

第4章 连续时间傅里叶变换

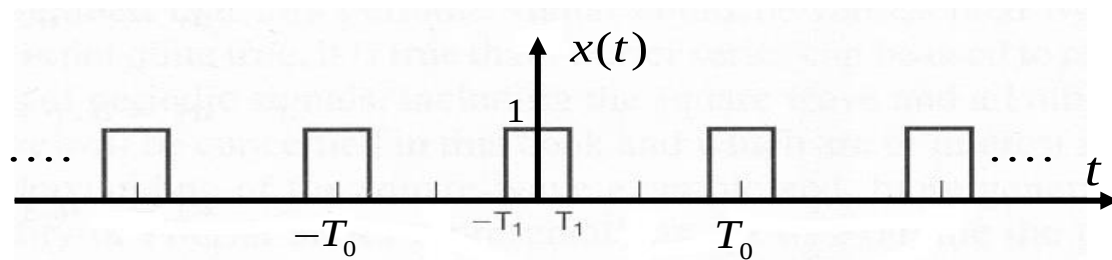
4.0 引言

□ 周期信号和非周期信号的关系

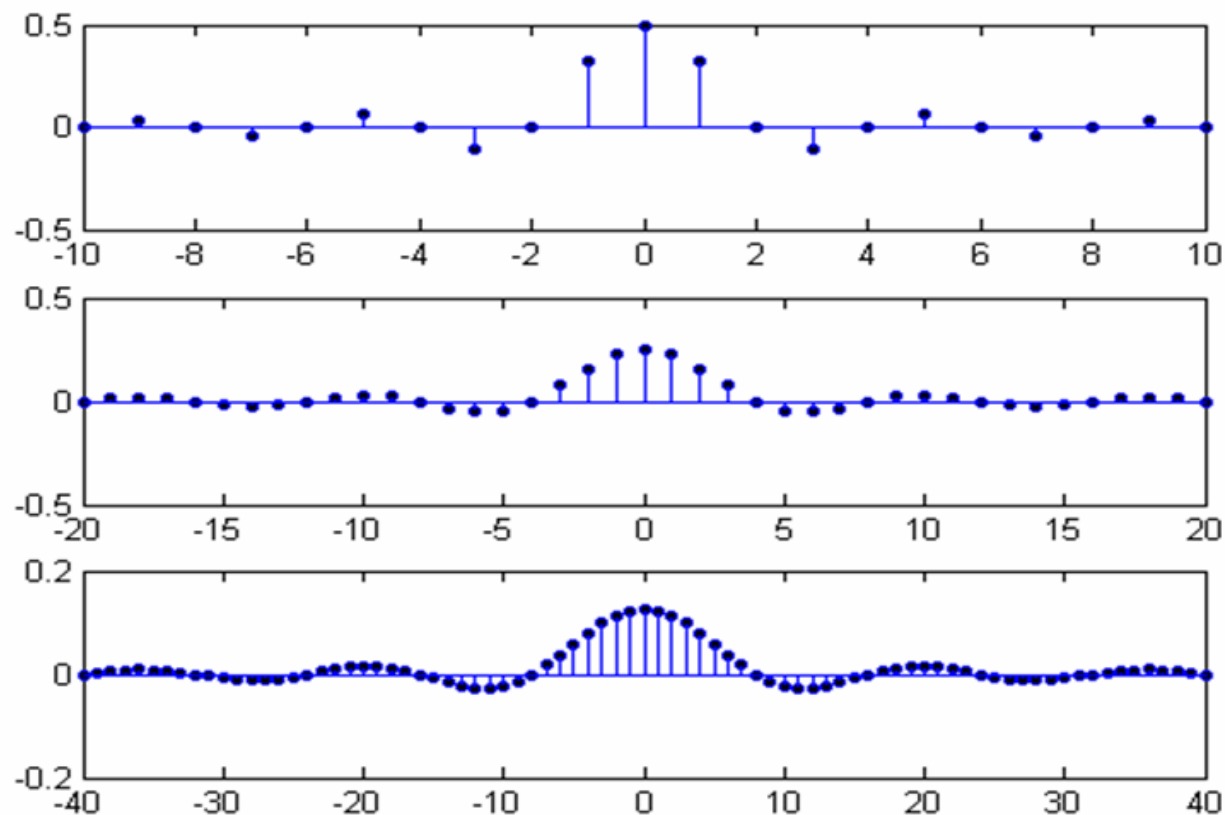
- ✓ 如果一个周期信号的周期趋于无穷大，则周期信号将演变成一个非周期信号
- ✓ 如果将任何非周期信号进行周期性延拓，就一定能形成一个周期信号

4.1 非周期信号的表示：连续时间傅里叶变换

□ 从傅里叶级数到傅里叶变换



$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{2T_1}{T_0} \frac{\sin k\omega_0 T_1}{k\omega_0 T_1}$$



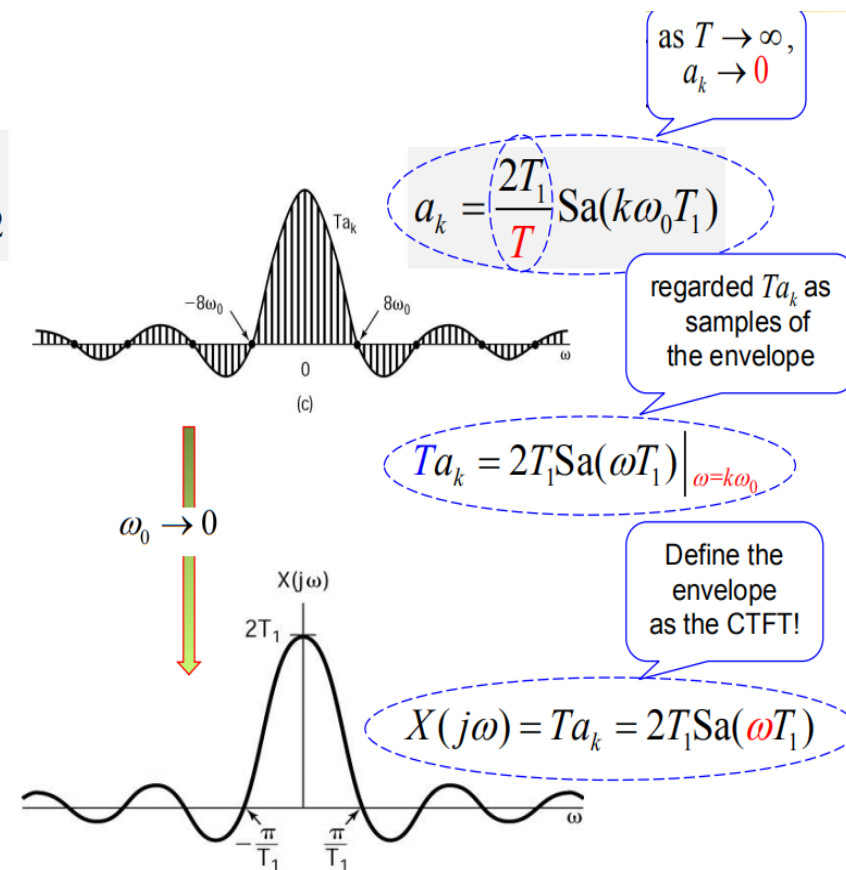
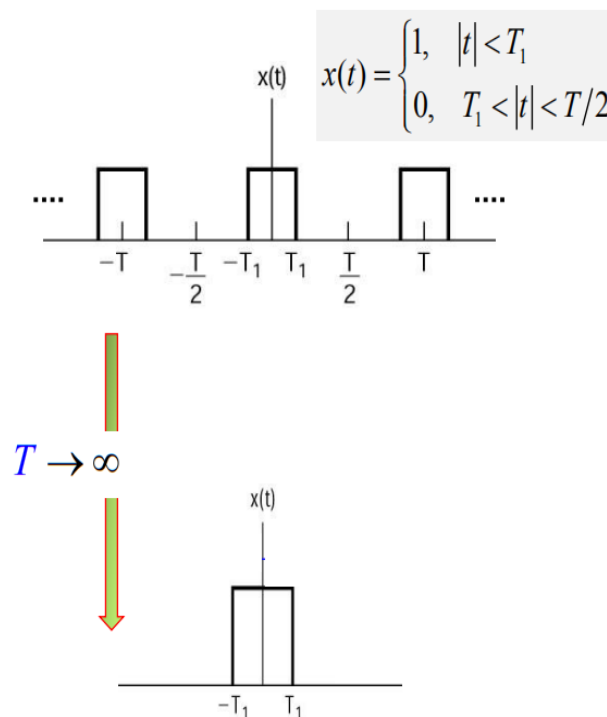
周期性矩形脉冲，当周期 T_0 增大时，频谱的幅度随 T_0 的增大而下降；谱线间隔随 T_0 的增大而减小；但频谱的包络不变。

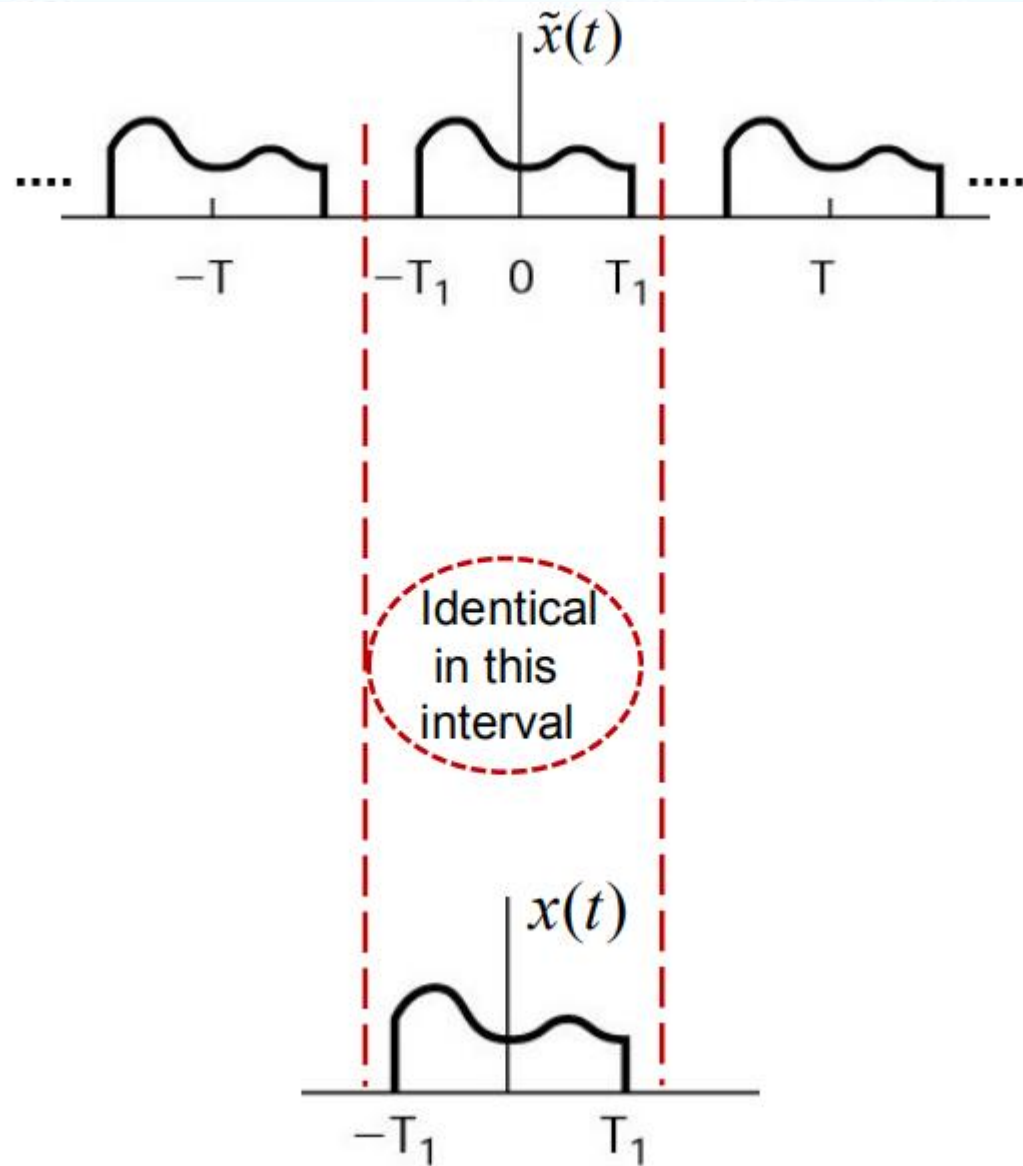
周期信号 $\longrightarrow$ 非周期信号

离散谱 $\longrightarrow$ 连续谱

频谱的包络 $T_0 a_k = \frac{2 \sin \omega T_1}{\omega} \Big|_{\omega=k\omega_0}$

当 $T_0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时,周期性矩形脉冲信号将演变成为非周期的单个矩形脉冲信号, 离散的频谱将演变为连续的频谱。





$$x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}(t)$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \tilde{x}(t) & |t| < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t - kT)$$

将 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 展开成傅里叶级数形式，如下：

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \quad \omega_0 = 2\pi / T$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$X(j\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} a_k T = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \text{——连续时间傅里叶变换}$$

与周期信号傅里叶级数对比有： $a_k = \frac{1}{T} X(jk\omega_0)$

这表明：周期信号的频谱就是与它相对应的非周期信号频谱的样本。

根据傅里叶级数表示:

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \omega_0$$

当 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\tilde{x}(t) \rightarrow x(t)$, $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow d\omega$,

$k\omega_0 \rightarrow \omega$ $\sum \rightarrow \int$ 于是有:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad \text{—— 傅里叶反变换}$$

