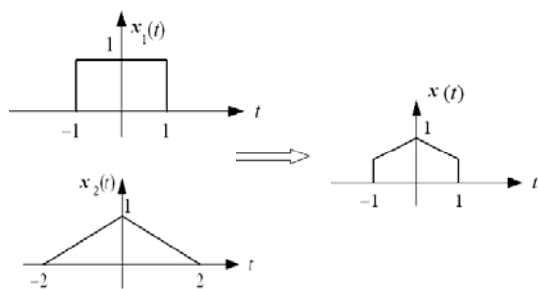
4. 信号的相加 $x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) + \dots + x_n(t)$



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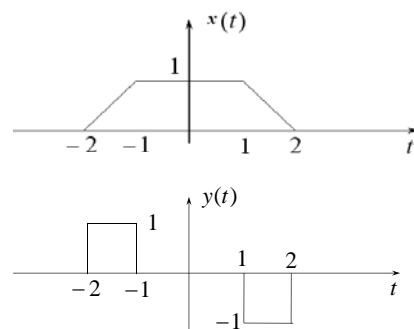
5. 信号的相乘 $x(t) = x_1(t) x_2(t) \dots x_n(t)$



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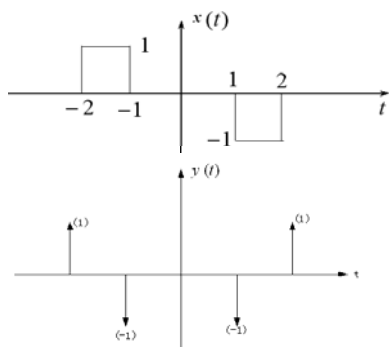
6. 信号的微分 $y(t) = dx(t)/dt = x'(t)$



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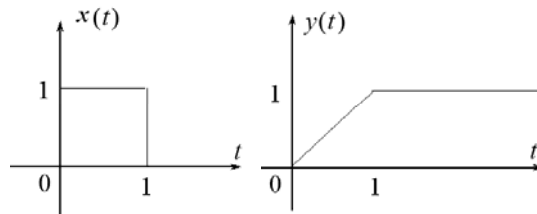
• 注意：对不连续点的微分



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7. 信号的积分 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) \cdot d\tau$



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8. 信号的卷积

• \$x(t)\$和\$y(t)\$的卷积定义为：

$$x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau$$

• 卷积的计算步骤：

1) 将\$x(t)\$和\$y(t)\$中的自变量由\$t\$改为\$\tau\$

2) 把其中一个信号翻转、平移

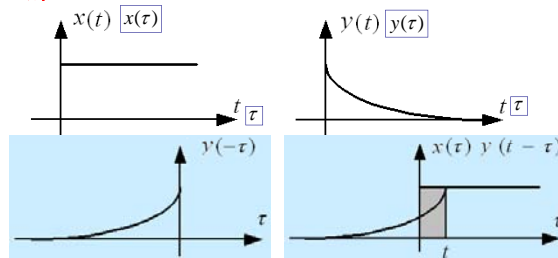
$$y(\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{翻转}} y(-\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{平移}t} y(-(\tau-t)) = y(t-\tau)$$

3) 将\$x(\tau)\$与\$y(t-\tau)\$相乘，对乘积以\$\tau\$积分

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例1 计算\$x(t) * y(t)\$, 其中\$x(t) = u(t)\$, \$y(t) = e^{-t}u(t)\$
解：



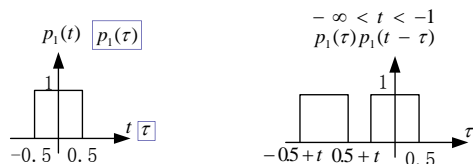
$$x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau)e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$\text{if } t < 0, x(t) * y(t) = 0; \text{ if } t \geq 0, x(t) * y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)}d\tau = e^{-t} \Big|_0^t = 1 - e^{-t}$$

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例2 计算\$y(t) = p_1(t) * p_1(t)\$

