



江苏师范大学 电气工程及其自动化学院  
JIANGSU NORMAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & AUTOMATION



信号与系统

# 第5章 非周期信号的频域分析

李灿

| 12#503A

| [lic@jsnu.edu.cn](mailto:lic@jsnu.edu.cn)

| <https://sslic.cn/ss>





# 本章主要内容

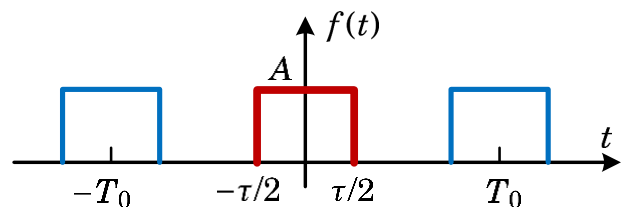
- 连续**非周期**信号的**频谱**
- 常见连续信号的**频域分析**
- 连续时间**Fourier**变换的**性质**



# §5.1 连续非周期信号的频谱

# 周期信号的频谱 (回顾)

【例】画出图示周期信号的频谱

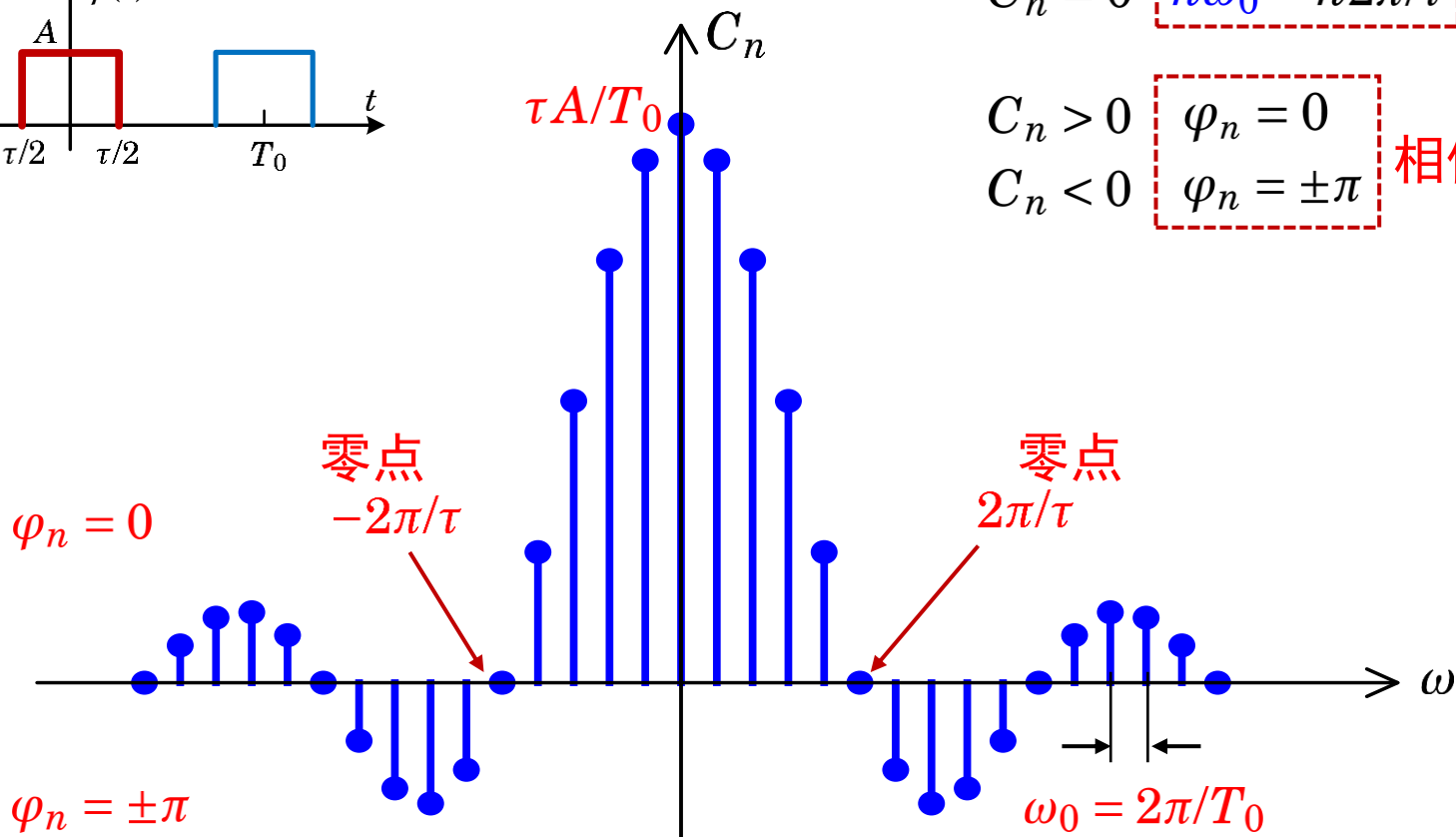


$$C_n = \frac{\tau A}{T_0} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_0\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$C_n = 0 \quad \boxed{n\omega_0 = n2\pi/\tau} \quad \text{零点}$$