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

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

周期信号的频谱是对应的非周期信号频谱的样本；而非周期信号的频谱是对应的周期信号频谱的包络。

□ 傅里叶变换的收敛

傅里叶变换的收敛问题就应该和傅里叶级数的收敛相一致。
也有相应的两组充分条件：

1. 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$ 则 $X(j\omega)$ 存在。

这表明能量有限的信号其傅里叶变换一定存在。

2. Dirichlet 条件

a. 绝对可积条件 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$

b. 在任何有限区间内, $x(t)$ 只有有限个极值点, 且极值有限。

c. 在任何有限区间内, $x(t)$ 只有有限个第一类间断点。

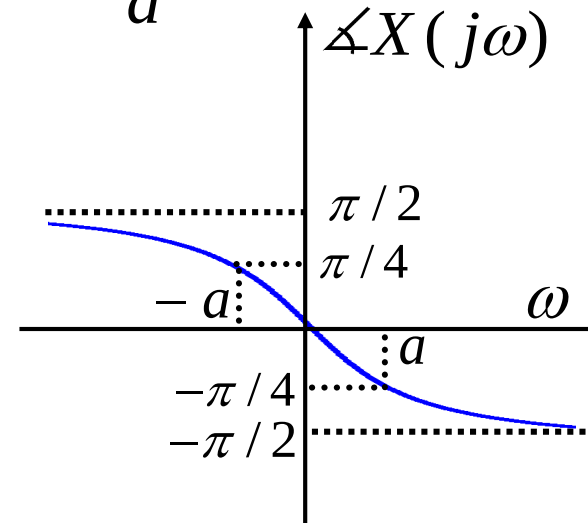
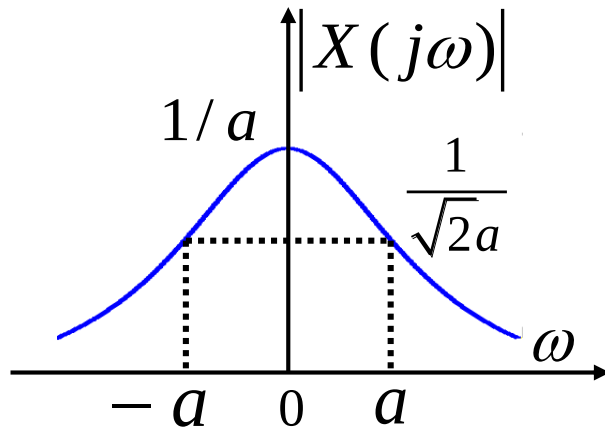
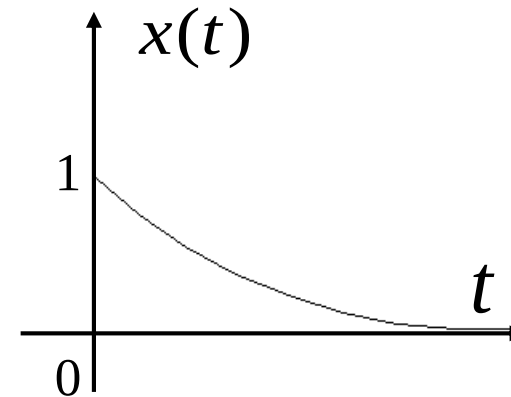
□ 常见信号的傅里叶变换

1. $x(t) = e^{-at}u(t), \quad a > 0$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

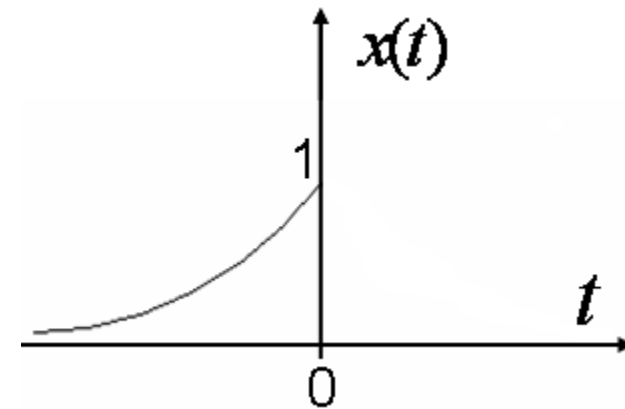
$$|X(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$$

$$\angle X(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{a}$$



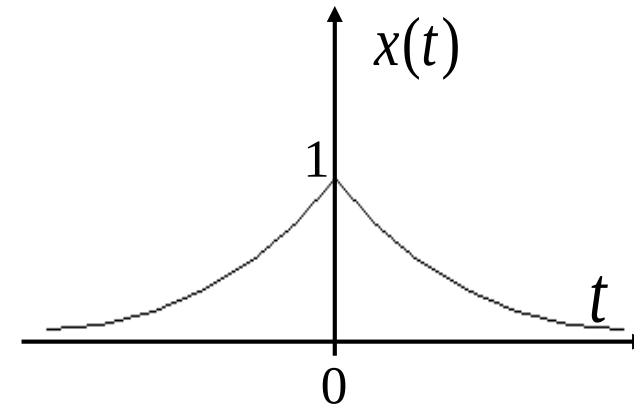
2. $x(t) = e^{at}u(-t), \quad a > 0$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{a - j\omega}$$

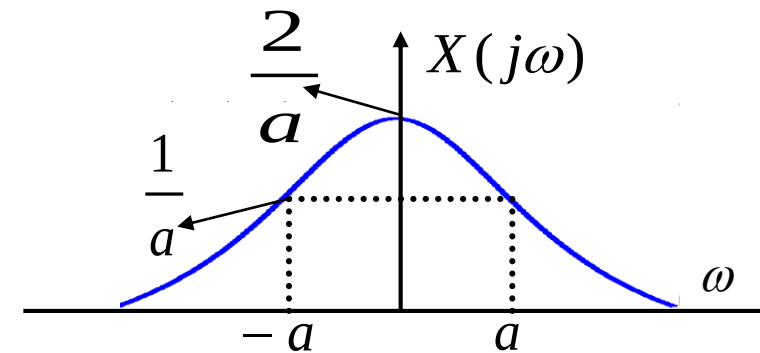


$$x_2(t) = x_1(-t) \rightarrow X_2(j\omega) = X_1(-j\omega)$$

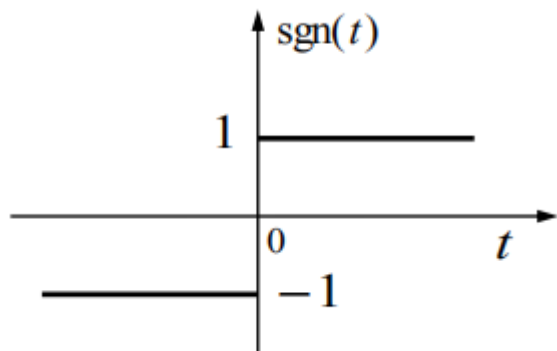
3. $x(t) = e^{-a|t|}, \quad a > 0$



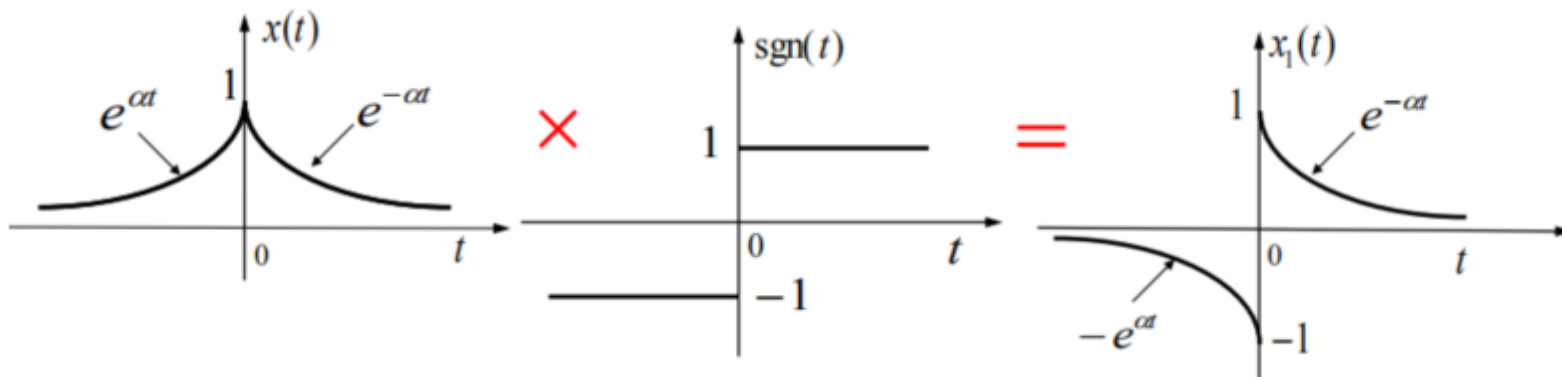
$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a - j\omega} + \frac{1}{a + j\omega} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$



4、



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

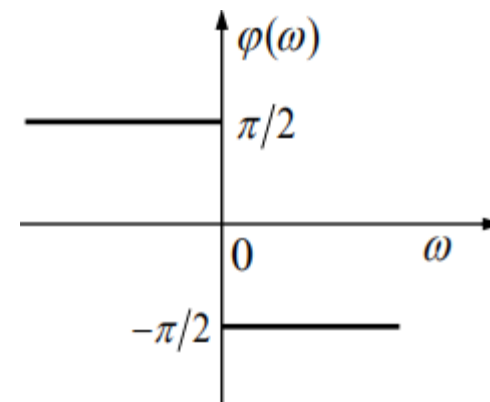
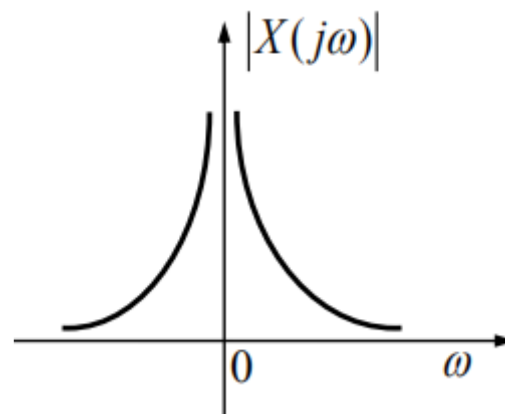


$$x(t) = e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

$$x_1(t) = x(t) \cdot \text{sgn}(t) = -e^{\alpha t} u(-t) + e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

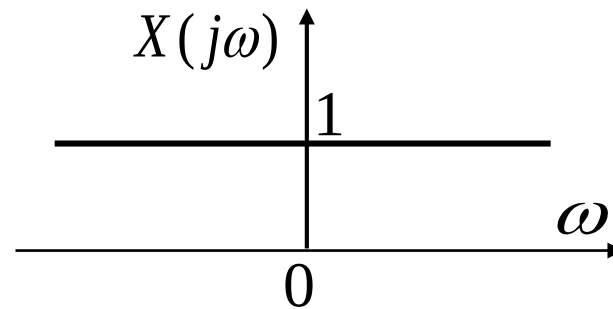
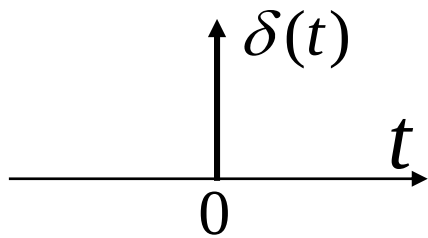
$$\begin{aligned} X_1(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 (-e^{\alpha t}) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{-2j\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{F}[\text{Sgn}(t)] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{-j2\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$



5. $x(t) = \delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} 1$

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



$$5. x(t) = \delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} 1$$

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

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\pm j\omega t} d\omega = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \cos \omega t d\omega = 2\pi \delta(t)$$

$$6. x(t) = \delta(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{FT} e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) e^{-j\omega t} dt = e^{-j\omega t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) e^{-j\omega(t-t_0)} d(t - t_0)$$

$$= e^{-j\omega t_0} \quad \text{时移性质}$$

7. $x(t) = 1 \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

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

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

$$8. \quad x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

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

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

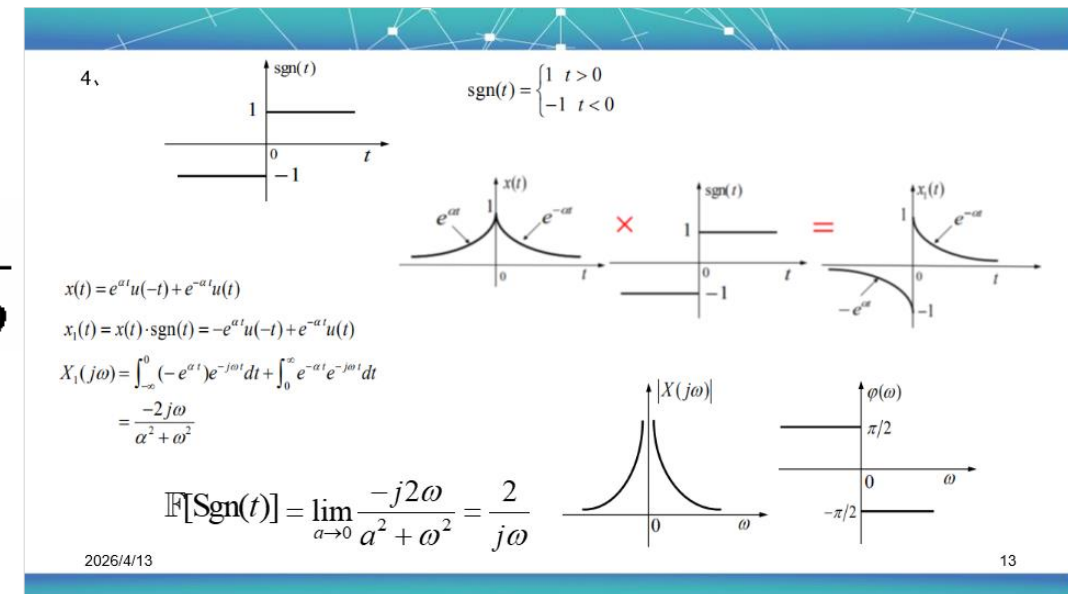
频移性质

$$9. \quad u(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

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

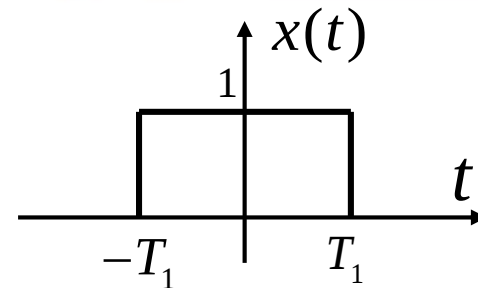
$$\text{Sgn}(t) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} [e^{-\alpha t}u(t) - e^{\alpha t}u(-t)] \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$x(t) = 1 \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