解：



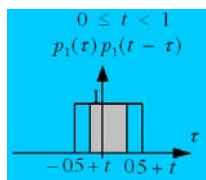
a) $-\infty < t \leq -1$ $y(t) = 0$

b) $-1 \leq t < 0$

$$y(t) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5+t} dt = 1 + t$$

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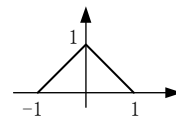
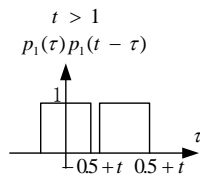
c) $0 \leq t < 1$

$$y(t) = \int_{-0.5+t}^{0.5} dt = 1 - t$$

d) $1 \leq t < \infty$

$y(t) = 0$

$p_1(t) * p_1(t)$



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• 卷积的性质

1) 交换律(Commutative): $x_1(t)*x_2(t) = x_2(t)*x_1(t)$

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

2) 分配律(Distributive): $[x_1(t)+x_2(t)]*x_3(t) = x_1(t)*x_3(t)+x_2(t)*x_3(t)$

3) 结合律(Associative): $[x_1(t)*x_2(t)]*x_3(t) = x_1(t)*[x_2(t)*x_3(t)]$

4) 位移特性(Delay accumulation):

已知 $x_1(t)*x_2(t)=y(t)$ 则: $x_1(t-t_1)*x_2(t-t_2)=y(t-t_1-t_2)$

5) 展缩特性

已知 $x_1(t)*x_2(t)=y(t) \Rightarrow x_1(at)*x_2(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}y(at)$

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位移特性证明:

$$x_1(t-t_1)*x_2(t-t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau-t_1)x_2(t-\tau-t_2)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\tau-t_1-x} x_1(x)x_2(t-t_1-t_2-x)dx$$

$$= y(t-t_1-t_2)$$

展缩特性证明:

$$x_1(at)*x_2(at) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(a\tau)x_2[a(t-\tau)]d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(x)x_2(at-x)dx = \frac{1}{|a|}y(at)$$

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• 奇异信号的卷积

1) 延迟特性 $x(t)*\delta(t-T)=x(t-T)$

$$x(t-t_1)*\delta(t-t_2) = x(t-t_1-t_2)$$

$$\delta(t-t_1)*\delta(t-t_2) = \delta(t-t_1-t_2)$$

2) 微分特性 $x(t)*\delta'(t)=x'(t)$

3) 积分特性

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

三、信号的分解

1. 信号分解为直流分量与交流分量

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$$x(t) = x_{DC}(t) + x_{AC}(t) \quad x_{DC}(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x(t)dt$$

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2. 信号分解为奇分量与偶分量之和

$$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$$

偶分量 $x_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + x(-t)]$

奇分量 $x_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) - x(-t)]$

$$x_e(t) = x_e(-t) \quad x_o(t) = -x_o(-t)$$

例3 画出x(t)的奇、偶两个分量

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解:

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3. 信号分解为实部分量与虚部分量

$$x(t) = x_r(t) + j \cdot x_i(t)$$

实部分量 虚部分量

$$x^*(t) = x_r(t) - j \cdot x_i(t)$$

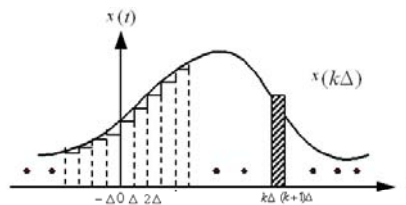
$$x_r(t) = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + x^*(t)]$$

$$x_i(t) = \frac{1}{2j}[x(t) - x^*(t)]$$

4. 连续信号分解为冲激函数的线性组合

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连续信号表示为冲激信号的迭加

$$x(t) \approx \dots + x(0)[u(t) - u(t - \Delta)] + x(\Delta)[u(t - \Delta) - u(t - 2\Delta)] + \dots + x(k\Delta)[u(t - k\Delta) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta)] + \dots$$