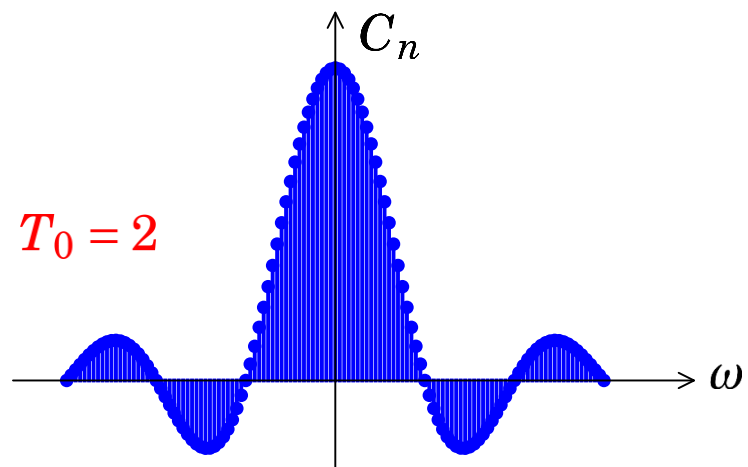
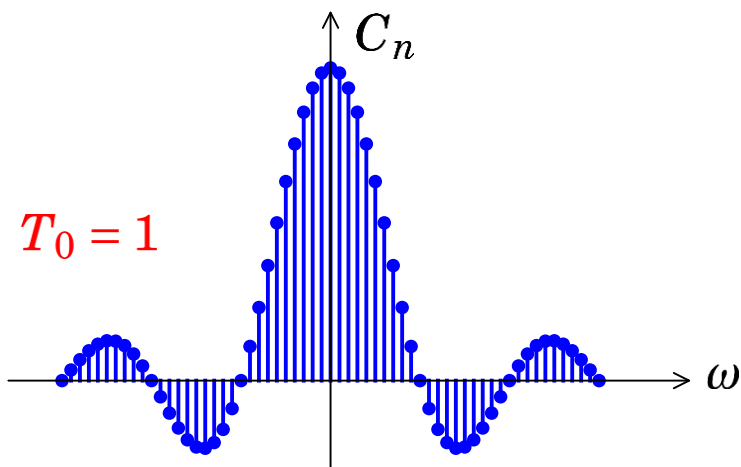
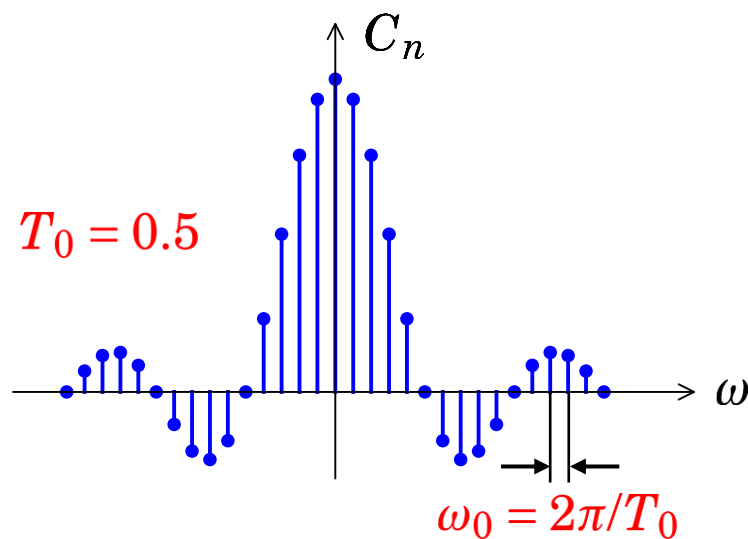
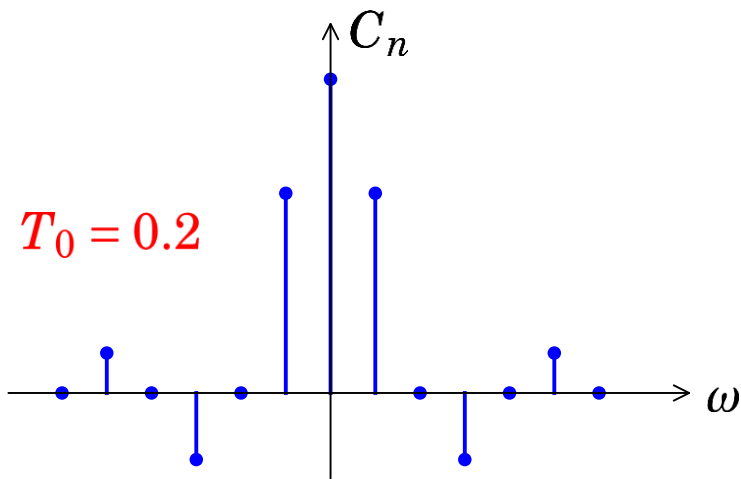
$$C_n > 0 \quad \varphi_n = 0$$

$$C_n < 0 \quad \varphi_n = \pm\pi \quad \text{相位}$$





# 周期信号的频谱 (回顾)





# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

## □ 周期信号Fourier级数

$$f_{T_0}(t)$$

$$f_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f_{T_0}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

## □ 非周期信号

$$f(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} f_{T_0}(t)$$

$$f(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_n = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f_{T_0}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

避免  $C_n \rightarrow 0$

$$D_n = T_0 C_n$$

# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换


## □ 周期信号Fourier级数

$$f_{T_0}(t)$$

$$f_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f_{T_0}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$T_0 \rightarrow \infty$




## □ 非周期信号

$$f(t) \quad D_n = T_0 C_n$$

$$f_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{D_n}{T_0} e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$D_n = \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f_{T_0}(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