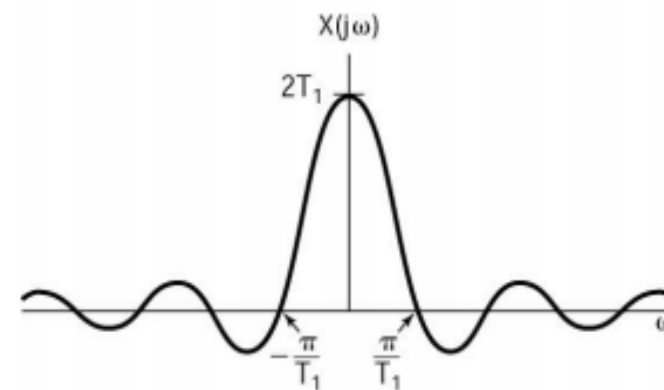


10. 矩形脉冲:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & |t| > T_1 \end{cases}$$



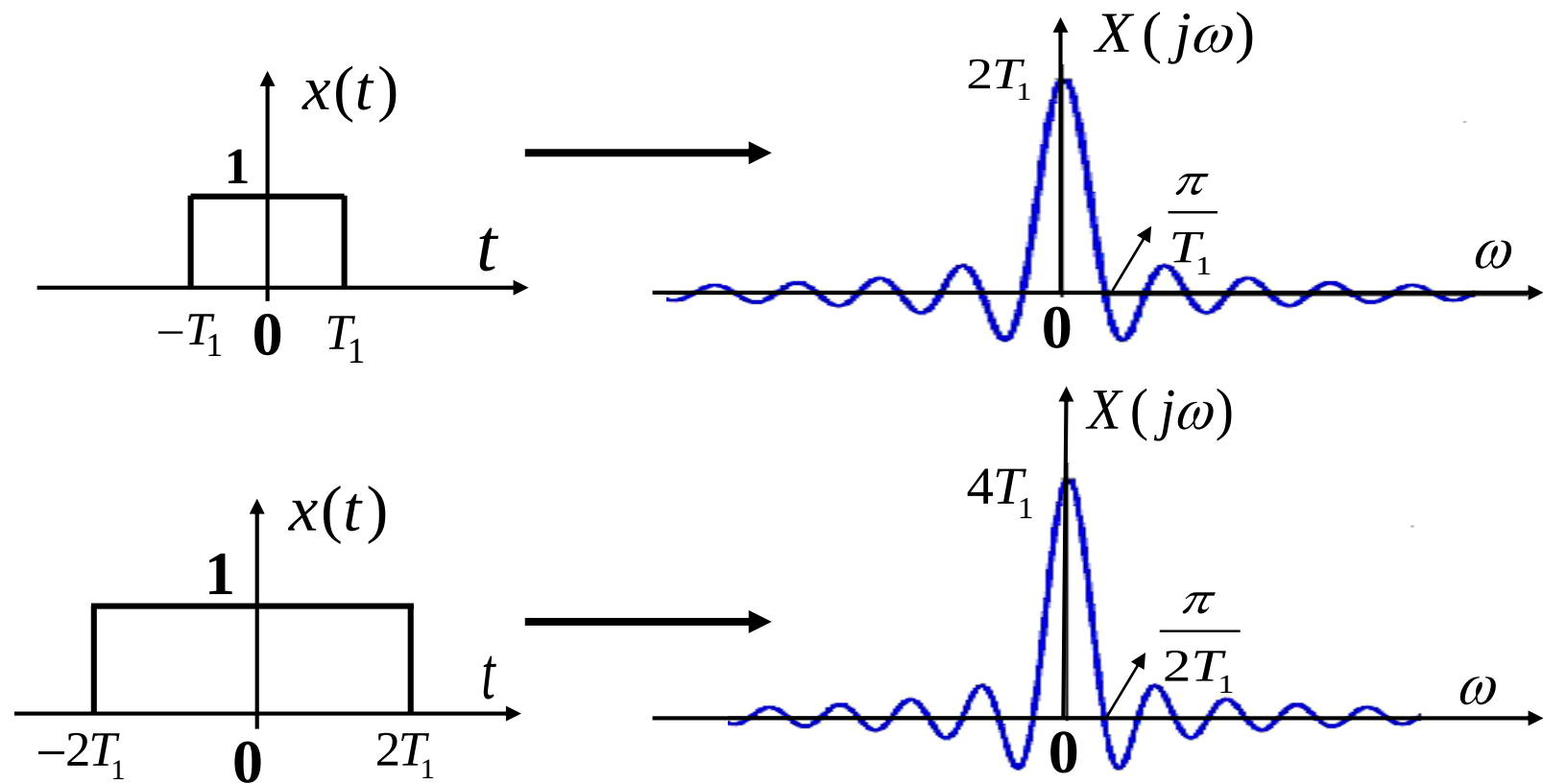
$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{2 \sin \omega T_1}{\omega} = \frac{2T_1 \sin \omega T_1}{\omega T_1} \\ &= 2T_1 \text{Sa}(\omega T_1) = 2T_1 \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}\right) \end{aligned}$$



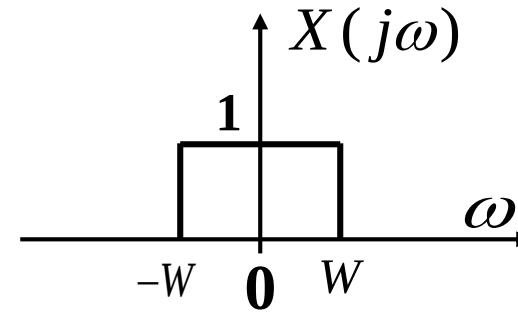
和周期信
号的频谱
对比

$$a_k = \frac{2 \sin k\omega_0 T_1}{k\omega_0 T_0}$$

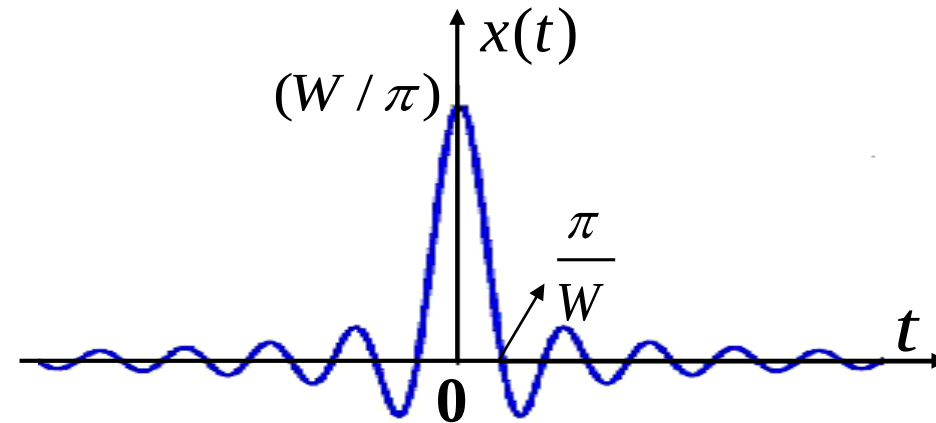
不同脉冲宽度对频谱的影响

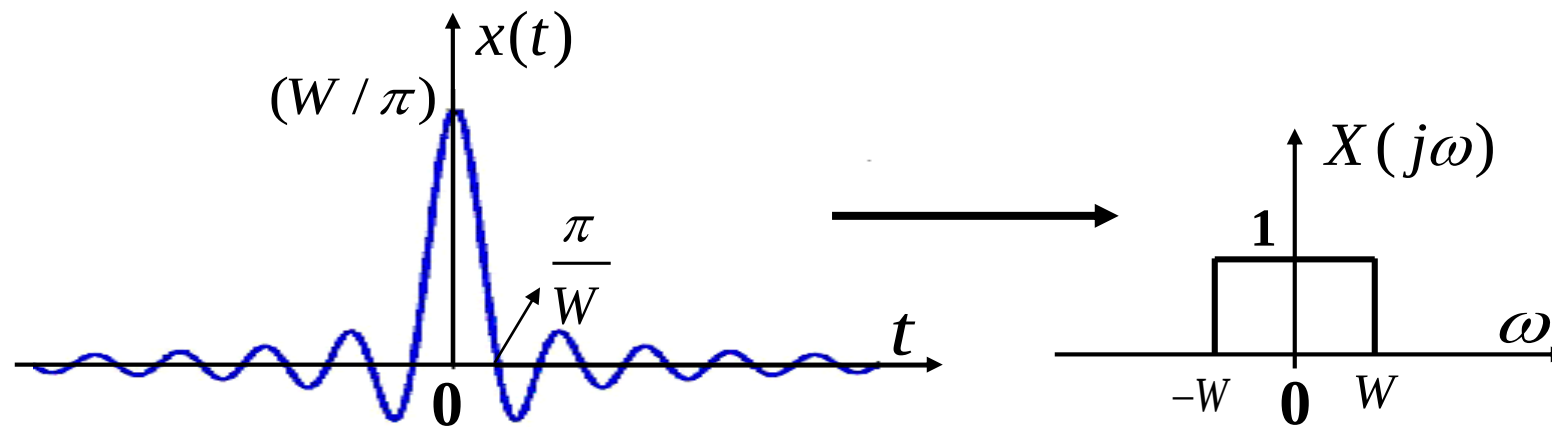
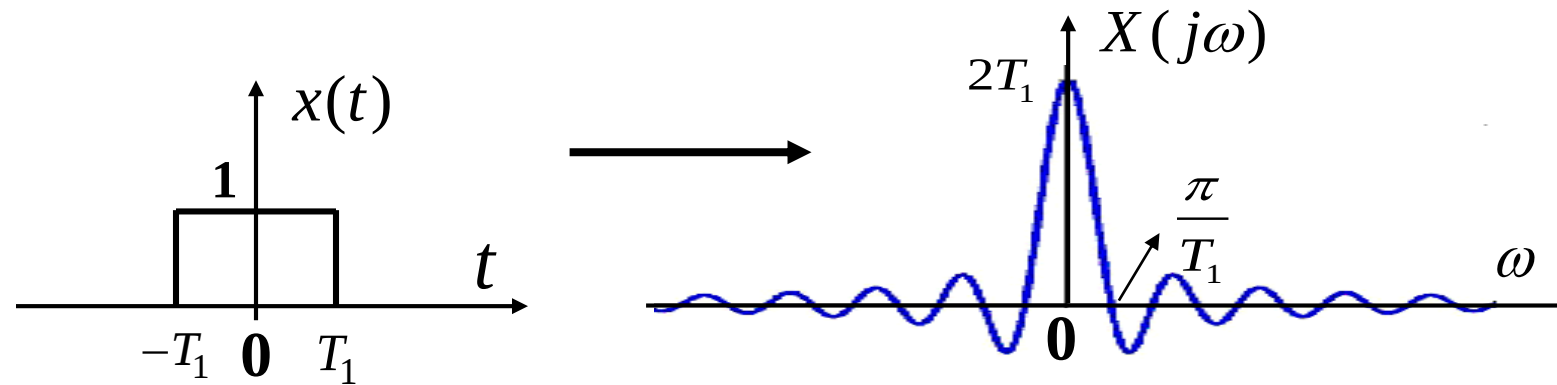


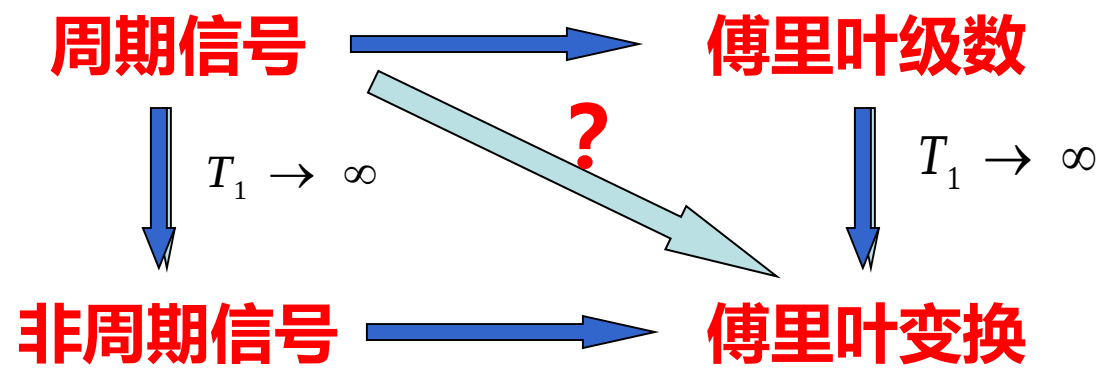
$$11. X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < W \\ 0, & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$