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$$x(t) \approx \dots + x(0) \frac{u(t) - u(t - \Delta)}{\Delta} + x(\Delta) \frac{u(t - \Delta) - u(t - 2\Delta)}{\Delta} + \dots + x(k\Delta) \frac{u(t - k\Delta) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta)}{\Delta} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta) \frac{u(t - k\Delta) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta)}{\Delta}$$

当 $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ 时, $k\Delta \rightarrow \tau$, $\Delta \rightarrow d\tau$, 且

$$\frac{u(t - k\Delta) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta)}{\Delta} \rightarrow \delta(t - \tau)$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau = x(t) * \delta(t)$$

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§ 1.4 常见信号的傅里叶变换

1、单边指数信号

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t), \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t}}{-(\alpha + j\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

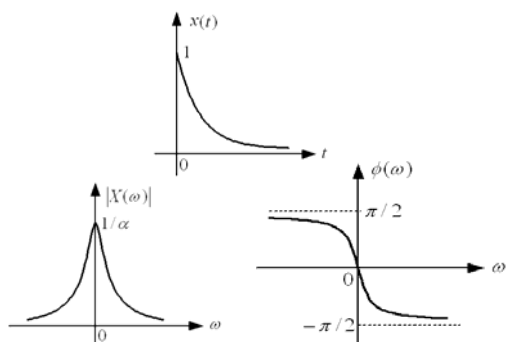
幅度频谱为 $|X(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$

相位频谱为 $\phi(\omega) = -\arctg\left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)$

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单边指数信号及其幅度频谱与相位频谱



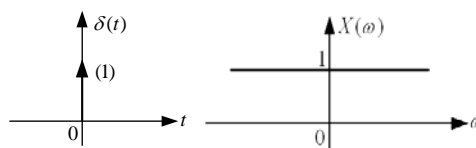
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2、单位冲激信号 $\delta(t)$

$$F[\delta(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=0} \delta(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

单位冲激信号及其频谱



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3、直流信号

$$F[A] = 2\pi A\delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore F[A] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ae^{-j\omega t} dt$$

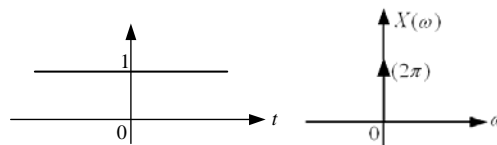
$$\delta(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\pm j\omega t} d\omega \Rightarrow \delta(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\pm j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore F[A] = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} dt = 2\pi A\delta(\omega)$$

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直流信号及其频谱



• 对照冲激、直流时频曲线可看出:

时域持续越宽的信号, 其频域的频谱越窄

时域持续越窄的信号, 其频域的频谱越宽

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4、符号函数信号

$$\text{符号函数定义为: } \text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & t < 0 \\ 0 & t = 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

对 $\sigma > 0$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} F[\text{sgn}(t)e^{-\sigma|t|}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sgn}(t)e^{-\sigma|t|}e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 (-1)e^{\sigma t}e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t}e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= -\frac{e^{(\sigma-j\omega)t}}{\sigma-j\omega} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{e^{-(\sigma+j\omega)t}}{\sigma+j\omega} \Big|_{t=0}^{\infty} = \frac{-1}{\sigma-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\sigma+j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

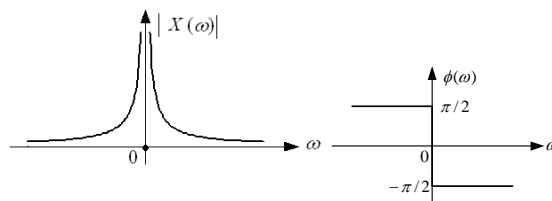
$$\therefore F[\text{sgn}(t)] = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \{F[\text{sgn}(t)e^{-\sigma|t|}]\} = \frac{-1}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega} = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