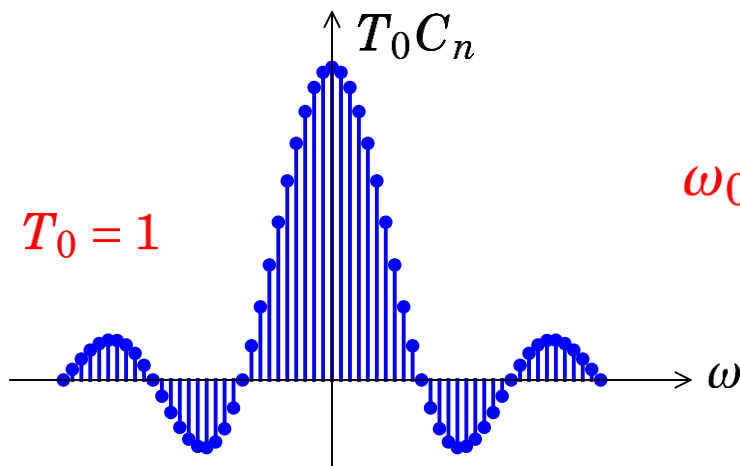


从周期到  
非周期?

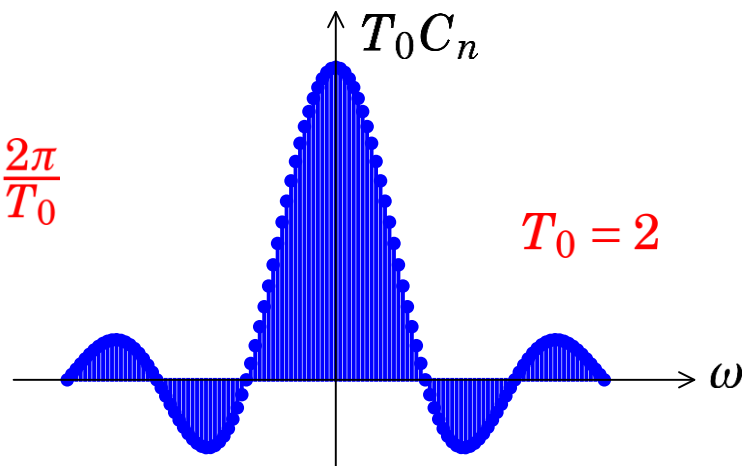
# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

- 已知周期矩形脉冲信号的Fourier系数  $C_n = \frac{\tau A}{T_0} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_0\tau}{2}\right)$

$$D_n = T_0 C_n = \tau A \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\omega_0\tau}{2}\right) = \tau A \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$



$T_0 \rightarrow \infty$  时, 谱线间隔  $\omega_0 \rightarrow 0$ , 离散频谱变为连续频谱

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} D_n = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} T_0 C_n = \tau A \text{Sa}(\omega\tau/2)$$

$\omega$  连续取值





# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

- 任意周期信号的频谱分布形状不同，但谱线间隔均为  $\omega_0$

$$T_0 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \Delta\omega = (n+1)\omega_0 - n\omega_0 = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T_0 \rightarrow 0$$

- 非周期信号时， $\omega$  为连续量

Fourier正变换

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} D_n = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} f_{T_0}(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{D_n}{T_0} e^{j\omega t} = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{D_n}{2\pi} \Delta\omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} \Delta\omega$$

Fourier反变换

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

$$T_0 = 2\pi/\Delta\omega$$

$$T_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0$$



# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

- 任意周期信号的频谱分布形状不同，但谱线间隔均为  $\omega_0$

$$T_0 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \Delta\omega = (n+1)\omega_0 - n\omega_0 = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T_0 \rightarrow 0$$

- 非周期信号时， $\omega$  为连续量

Fourier正变换

$$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} D_n = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} f(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} f_{T_0}(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{D_n}{T_0} e^{j\omega t} = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{D_n}{2\pi} \Delta\omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} \Delta\omega$$

Fourier反变换

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

$$T_0 = 2\pi/\Delta\omega$$

$$T_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0$$



# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

## Fourier变换

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \qquad F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega \qquad f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(j\omega)]$$

□ Fourier变换符号： $f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$

## 非周期信号的频谱函数

$$F(j\omega) = |F(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

幅度谱

相位谱

$f(t)$  实函数：

- 幅度谱偶对称
- 相位谱奇对称



# 5.1-1 连续时间非周期信号的Fourier变换

## □ Fourier变换

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta\omega \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \boxed{\frac{F(j\omega)}{2\pi} \Delta\omega} \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

复振幅

□ **物理意义**：非周期信号  $f(t)$  可分解为无数个频率为  $\omega$ ，复振幅为  $\frac{F(j\omega)}{2\pi} d\omega$  的虚指数信号  $e^{j\omega t}$  的线性组合

□ 非周期信号均可用**Fourier**反变换表示，仅系数  $F(j\omega)$ 不同

## 5.1-2 Fourier级数与Fourier变换比较

### □ 非周期信号Fourier变换

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

### □ 周期信号Fourier级数（回顾）

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f_{T_0}(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad f_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

周期信号	非周期信号
离散频谱	连续频谱(频谱密度函数)
$C_n$ 的分布, 每个谐波分量的复振幅	$F(j\omega)$ 的分布, $\frac{F(j\omega)}{2\pi} d\omega$ 表示各频率分量的复振幅
$C_n = \frac{F(j\omega)}{T_0} \Big _{\omega=n\omega_0}$	$F(j\omega) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} T_0 C_n$