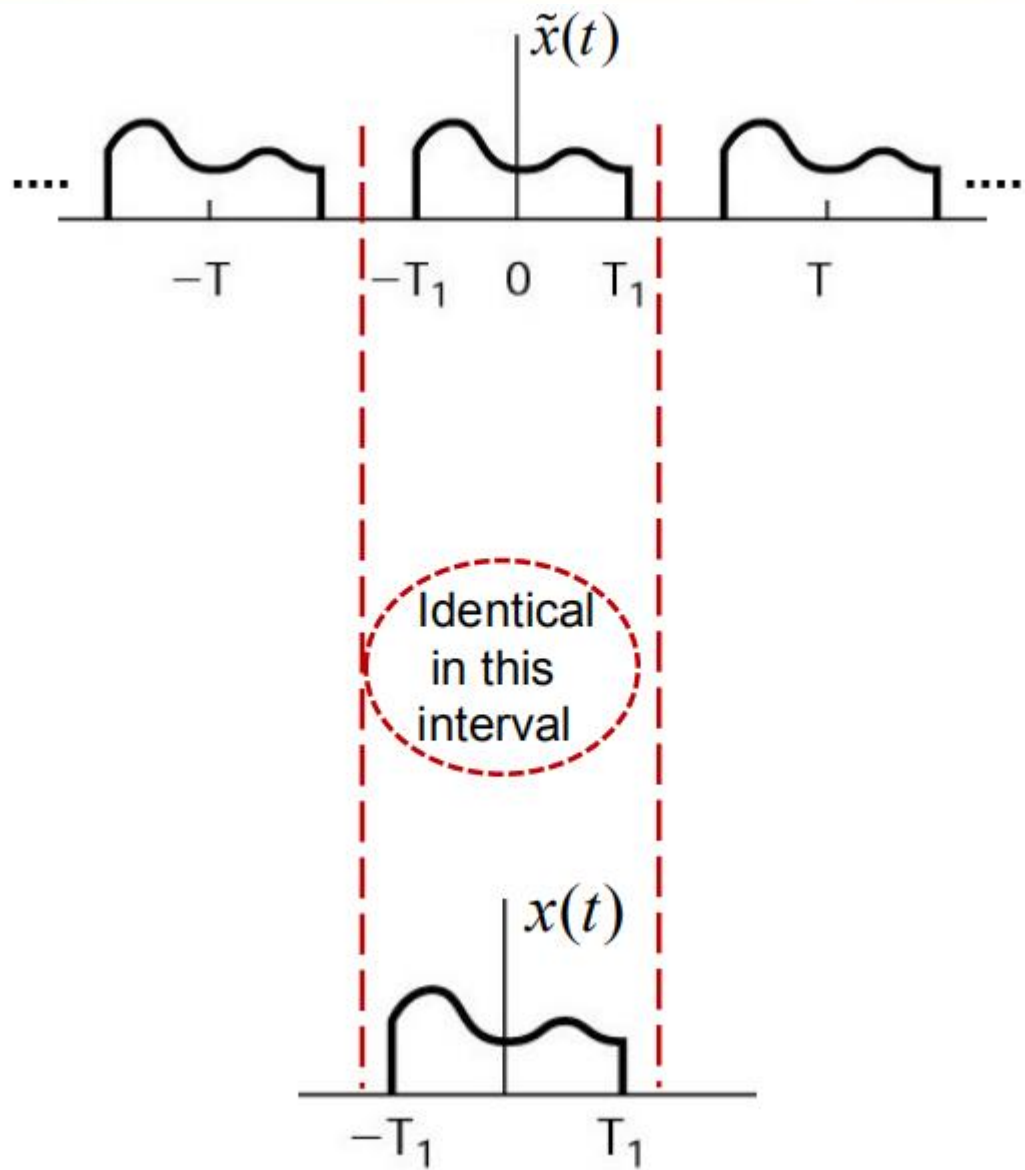


$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^W e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{\sin Wt}{\pi t} \\ &= \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa}(Wt) = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt}{\pi}\right) \end{aligned}$$









4.2 周期信号的傅里叶变换

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

于是当把周期信号表示为傅里叶级数时，因为

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

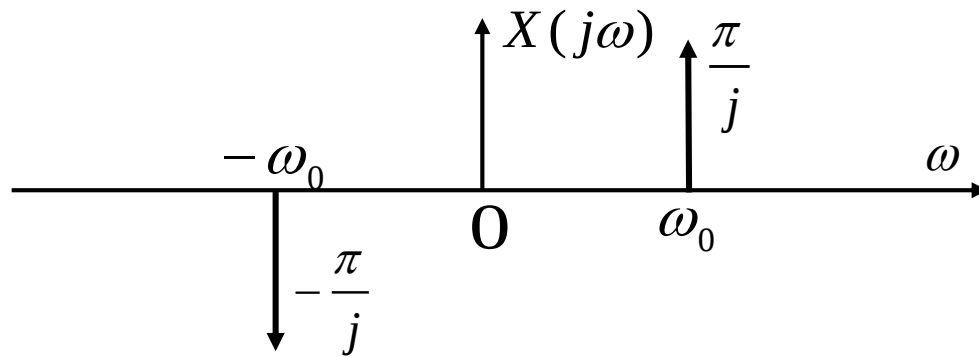
就有
$$X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

——周期信号的傅里叶变换表示

这表明：周期信号的傅里叶变换由一系列冲激组成，每一个冲激分别位于信号的各次谐波的频率处，其冲激强度正比于对应的傅里叶级数的系数。

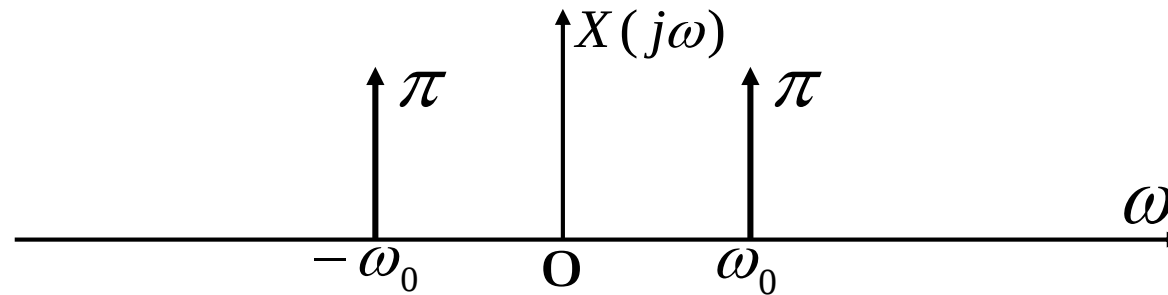
12 : $x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j} [e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}]$

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



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

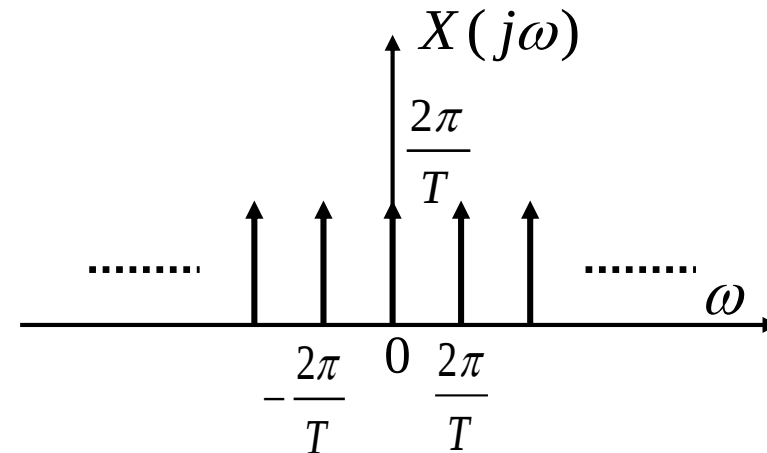
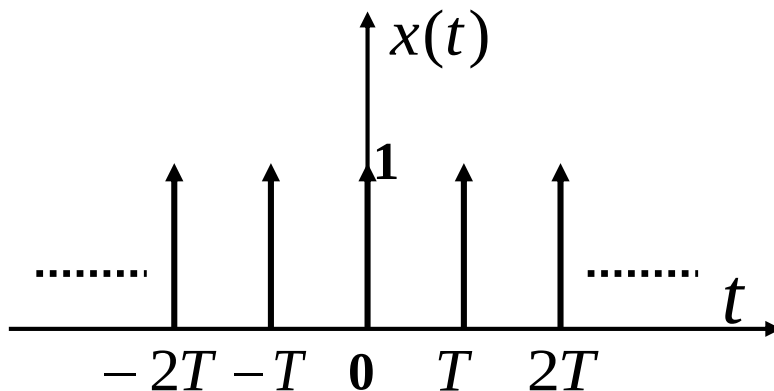
$$X(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$



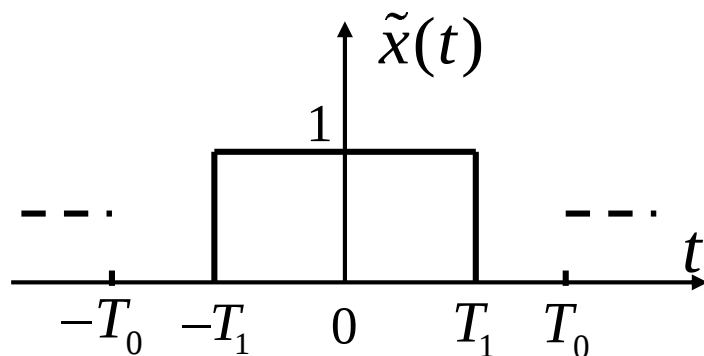
14:
$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) dt = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\therefore X(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)$$

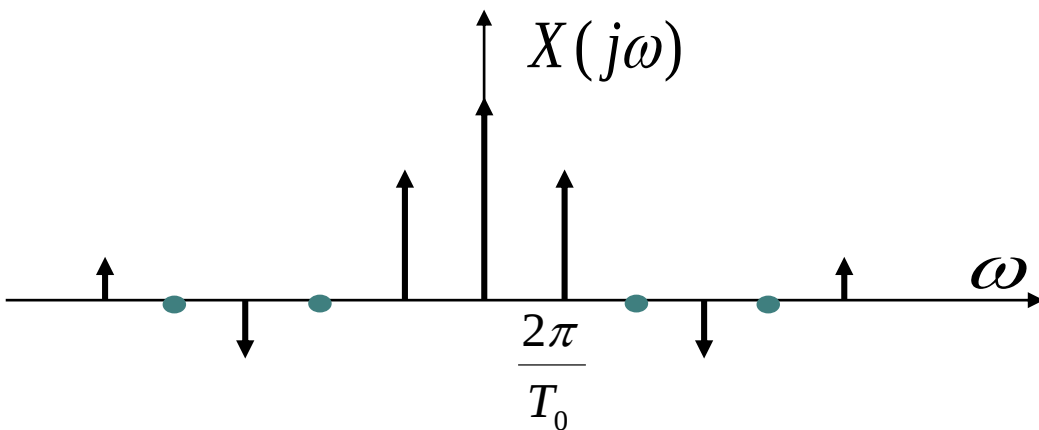


15. 周期性矩形脉冲



$$a_k = \frac{2T_1}{T_0} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} kT_1\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{T_0} T_1 k}{\pi k}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} kT_1\right)}{k} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T_0} k\right)$$



$$\frac{2T_1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

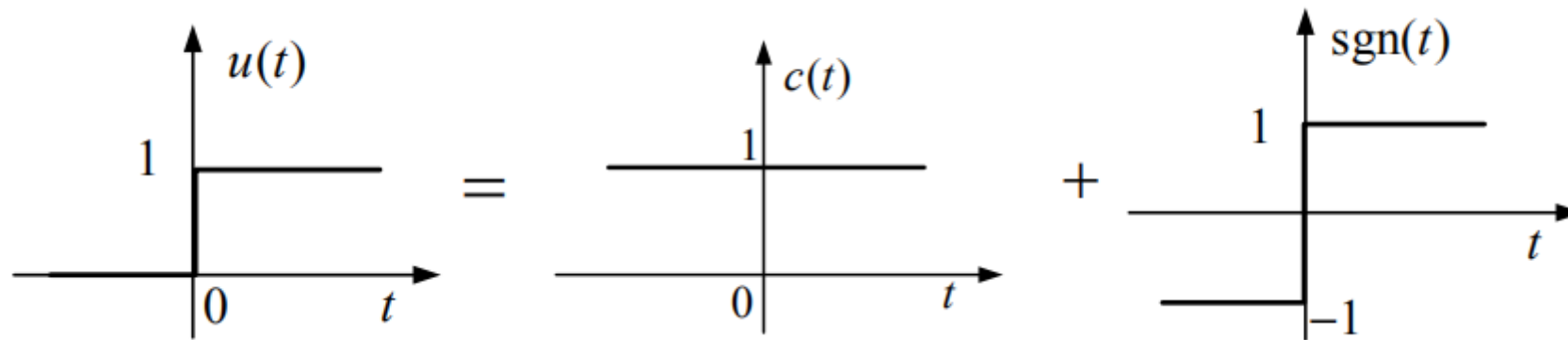
4.3 连续时间傅里叶变换性质

□ 线性: Linearity

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$, $y(t) \leftrightarrow Y(j\omega)$

则 $ax(t) + by(t) \leftrightarrow aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} Z(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [ax(t) + by(t)]e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ax(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} by(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$