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符号函数的幅度频谱和相位频谱

$$F[\text{sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$



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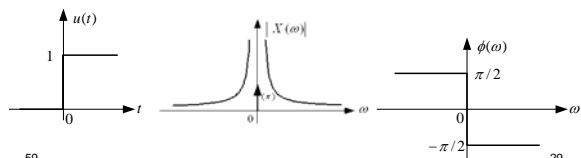
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5、单位阶跃信号 $u(t)$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2}\{u(t)+u(-t)\} + \frac{1}{2}\{u(t)-u(-t)\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(t)$$

$$\therefore F[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

• 阶跃信号及其频谱



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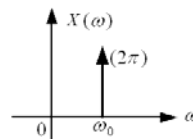
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6、复简谐信号 $e^{j\omega_0 t} (-\infty < t < \infty)$

$$\text{由 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\text{得 } F[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega-\omega_0)t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$$

$$\text{同理: } F[e^{-j\omega_0 t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega+\omega_0)t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega+\omega_0)$$



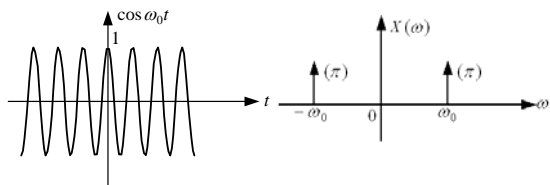
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7、余弦、正弦信号

$$\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

• 余弦信号及其频谱函数

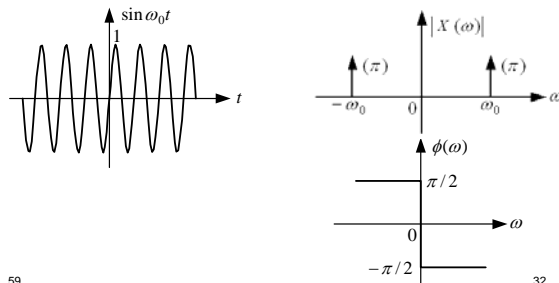


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$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}) \leftrightarrow -j\pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

• 正弦信号及其频谱函数



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§ 1.5 频谱密度函数的性质

1. 线性特性(linearity)

$$\text{若 } x_1(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(\omega), \quad x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} aX_1(\omega) + bX_2(\omega)$$

其中a和b为任意常数

2. 函数下的面积

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \Rightarrow x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \Rightarrow X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt$$

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3. 互易对称特性(duality)

$$\text{若 } x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) \quad \text{则 } X(t) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

证:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

-t'代替t:

$$2\pi x(-t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{-j\omega t'} d\omega$$

s代替omega:

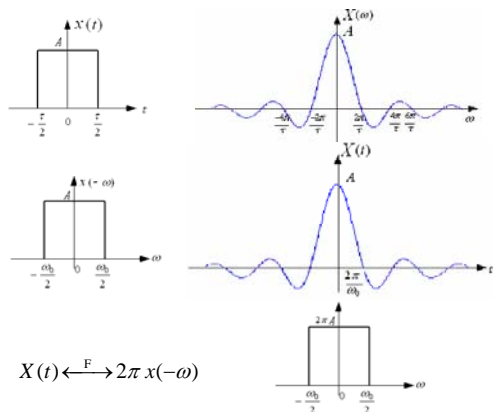
$$2\pi x(-t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(s) e^{-jst'} ds$$

omega代替t', t代替s:

$$2\pi x(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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4. 展缩特性

$$\text{若 } x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) \quad \text{则 } x(at) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\text{证: } F[x(at)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(at) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

令 $\tau = at$, 则 $d\tau = a dt$, 代入上式可得

$$a > 0 \rightarrow F[x(at)] = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau/a} d\tau = \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

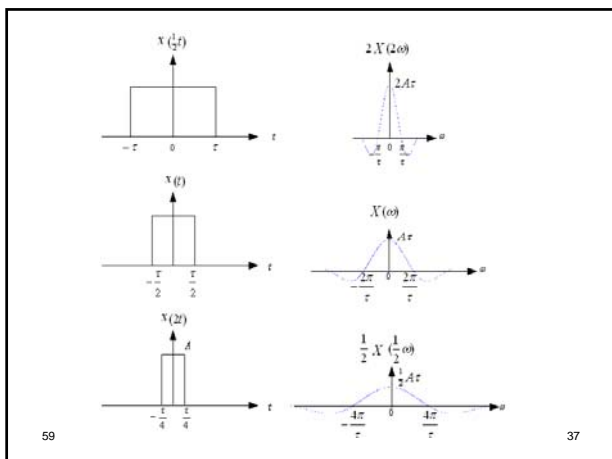
$$a < 0 \rightarrow F[x(at)] = \frac{1}{a} \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau/a} d\tau = \frac{1}{-a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau/a} d\tau = \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