## 5.1-3 Fourier变换的存在条件

□ Fourier变换存在的充分条件：信号 $f(t)$ 满足Dirichlet条件

1. 绝对可积，即  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$

2. 任意区间，信号仅含有限个最大值和最小值

3. 任意区间，信号仅含有限个间断点，间断点信号值有界

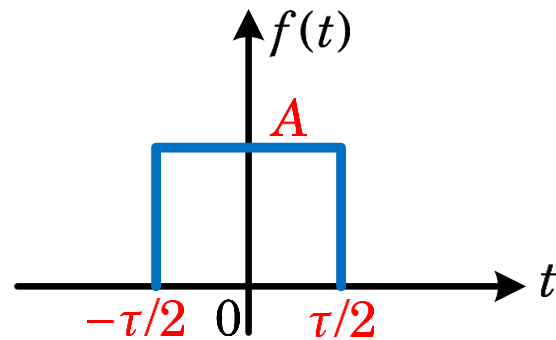
充分而非必要条件，上述条件不成立时，仍可存在Fourier变换

例如：满足2-3的功率信号

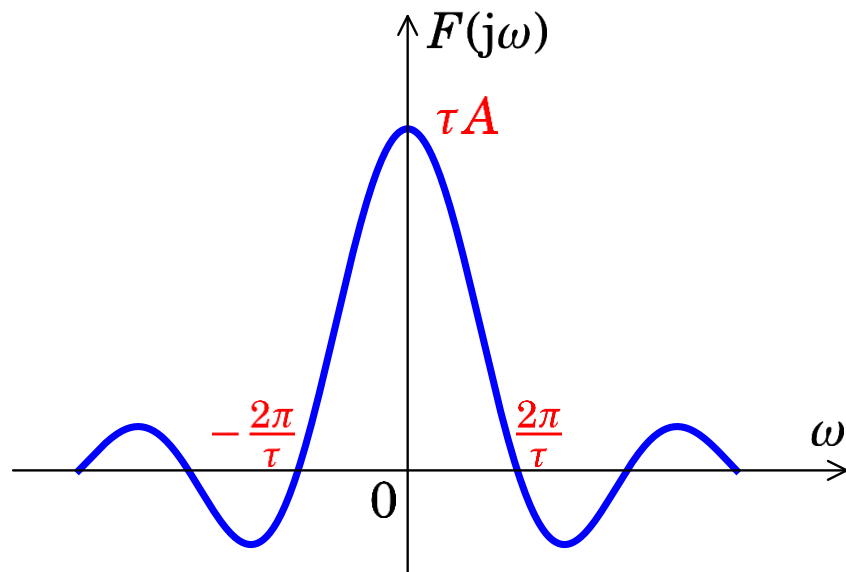


【例】求图示非周期矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数  $F(j\omega)$ 。

解： 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A, & |t| \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

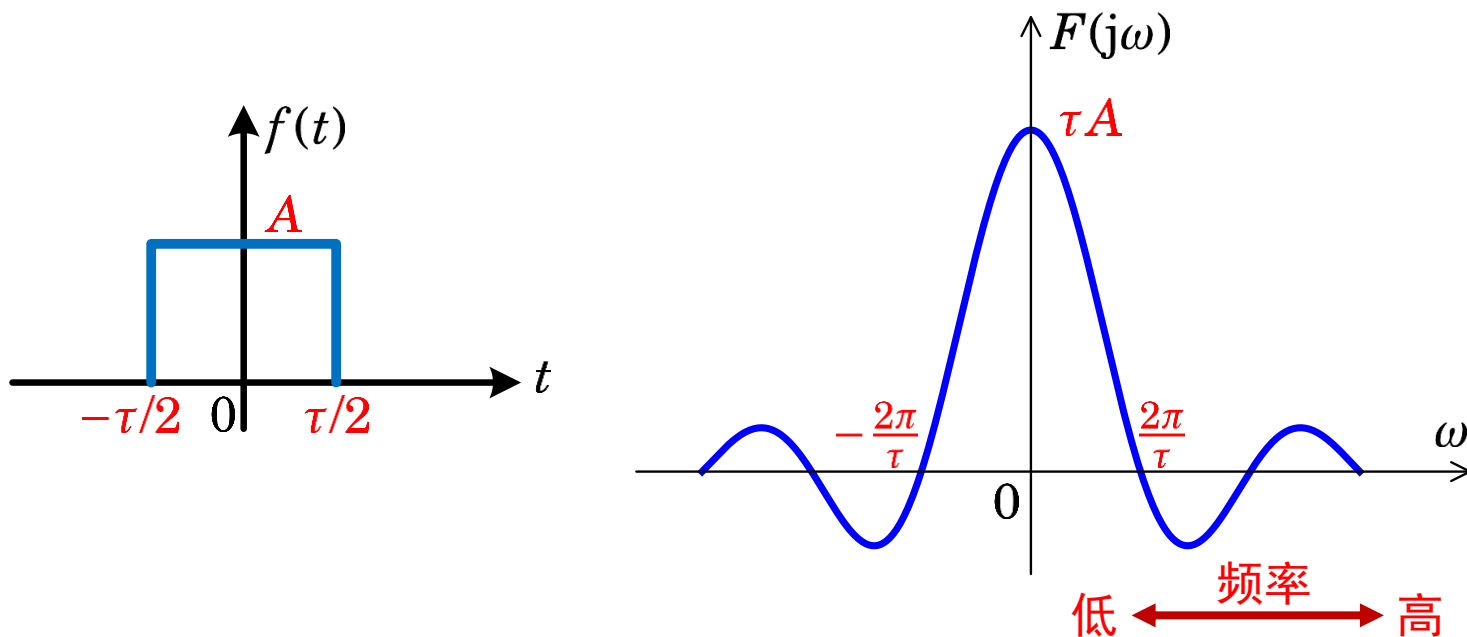


$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} Ae^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= 2A \int_0^{\tau/2} \cos(\omega t) dt \\ &= \tau A \text{Sa}(\omega\tau/2) \end{aligned}$$