$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}sgn(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \quad 1 \xleftrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} 2\pi\delta(\omega) \quad sgn(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$u(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

□ 时移: Time Shifting

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

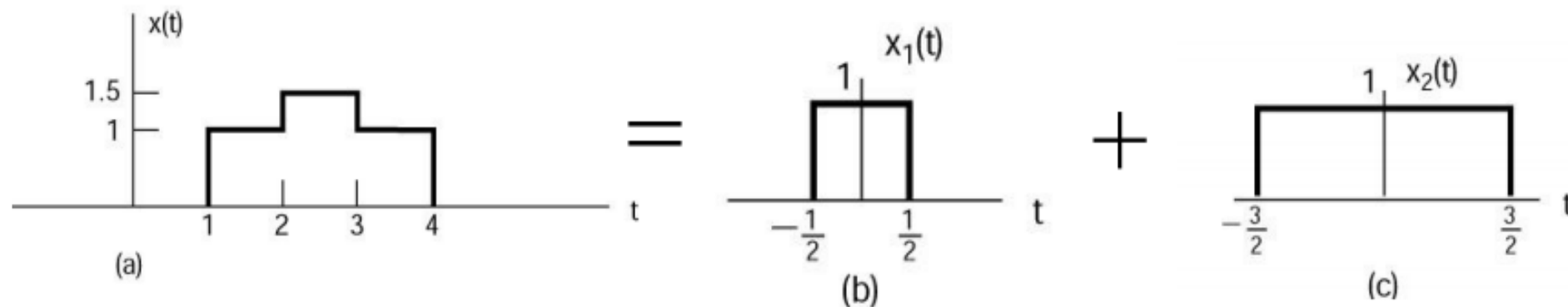
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

在该式中以 $t-t_0$ 取代 t , 可得

$$x(t-t_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)] e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

这表明信号的时移只影响它的相频特性，其相频特性会增加一个线性相移。

□ 例题



$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}x_1(t - 2.5) + x_2(t - 2.5)$$

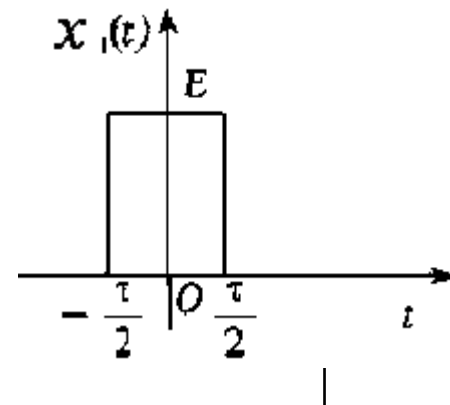
$$X_1(j\omega) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-1/2}^{1/2} = \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{-j\omega/2} - e^{j\omega/2}) = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(\omega/2)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(3\omega/2)$$

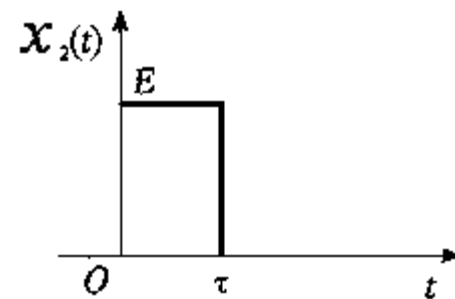
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} X_1(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j2.5\omega} + X_2(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j2.5\omega}$$

□ 例题

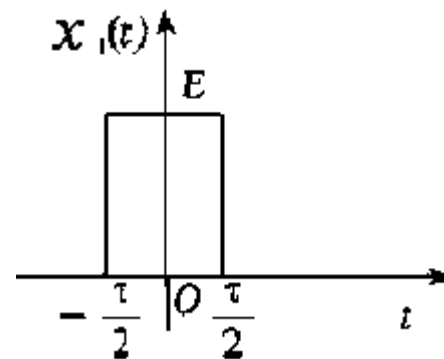
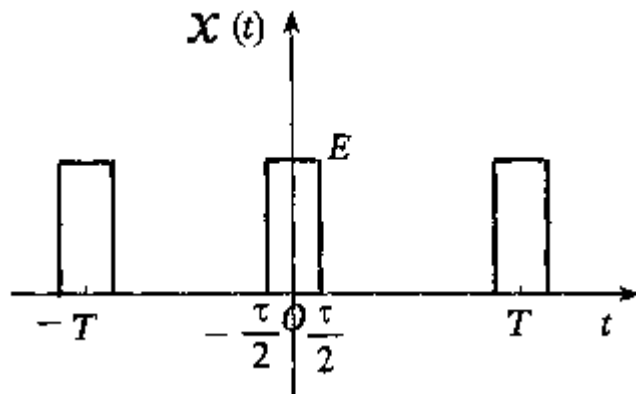
$$X_1(j\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau\omega\right)$$



$$X_2(j\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau\omega\right)e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}}$$



□ 例题



$$X_1(j\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau\omega\right)$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_1(t - T) + x_1(t + T)$$

$$X(j\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau\omega\right)[1 + e^{-j\omega T} + e^{j\omega T}]$$

$$X(j\omega) = E\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau\omega\right)[1 + 2\cos(\omega T)]$$

□ 频移

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

□ 例子

将时间信号乘以 $e^{j\omega_0 t}$ 等效于将频谱沿频率轴右移 ω_0 ，这种频谱搬移技术在通信系统中广泛使用。实际中采用正弦和余弦信号。

$$x(t) \cos \omega_0 t \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{2} [X(j(\omega + \omega_0)) + X(j(\omega - \omega_0))]$$

□ 例子

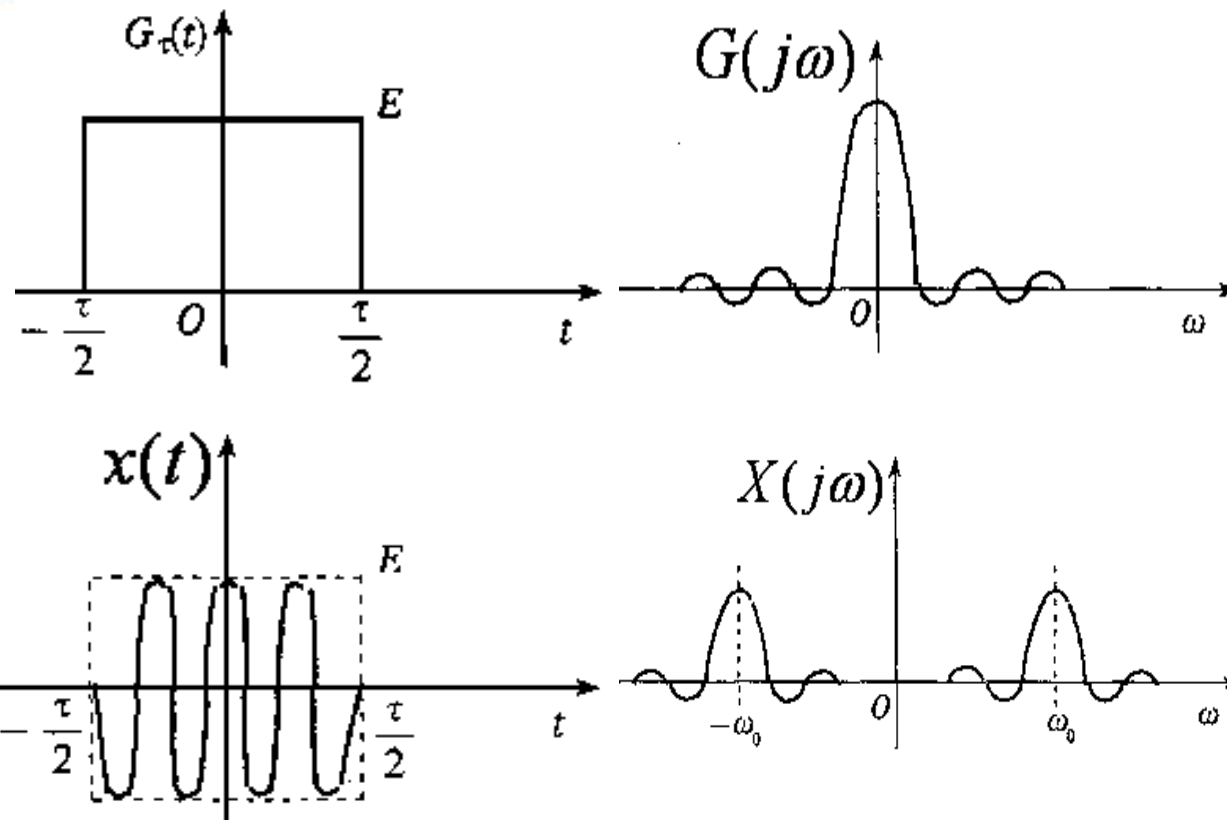
$$x(t) = G(t) \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$G(j\omega) = E \tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{1}{2} \tau \omega\right)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} G(t) (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

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

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



□ 共轭性: Conjugate

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ 则 $x^*(t) \leftrightarrow X^*(-j\omega)$

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

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

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

即 $x^*(t) \leftrightarrow X^*(-j\omega)$

• 若 $x(t)$ 是实信号, 则 $x(t) = x^*(t)$

于是有: $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

• 若 $X(j\omega) = \text{Re}[X(j\omega)] + j \text{Im}[X(j\omega)]$ 则可得

$\text{Re}[X(j\omega)] = \text{Re}[X(-j\omega)]$ 即实部是偶函数

$\text{Im}[X(j\omega)] = -\text{Im}[X(-j\omega)]$ 虚部是奇函数

$$X(j\omega) = |X(j\omega)| e^{j\angle X(j\omega)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |X(j\omega)| = |X(-j\omega)|$$

$$\angle X(j\omega) = -\angle X(-j\omega)$$

即: 模是偶函数, 相位是奇函数

• 如果 $x(t) = x(-t)$ 傅里叶变换是偶函数。

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

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

又因为 $X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$ 所以 $X(j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$

表明：实偶信号的傅里叶变换是实偶函数。

- 如果 $x(t) = -x(-t)$ 傅立叶变换是奇函数。

$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x(-t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{j\omega \tau} d\tau = -X(-j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $X(-j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$ 所以 $X(j\omega) = -X^*(j\omega)$

表明：实奇信号的傅里叶变换是虚奇函数。

• 若 $x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$ 则有:

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

$x_e(t)$ 实、偶函数, 所以对应的频谱是实、偶函数

$$x_e(t) \leftrightarrow X_e(j\omega) \quad X_e(j\omega) = \text{Re}[X(j\omega)]$$

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

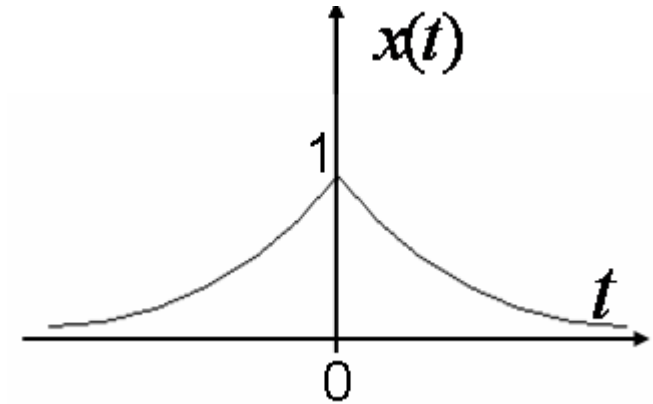
$x_o(t)$ 实、奇函数, 所以对应的频谱是虚、奇函数

$$X_o(j\omega) = j \text{Im}[X(j\omega)]$$

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

$$x_1(t) = e^{-at}u(t) \quad X_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-a|t|} = e^{-at}u(t) + e^{at}u(-t)$$



$$x(t) = 2E_v[x_1(t)] \leftrightarrow 2R_e[X_1(j\omega)]$$

$$X(j\omega) = 2R_e[X_1(j\omega)] = 2R_e\left[\frac{1}{a + j\omega}\right] = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

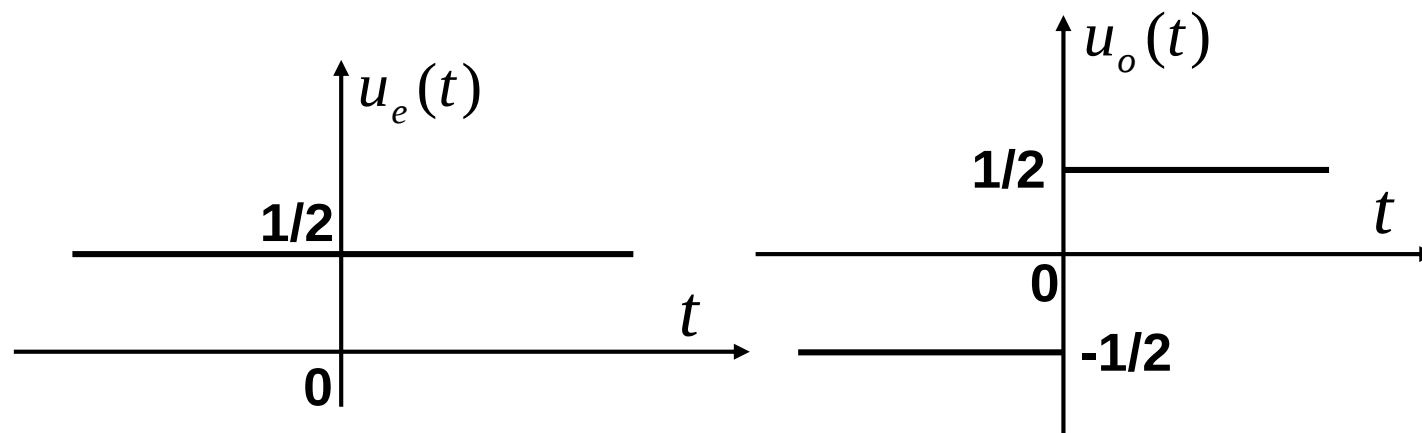
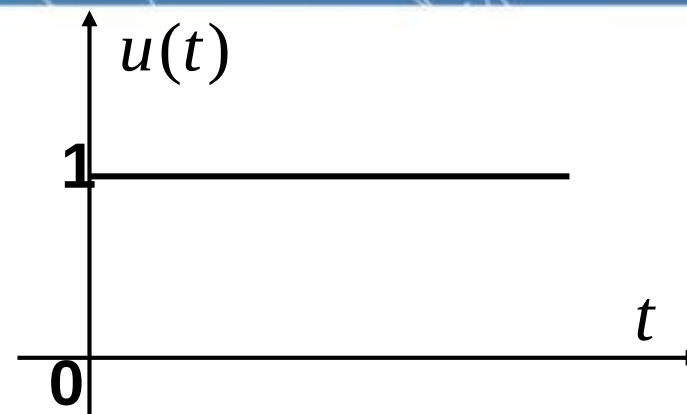
例: $u(t)$ 的频谱:

将 $u(t)$ 分解为偶部和奇部有

$$u(t) = u_e(t) + u_o(t)$$

$$u_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sgn}(t)$$



$$u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

□ 尺度变换

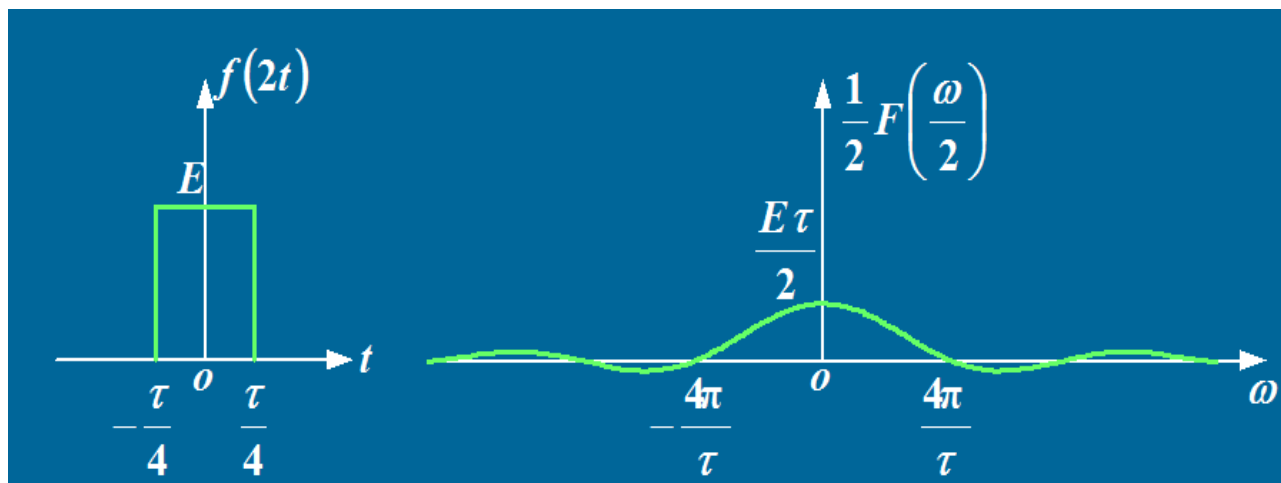
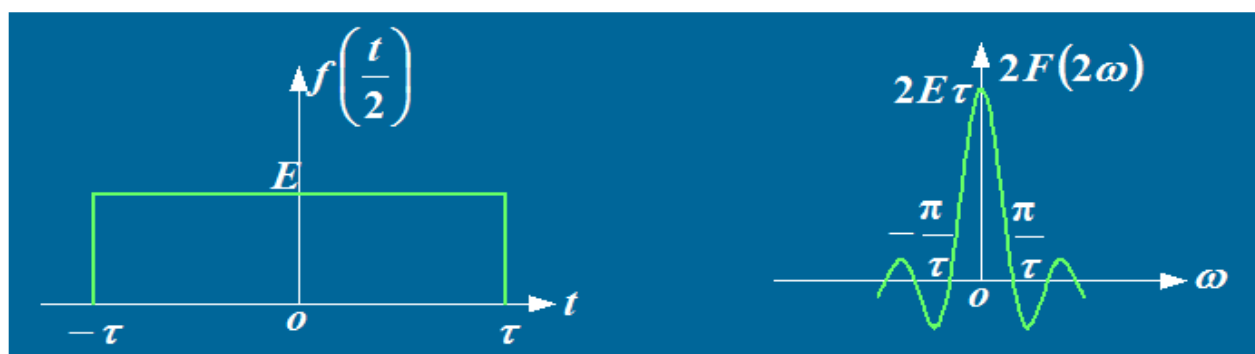
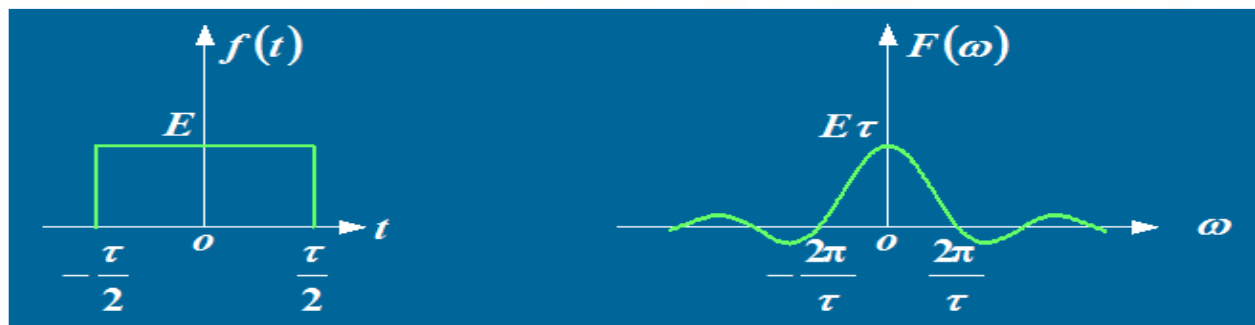
$$y(t) = x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(at)e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \text{令 } t_1 = at$$

$$a > 0 \quad Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_1)e^{-j\omega \frac{t_1}{a}} dt_1 = \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$a < 0 \quad Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} x(t_1)e^{-j\omega \frac{t_1}{a}} dt_1 = \frac{-1}{a} X\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

尺度变换特性表明：信号如果在时域扩展 a 倍，则其带宽相应压缩 a 倍，反之亦然。这就从理论上证明了时域与频域的相反关系，也证明了信号的脉宽带宽积等于常数的结论。



$$y(t) = x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$y(t) = x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega) = X(-j\omega)$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \quad a > 0 \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$e^{at}u(-t) \quad a > 0 \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{a - j\omega}$$

□ 时域微分与积分: Differentiation and Integration

$$\text{若 } x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega) \text{ 则 } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega X(j\omega)$$

(可将微分运算转变为代数运算)

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

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

时域积分特性:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \pi\delta(\omega) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= \pi\delta(\omega) X(j\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) \\ &= \pi\delta(\omega) X(0) + \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

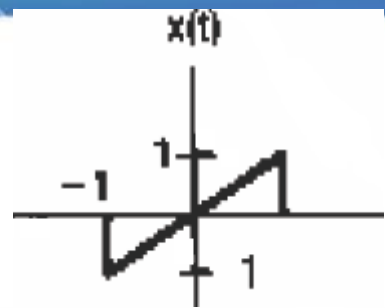
$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega) \text{ (时域积分特性)}$$

由时域积分特性从 $\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$

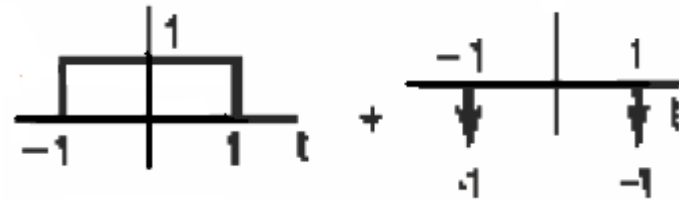
也可得到: $u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{F} j\omega \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] = 1$$

$$x(t) = t[u(t+1) - u(t-1)]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore g(t) &= \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = [u(t+1) - u(t-1)] + t[\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] \\ &= [u(t+1) - u(t-1)] - \delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} G(j\omega) &= \int_{-1}^1 x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \left(\frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} \right) - e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} - 2 \cos \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$G(0) = 2 \frac{\sin 0}{0} - 2 \cos 0 = 0$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi G(0) \delta(\omega)$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{j\omega^2} - \frac{2 \cos \omega}{j\omega} = -j \left(\frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega^2} - \frac{2 \cos \omega}{\omega} \right)$$

连续信号被求导后,其高、低频分量相对关系发生怎样的变化?

- ☒ A 高频分量增加, 低频分量降低。
- ☐ B 高频分量降低, 低频分量增加。

□ 对偶性: Duality

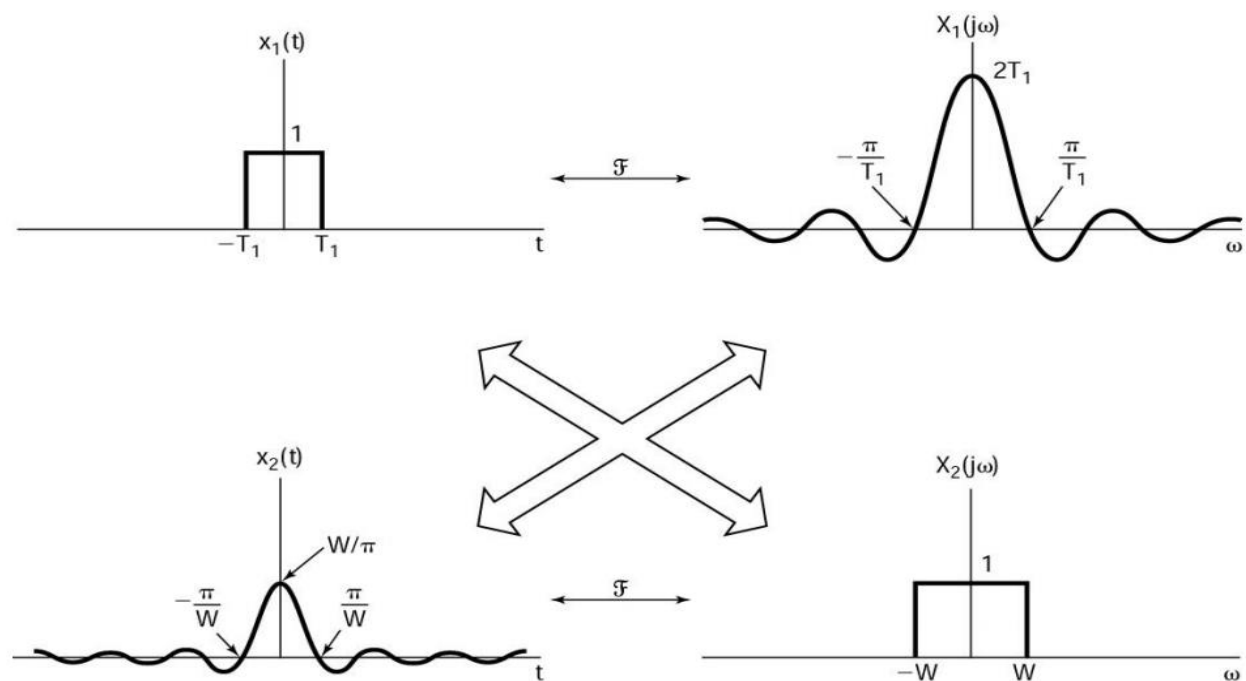
若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ 则 $X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$

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

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

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

$$\therefore X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$



若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ 则 $X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$

$$g(t) = \frac{2}{1+t^2} \quad e^{-a|t|} \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \quad x(t) = e^{-|t|}$$

$$\frac{2}{1+t^2} \xleftrightarrow{F} F \left\{ \frac{2}{1+t^2} \right\} = 2\pi e^{-|\omega|}$$

时移特性 $x(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ **则** $X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

由对偶性得 $X(jt) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi x(-\omega)$

由时移性得 $X[j(t-t_0)] \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi x(-\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$

再由对偶性得

$$2\pi x(-t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi X[j(-\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$y(t) = x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega) = X(-j\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

时域微分特性 $\longrightarrow$ 频域微分特性

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

利用时域微分特性有 $\frac{d}{dt} X(jt) \leftrightarrow 2\pi j\omega x(-\omega)$

再次对偶得 $2\pi jtx(-t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi \frac{d}{d(-\omega)} X(-j\omega)$

由 $x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-j\omega)$ 有

$$-jtx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$-jtx(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega} \quad tx(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

时域积分特性 $\longrightarrow$ 频域积分特性

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

$$-\frac{1}{jt} x(t) + \pi x(0)\delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} X(j\eta) d\eta$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t X(j\tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi x(-\omega)}{j\omega} + 2\pi^2 x(0)\delta(\omega) \right]$$

再次对偶 $2\pi \left[\frac{x(-t)}{jt} + \pi x(0)\delta(t) \right] \leftrightarrow 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{-\omega} X(j\tau) d\tau$

由 $x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-j\omega)$ **有** $\frac{x(t)}{-jt} + \pi x(0)\delta(t) \leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} X(j\tau) d\tau$