时域压缩(a>1), 则频域展宽

时域展宽(a<1), 则频域压缩

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$a = -1 \Rightarrow x(-t) \xrightarrow{F} X(-\omega)$

推论： 若 $x(t)$ 是偶函数： $x(t)=x(-t)$
 则其傅里叶变换 $X(\omega)$ 也是偶函数： $X(\omega)=X(-\omega)$

5. 共轭对称特性(symmetry)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$ 则 $x^*(t) \xrightarrow{F} X^*(-\omega)$

证： $F[x^*(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^*(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{j\omega t} dt]^*$
 $= [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(-\omega)t} dt]^* = X^*(-\omega)$

- $X(\omega)$ 为复数，可以表示为：
 $X(\omega) = |X(\omega)| e^{j\phi(\omega)} = X_R(\omega) + jX_I(\omega)$

- 当 $x(t)$ 为实信号时，
 $x(t) = x^*(t)$
 $\Rightarrow X(\omega) = X^*(-\omega)$
 $\Rightarrow X_R(\omega) = X_R(-\omega)$ 偶函数
 $X_I(\omega) = -X_I(-\omega)$ 奇函数
 $\therefore |X(\omega)| = |X(-\omega)|$ 偶函数
 $\phi(\omega) = -\phi(-\omega)$ 奇函数

6. 时移特性(time shift)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$ 则 $x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega t_0}$

其中 t_0 为任意实数

证： $F[x(t-t_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-t_0) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

令 $\tau = t-t_0$ ，则 $d\tau = dt$ ，代入上式可得：
 $F[x(t-t_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega(t_0+\tau)} d\tau$
 $= e^{-j\omega t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau = e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$

信号时移，其频谱函数在频域产生附加相移，而幅度频谱保持不变

例1 试求图示延时矩形脉冲信号 $x_1(t)$ 的频谱函数 $X_1(\omega)$

解： 无延时且宽度为 τ 的矩形脉冲信号 $x(t)$ 对应的频谱函数为 $X(\omega) = A\tau \cdot Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$

因为 $x_1(t) = x(t-T)$
 由延时特性可得：
 $X_1(\omega) = X(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} = A\tau \cdot Sa\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega T}$

7. 频移特性(frequency shift)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$
 则 $x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega - \omega_0)$

其中 ω_0 为任意实数

证： 由傅里叶变换定义有：
 $F[x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt$
 $= X(\omega - \omega_0)$

$$F[x(t) \cos \omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2} F[x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}] + \frac{1}{2} F[x(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0)$$

调制：信号 $x(t)$ 与余弦信号 $\cos \omega_0 t$ 相乘后，其频谱是原来信号频谱向左右搬移 ω_0 ，幅度减半

同理

$$F[x(t) \sin \omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2j} F[x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}] - \frac{1}{2j} F[x(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} X(\omega - \omega_0) - \frac{1}{2j} X(\omega + \omega_0)$$

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例2 求矩形脉冲信号 $x(t)$ 与余弦信号 $\cos \omega_0 t$ 相乘后信号的频谱函数