【例】求图示非周期矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数  $F(j\omega)$ 。



□ 结论：

- 连续频谱，形似周期信号的离散频谱包络线（等间隔取样）
- 时域持续时间有限，频域频谱无限延续
- 信号频谱分量主要集中于零频到过零点之间（有效带宽）
- 脉冲时域宽度和频域有效带宽互为倒数，脉宽越窄、有效带宽越宽、高频分量越多

$$\omega_B = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$





## §5.2 常见连续信号的频域分析

什么样的信号可以直接用定义求**Fourier**变换？



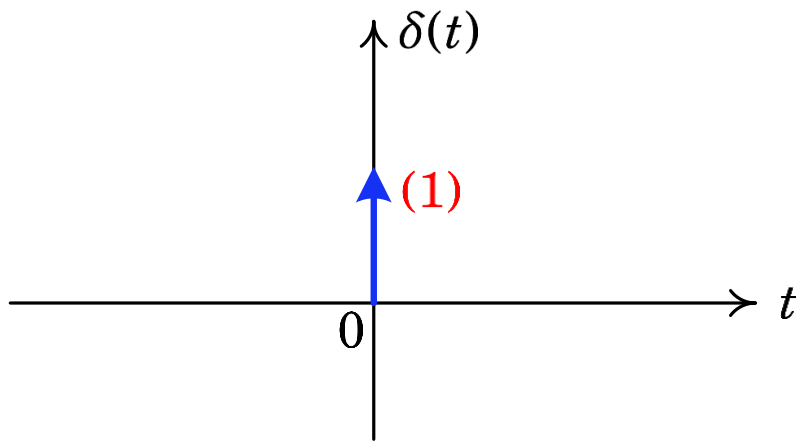
## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

### 1. 单位冲激信号: $\delta(t)$

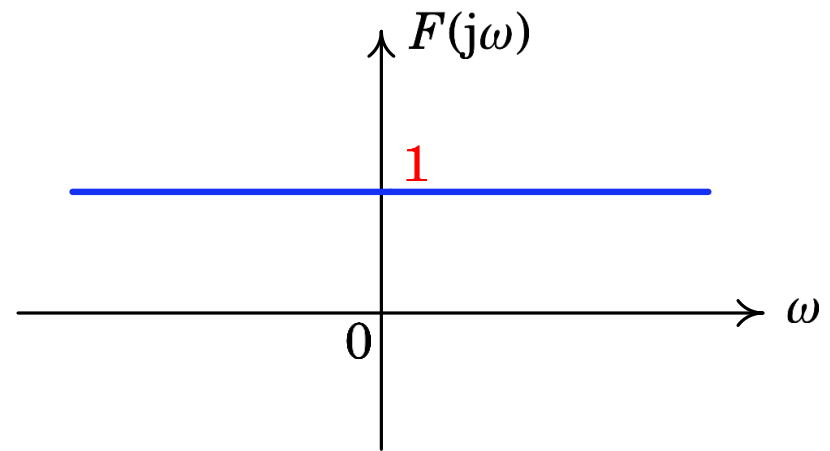
在 0 处  $\delta(t)$  非有界

Dirichlet条件 ✘

$$F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \stackrel{\text{取样}}{=} 1$$



单位冲激信号



频谱函数



## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

2. 直流信号:  $f(t) = 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |1| dt = \infty$$

Dirichlet条件 ✘

$$F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[1] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad ?$$

已知  $F_{\delta}(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = 1$

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

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

$$F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$



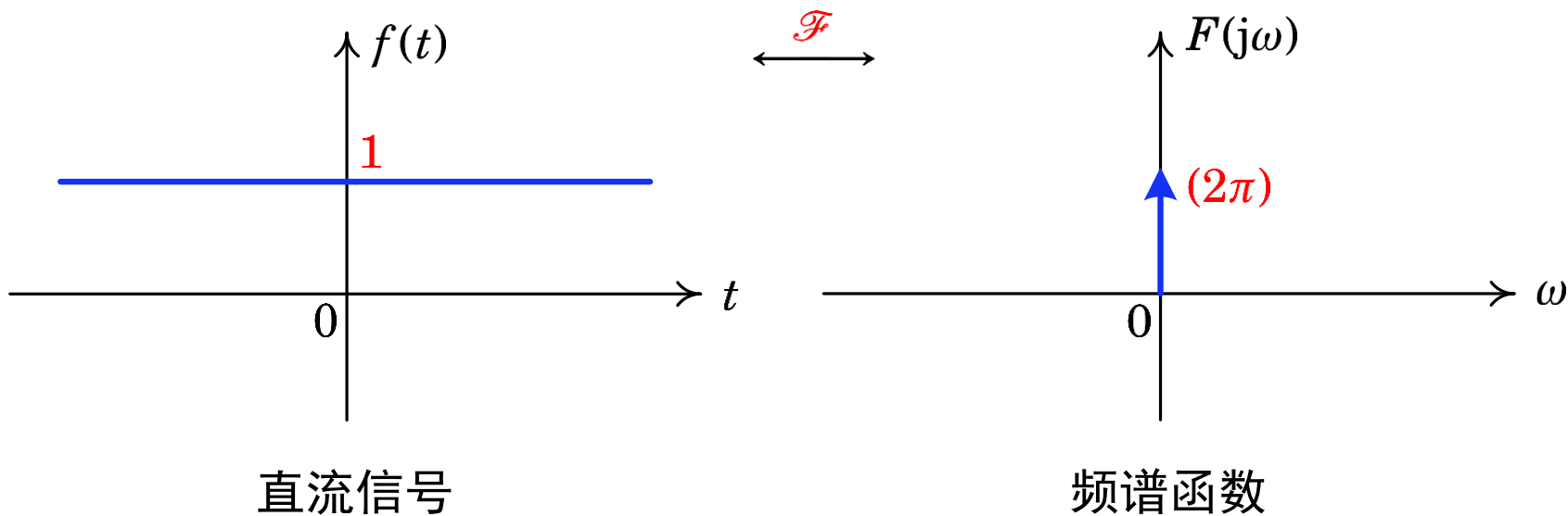
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[1] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(j\omega)$$



## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

2. 直流信号:  $f(t) = 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$



单位冲激信号与直流信号的Fourier变换成对偶关系



## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

3. 符号函数:  $\text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\text{sgn}(t)| dt = \infty$

**Dirichlet条件 ✘**

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

双边指数  
衰减函数

因平均值为 0,  
符号函数是特例  
一般情况这么做  
会丢失冲激信号

$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F} [\text{sgn}(t)] &= \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{F} [\text{sgn}(t)e^{-\sigma|t|}] \\ &= \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{\sigma-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\sigma+j\omega} \right) = \frac{2}{j\omega} \end{aligned}$$



## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

3. 符号函数: 
$$\text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega} = -\frac{j2}{\omega} = \frac{2}{|\omega|} e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = \frac{2}{|\omega|} [\cos(\varphi(\omega)) + j\sin(\varphi(\omega))]$$

$\cos(\varphi(\omega)) = 0 \quad \sin(\varphi(\omega)) = \pm 1$

$$\omega > 0 \quad \sin(\varphi(\omega)) = -1 \quad \varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega < 0 \quad \sin(\varphi(\omega)) = 1 \quad \varphi(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(\omega)$$

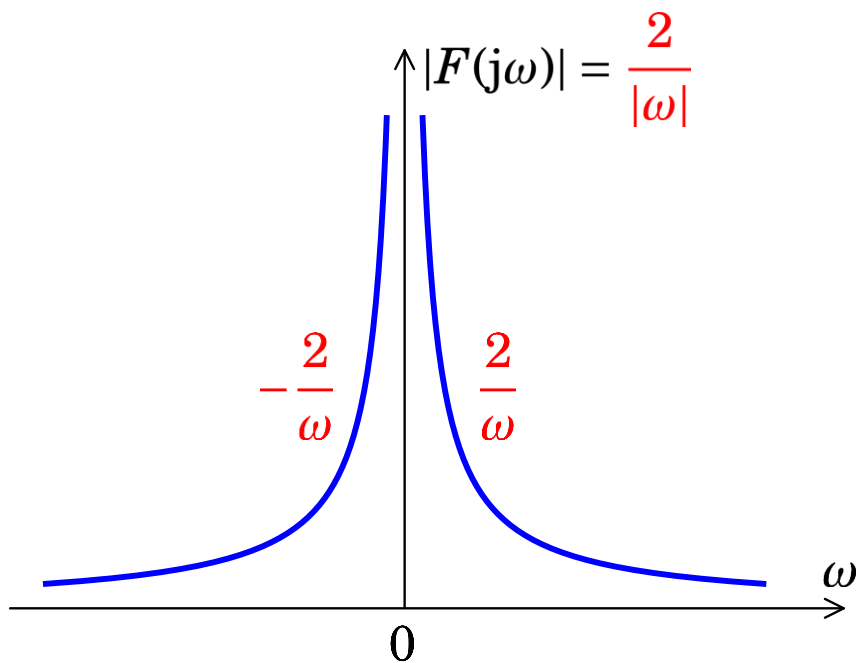
$\omega \neq 0$



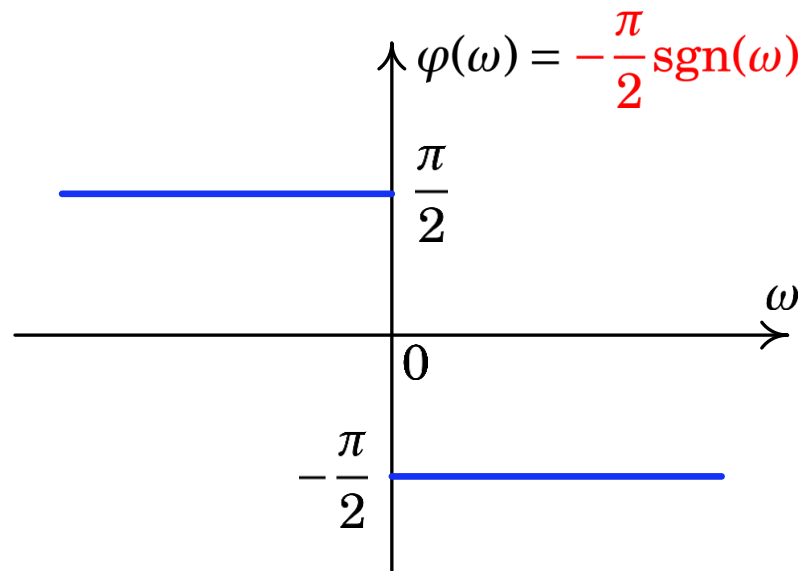
# 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