□ Parseval定理

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ 则

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

这表明：信号的能量既可以在时域求得，也可以在频域求得。由于 $|X(j\omega)|^2$ 表示了信号能量在频域的分布，因而称其为“能量谱密度”函数。

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

4.4

卷积性质

若 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ $h(t) \leftrightarrow H(j\omega)$

则 $x(t) * h(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

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

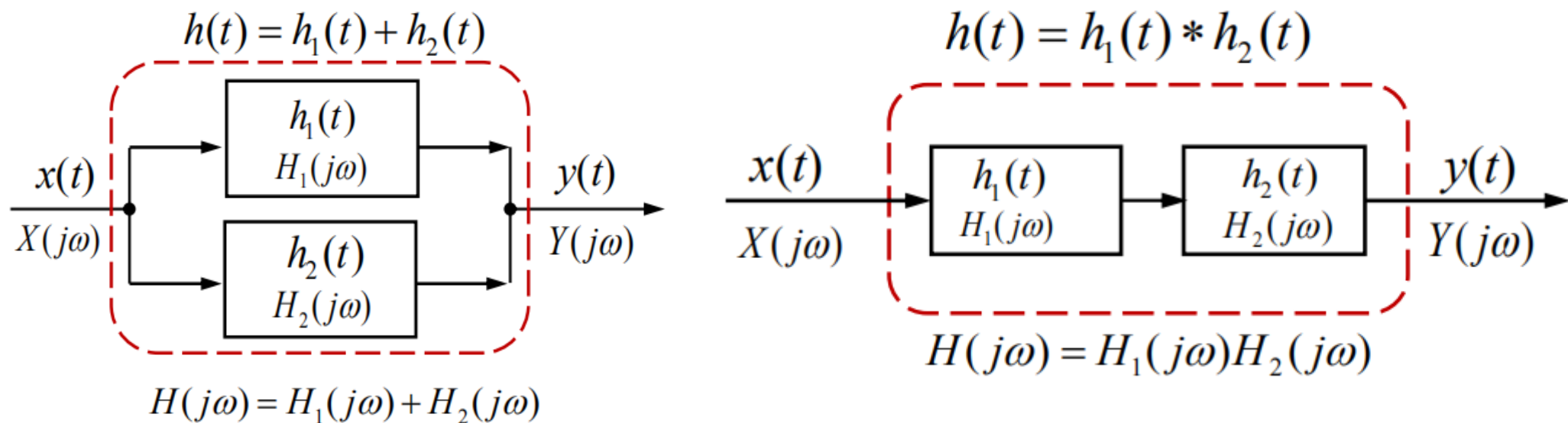
$$Y(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) d\tau \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right]$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) H(j\omega) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau$$

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

系统的频率响应:

由于 $h(t)$ 的傅氏变换 $H(j\omega)$ 就是频率为 ω 的复指数信号 $e^{j\omega t}$ 通过LTI系统时, 系统对输入信号在幅度上产生的影响, 所以称为系统的频率响应。



鉴于 $h(t)$ 与 $H(j\omega)$ 是一一对应的，因而LTI系统可以由其频率响应完全表征。由于并非任何系统的频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ 都存在，因此用频率响应表征系统时，一般都限于对稳定系统。因为，稳定性保证了

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

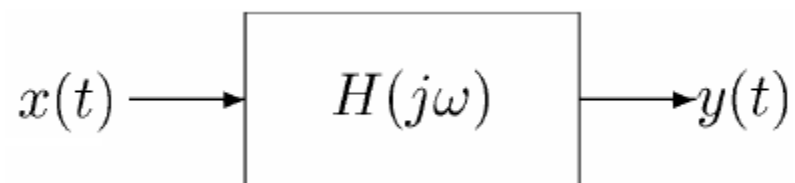
存在傅里叶变换。

□ LTI系统的频域分析方法

根据卷积特性,可以对LTI系统进行频域分析, 其过程为:

1. 由 $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$
2. 根据系统的描述, 求出 $H(j\omega)$
3. $Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$
4. $y(t) = \mathbb{F}^{-1}[Y(j\omega)]$

$$h(t) = \delta(t - t_0) \quad H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0}$$



$$Y(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega = x(t - t_0)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \quad Y(j\omega) = j\omega X(j\omega)$$


 $H(j\omega) = j\omega$

在高频部分
被放大

角度变化

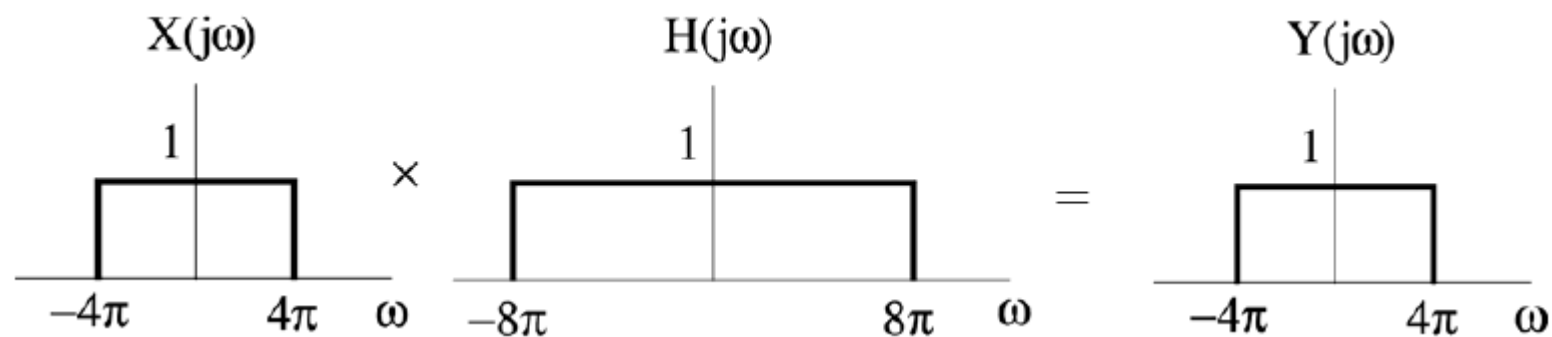
$$\frac{d}{dt} \sin \omega_0 t = \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t = \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos \omega_0 t = -\omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t = \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t}}_{x(t)} * \underbrace{\frac{\sin 8\pi t}{\pi t}}_{h(t)} = ?$$

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = x(t)$$



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

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) \quad x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) = ?$$

$$Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega)X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1 + j\omega)} \cdot \frac{1}{(2 + j\omega)}$$

$$\longrightarrow Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega} - \frac{1}{2 + j\omega}$$

$$\longrightarrow y(t) = [e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]u(t)$$

4.5

相乘性质

$$\text{若 } x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(j\omega) \quad x_2(t) \leftrightarrow X_2(j\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$

两个信号在时域相乘，可以看成是由一个信号控制另一个信号的幅度，这就是**幅度调制**。其中一个信号称为**载波**，另一个是**调制信号**。

若 $x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(j\omega) \quad x_2(t) \leftrightarrow X_2(j\omega)$

则 $x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$

据对偶性有 $X_1(jt) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi x_1(-\omega)$

$$X_2(jt) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi x_2(-\omega)$$

利用卷积性得 $X_1(jt) * X_2(jt) \xleftrightarrow{F} 4\pi^2 x_1(-\omega) x_2(-\omega)$

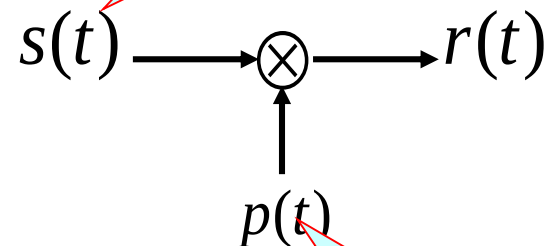
利用对偶性有 $4\pi^2 x_1(-t) x_2(-t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi X_1(-j\omega) * X_2(-j\omega)$

$$x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(-j\omega)$$

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$

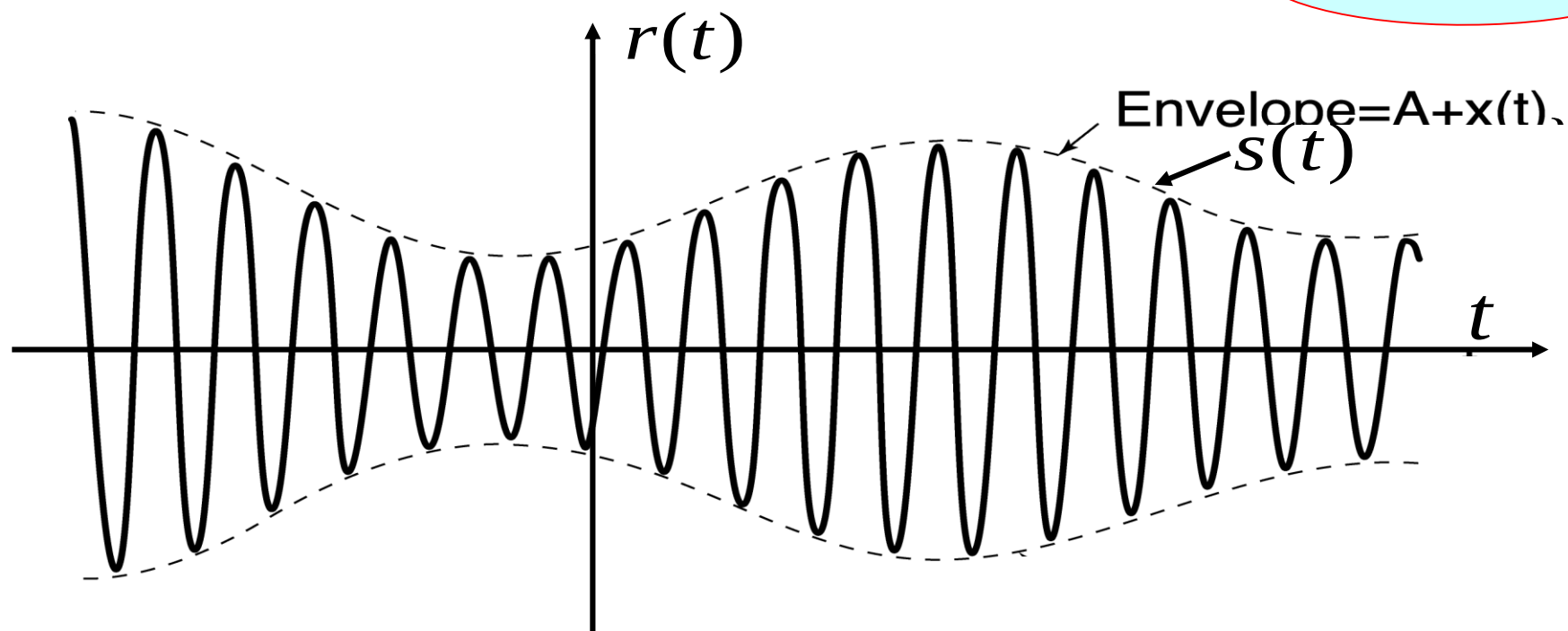
□ 正弦幅度调制

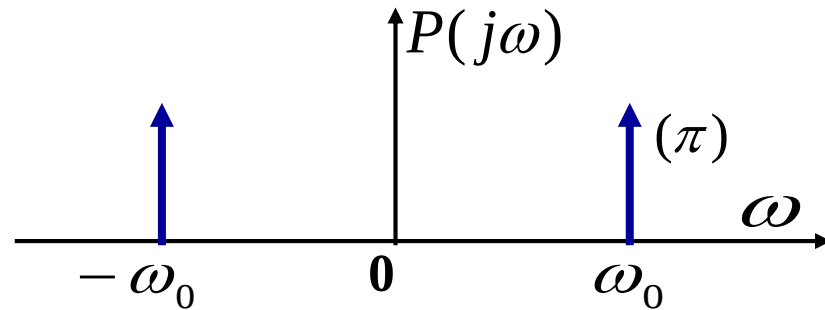
$$p(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$$



调制信号

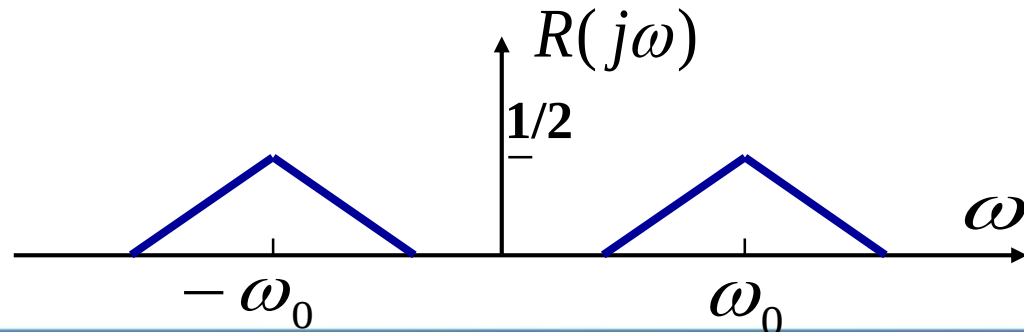
载波信号





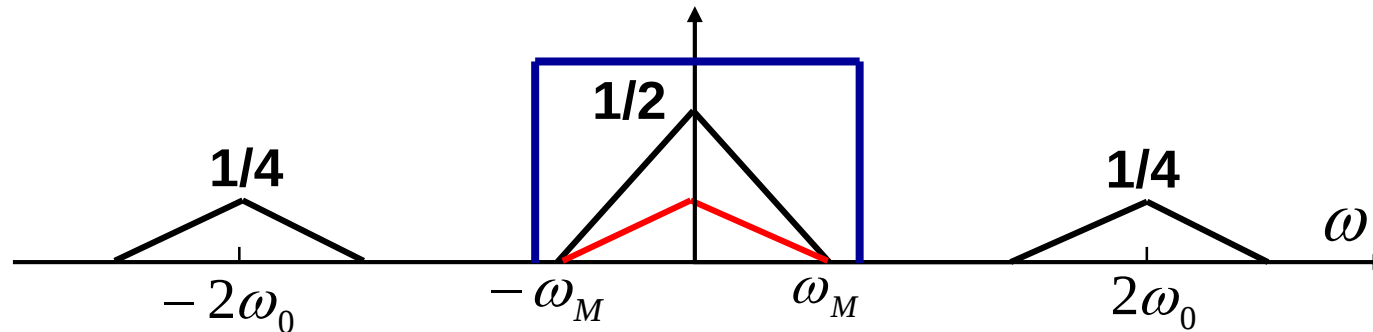
$$P(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} S(j\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} S[j(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2} S[j(\omega + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$