解：已知宽度为 τ 的矩形脉冲信号对应的频谱函数为

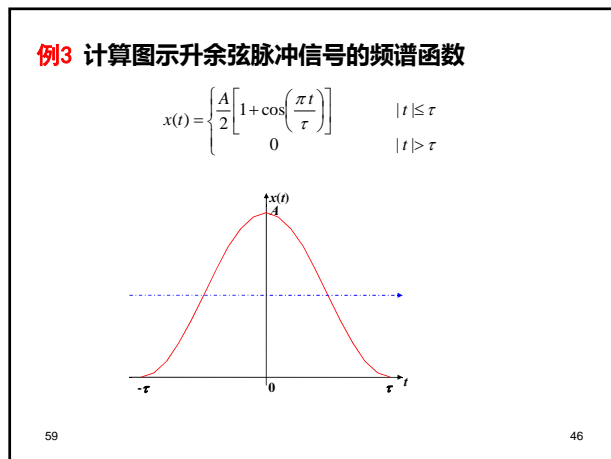
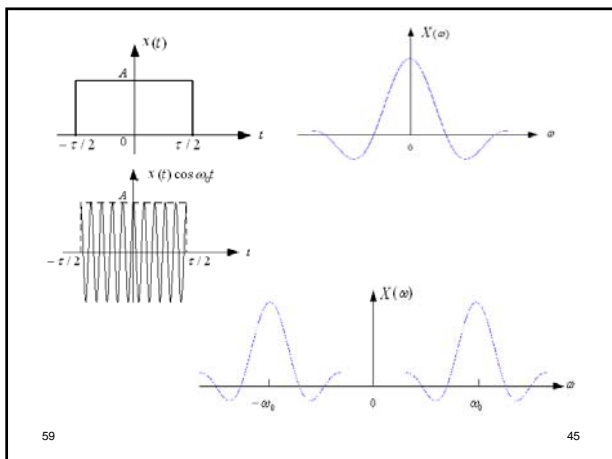
$$X(\omega) = A\tau \cdot \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

应用频移特性可得：

$$F[x(t) \cos \omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A\tau \left\{ \text{Sa}\left[\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)\tau}{2}\right] + \text{Sa}\left[\frac{(\omega + \omega_0)\tau}{2}\right] \right\}$$

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解：

$$x(t) = \frac{A}{2} \left[1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{\tau}\right) \right] \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right) = \frac{A}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\frac{\pi t}{\tau}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi t}{\tau}} \right) \right] \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right)$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right) + \frac{A}{4} e^{j\frac{\pi t}{\tau}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right) + \frac{A}{4} e^{-j\frac{\pi t}{\tau}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right)$$

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right) \xrightarrow{F} 2\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau)$$

由频移特性可得：

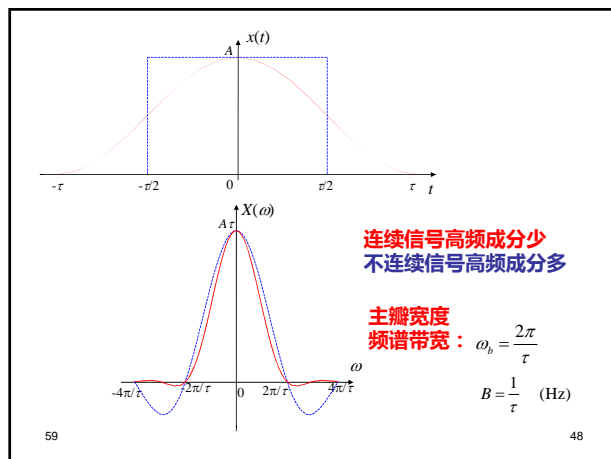
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{A}{2} 2\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau) + \frac{A}{4} 2\tau \text{Sa}\left[\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau\right] + \frac{A}{4} 2\tau \text{Sa}\left[\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau\right]$$

$$= A\tau \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{\omega\tau} + \frac{A\tau \sin(\omega\tau - \pi)}{2(\omega\tau - \pi)} + \frac{A\tau \sin(\omega\tau + \pi)}{2(\omega\tau + \pi)} = A \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{\omega} - \frac{A \sin \omega\tau}{2(\omega - \pi/\tau)} - \frac{A \sin \omega\tau}{2(\omega + \pi/\tau)}$$

$$= A \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{\omega} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2(1 - \pi/\omega\tau)} - \frac{1}{2(1 + \pi/\omega\tau)} \right] = A \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{\omega} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega\tau/\pi)^2}$$

$$= A\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau) \frac{1}{1 - (\omega\tau/\pi)^2}$$

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8. 时域卷积特性(Convolution in time)