3. 符号函数: 
$$\text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$



幅度频谱(偶对称)



相位频谱(奇对称)



## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

4. 单位阶跃信号:  $u(t)$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u(t)| dt = \infty$  Dirichlet条件 ✘

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

$$F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}[1] + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}[\text{sgn}(t)]$$

$$= \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$= \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{|\omega|} e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

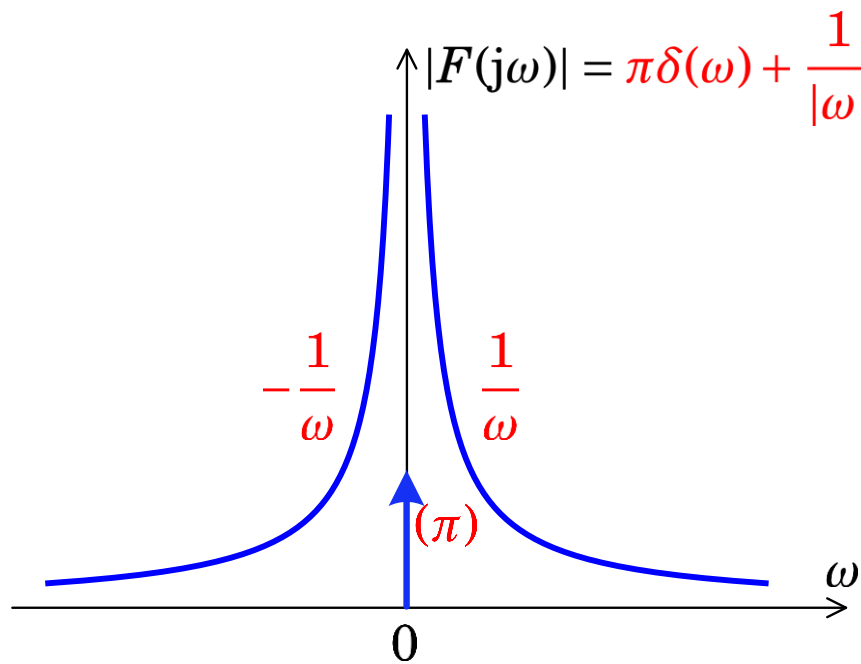
$$\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(\omega)$$



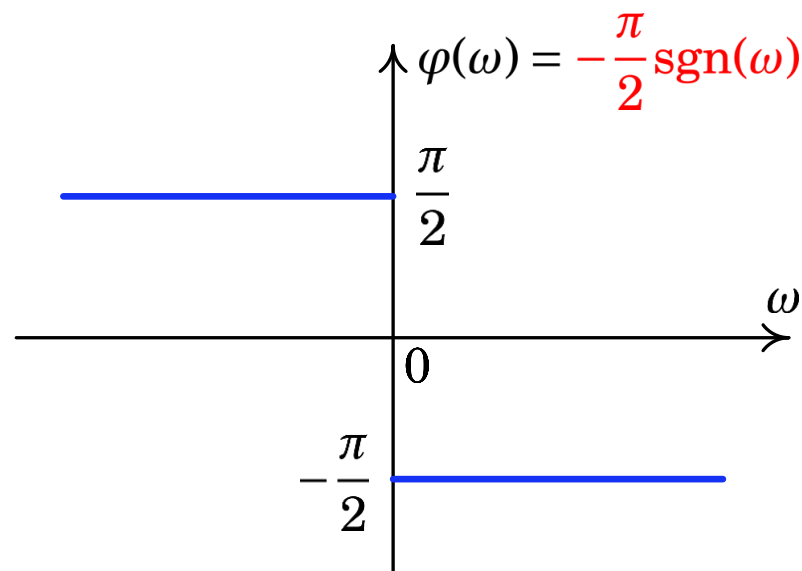
## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

### 4. 单位阶跃信号: $u(t)$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{|\omega|} e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$



幅度频谱



相位频谱




## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

5. 单边指数信号:  $f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t), \alpha > 0$

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha+j\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha - j\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \Rightarrow |F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} [\cos(\varphi(\omega)) + j \sin(\varphi(\omega))]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(\varphi(\omega)) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \\ \sin(\varphi(\omega)) = \frac{-\omega}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \tan(\varphi(\omega)) = -\frac{\omega}{\alpha}$$