□ 同步解调

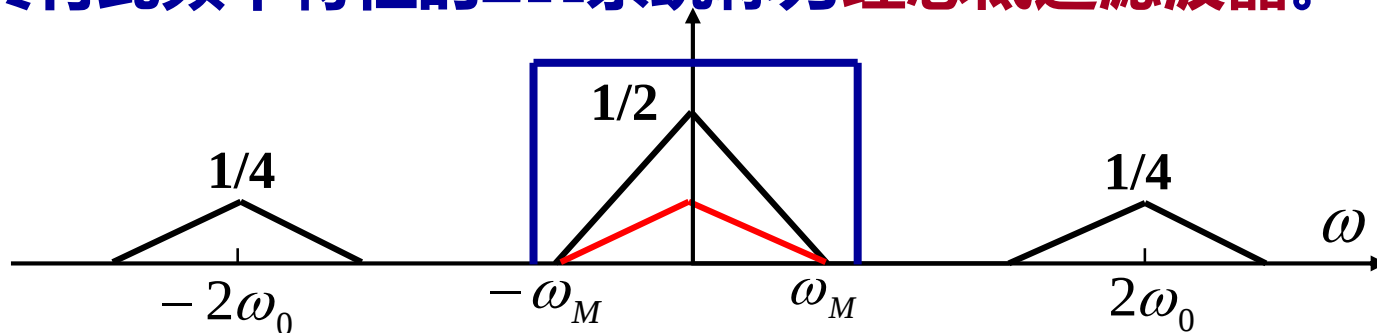
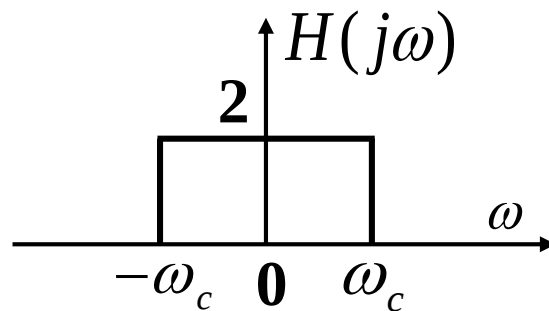
$$\begin{aligned} r(t) \cos \omega_0 t &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} R(j\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} S(j\omega) + \frac{1}{4} S[j(\omega - 2\omega_0)] + \frac{1}{4} S[j(\omega + 2\omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$



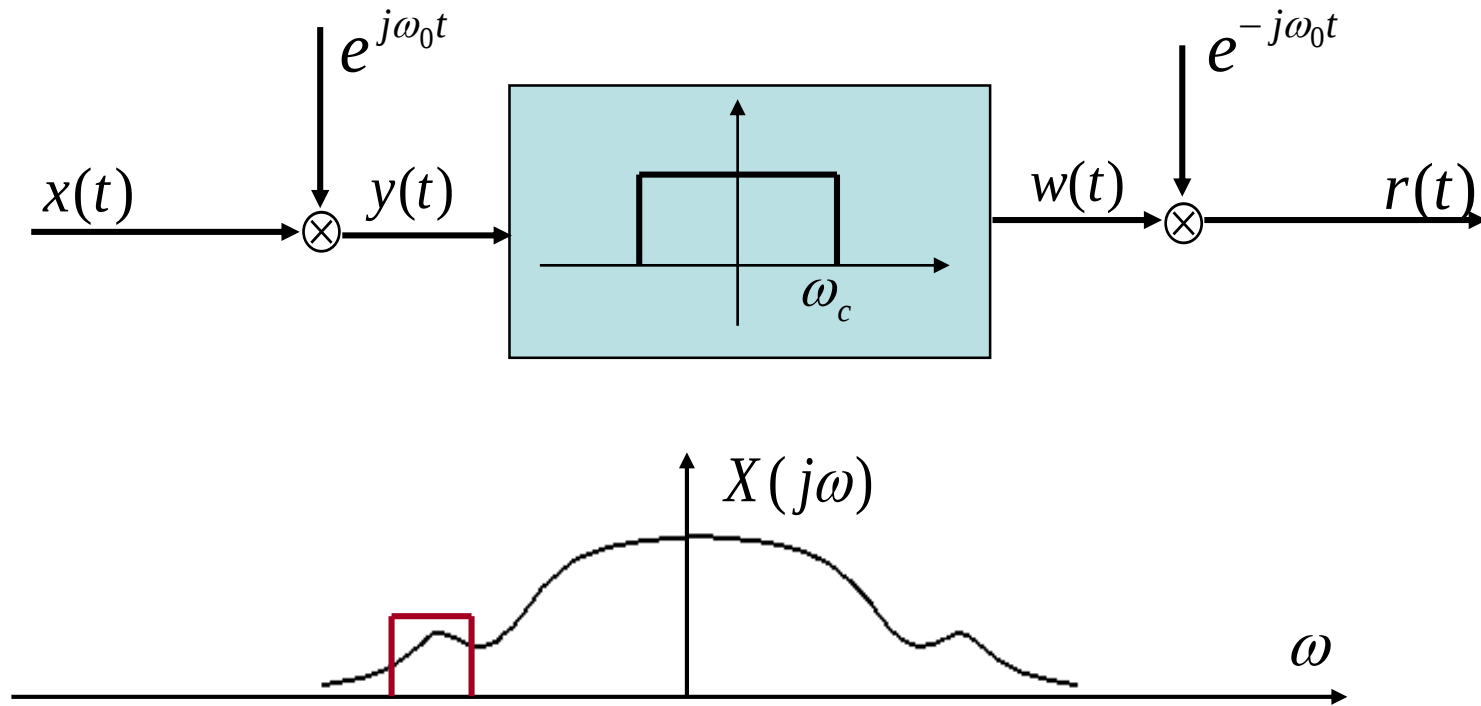
此时，用一个频率特性为 $H(j\omega)$ 的系统即可从 $r(t)$ 恢复出 $s(t)$ 。

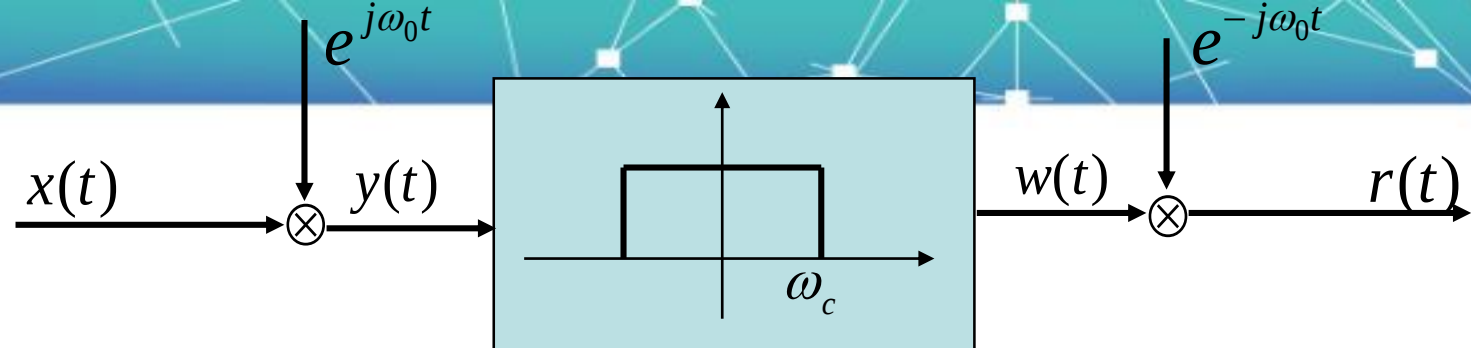
只要 $\omega_M < \omega_c < 2\omega_0 - \omega_M$ 即可。

具有此频率特性的LTI系统称为理想低通滤波器。

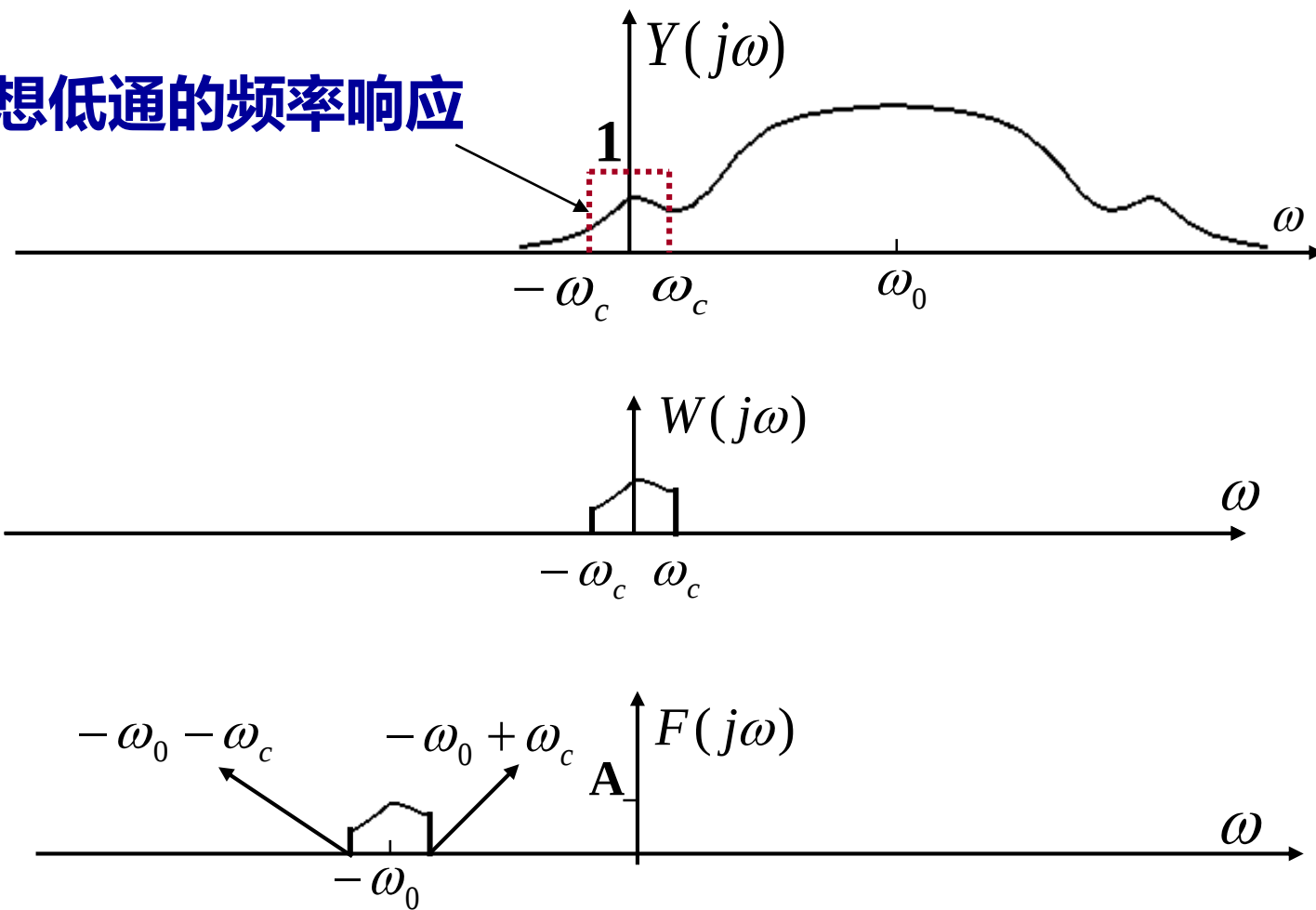


□ 可变中心频率的频率选择性滤波





理想低通的频率响应



LTI系统其输入输出关系可以由一个线性常系数微分方程描述：

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k Y(j\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k X(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

例:
$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3x(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 3}{(j\omega)^2 + 6(j\omega) + 8} = \frac{j\omega + 3}{(4 + j\omega)(2 + j\omega)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2 + j\omega} + \frac{1}{4 + j\omega} \right]$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}] u(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2x(t) \quad x(t) = e^{-t}u(t), \text{ 求 } y(t)。$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(j\omega) &= H(j\omega)X(j\omega) = \left[\frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 3)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \right] \\ &= \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega + 1)^2(j\omega + 3)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega + 1)^2(j\omega + 3)}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{A_{11}}{(j\omega + 1)^2} + \frac{A_{12}}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{A_2}{j\omega + 3}$$

$$A_{11} = (j\omega + 1)^2 Y(j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega = -1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_{12} = \frac{d}{d(j\omega)} \left\{ (j\omega + 1)^2 Y(j\omega) \right\} \Big|_{j\omega = -1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A_2 = (j\omega + 3)Y(j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega = -3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(j\omega + 1)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{j\omega + 3}$$

$$y(t) = \left[\frac{1}{2}te^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-3t} \right] u(t)$$