若 $x_1(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(\omega)$ $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_2(\omega)$

则 $x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(\omega) \cdot X_2(\omega)$

证:
$$F[x_1(t) * x_2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau) X_2(\omega) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau$$

$$= X_1(\omega) \cdot X_2(\omega)$$

时域卷积 \Rightarrow 频域相乘

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9. 频域卷积特性(Convolution in frequency)

若 $x_1(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(\omega)$ $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_2(\omega)$

则 $x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} [X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)]$

证:
$$F[x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\Omega) \cdot \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j(\omega-\Omega)t} dt \right] d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\Omega) X_2(\omega-\Omega) d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)]$$

时域相乘 \Rightarrow 频域卷积

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例4 求 $\cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$ 和 $\sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$ 的频谱函数

解: $u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$ $\cos \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{F} \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$

应用频域卷积特性可得:

$$\cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] * \left[\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(\omega) * [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2j\omega} * [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{j(\omega - \omega_0)} + \frac{1}{j(\omega + \omega_0)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

类似: $\sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{\pi}{2j} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$

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10. 时域微分特性(Differentiate in time)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$ 且 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ 存在

则 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{F} (j\omega) \cdot X(\omega)$

证: $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

两边对 t 求微分:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

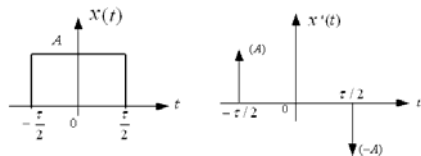
若 $\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n}$ 存在 $\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} \xrightarrow{F} (j\omega)^n \cdot X(\omega)$

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例5 试利用微分特性求矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数

解:



$$x'(t) = A\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - A\delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$F[x'(t)] = A e^{j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}} - A e^{-j\omega \frac{\tau}{2}} = A \cdot 2j \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

利用时域微分特性: $F[x'(t)] = (j\omega)X(\omega)$

因此有: $X(\omega) = \frac{2A}{\omega} \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = A\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$

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11. 频域微分特性(Differentiate in frequency)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$ 则 $t \cdot x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \cdot \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$

$$t^n x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j^n \cdot \frac{d^n X(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$$

证: $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$\frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \frac{d}{d\omega} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(-jt)x(t)] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

将上式两边同乘以得:

$$j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [tx(t)] \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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例6 试求单位斜坡信号 $tu(t)$ 的傅里叶变换

解: 已知单位阶跃信号傅里叶变换为:

$$F[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

利用频域微分特性可得:

$$\begin{aligned} F[tu(t)] &= j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] \\ &= j\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$F[t^n u(t)] = j^n \pi \delta^{(n)}(\omega) + (-j)^{n+1} n! \omega^{-(n+1)}$$

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12. 积分特性(integral)

若 $x(t) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{F} -\frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

证: $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)u(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) * u(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] = \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

若信号不存在直流分量即 $X(0)=0$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega)$$

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13. 非周期信号的能量谱密度

能量型信号的能量为:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x^*(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right]^* dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(\omega) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(\omega) \cdot X(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega \end{aligned}$$

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帕塞瓦尔能量守恒定理

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

表明:

信号能量也可由 $|X(\omega)|^2$ 在整个频率范围的积分乘以 $1/2\pi$ 来计算

物理意义:

非周期能量信号的归一化能量在时域中与在频域中相等, 保持能量守恒

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傅里叶变换主要性质

线性特性	$ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} aX_1(\omega) + bX_2(\omega)$
对称互易特性	$X(t) \xrightarrow{F} 2\pi x(-\omega)$
展缩特性	$x(at) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{ a } X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$
时移特性	$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega t_0}$
频移特性	$x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{F} X(\omega - \omega_0)$
时域卷积特性	$x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(\omega) \cdot X_2(\omega)$
频域卷积特性	$x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} [X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)]$
时域微分特性	$\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} \xrightarrow{F} (j\omega)^n \cdot X(\omega)$
频域微分特性	$t^n x(t) \xrightarrow{F} j^n \cdot \frac{dX^n(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$
积分特性	$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$

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