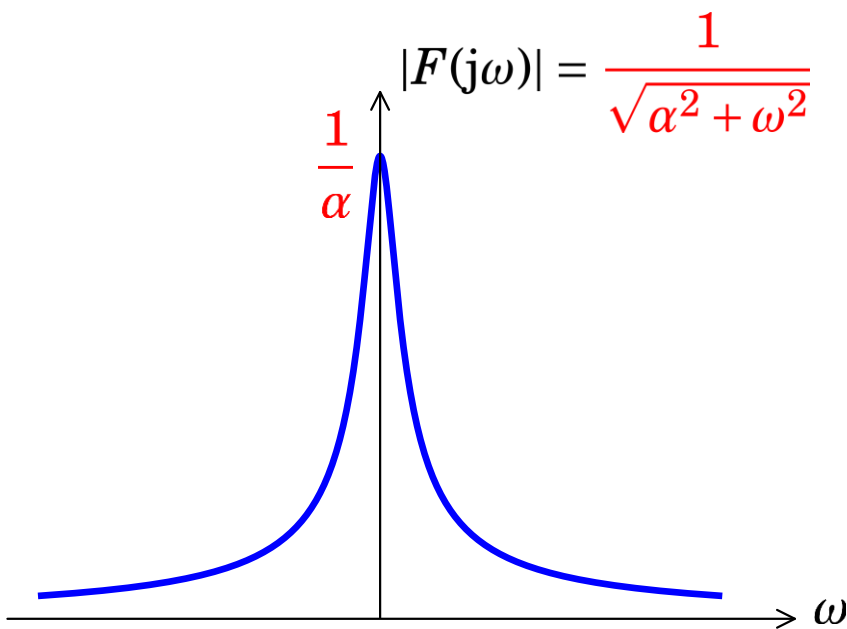
$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)$$



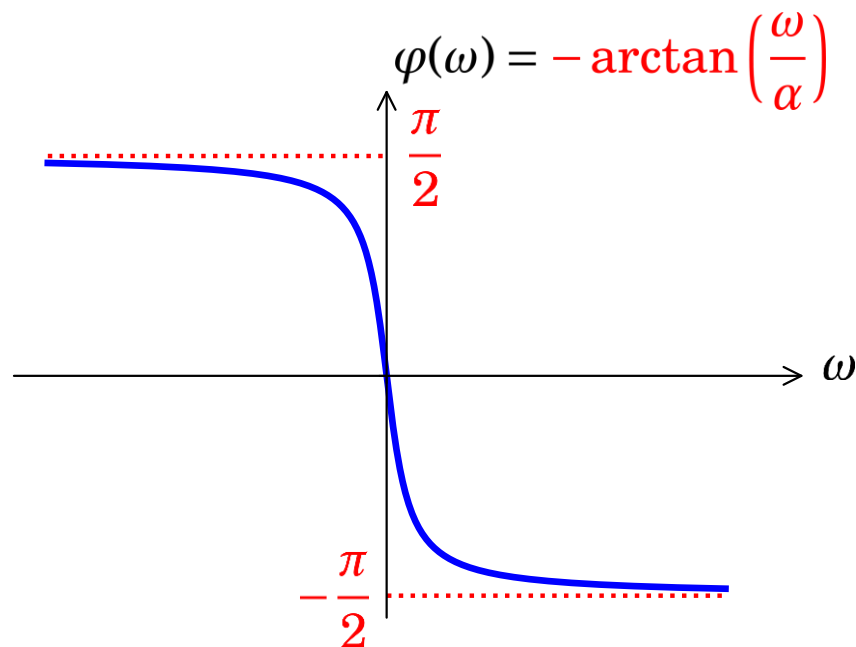
# 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

5. 单边指数信号:  $f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t), \alpha > 0$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$



幅度频谱



相位频谱

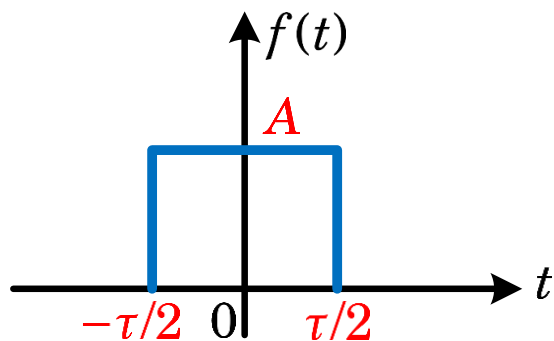


## 5.2-1 常见非周期信号的频谱

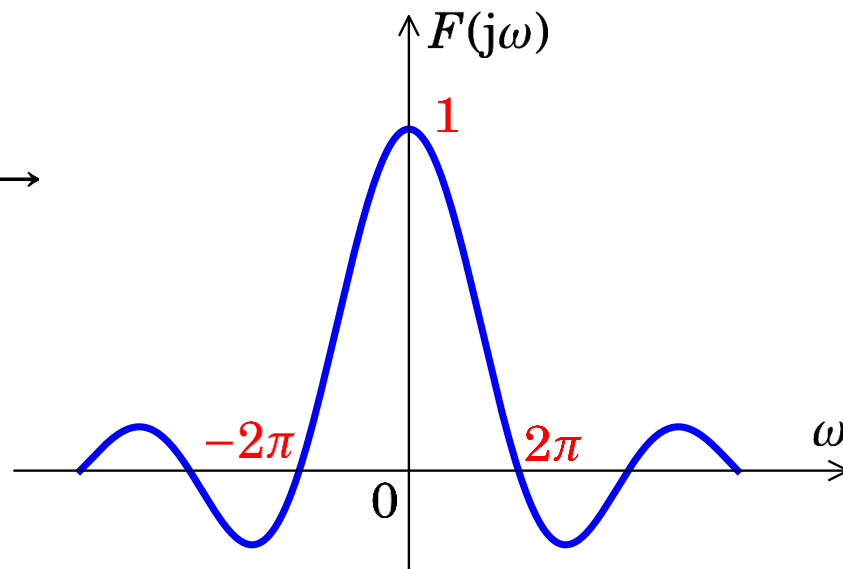
### 6. 单位矩形脉冲信号: $p_1(t)$

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

$$\tau = 1, A = 1$$



矩形脉冲信号



频谱函数



## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

1. 虚指数信号:  $e^{j\omega_0 t}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[1] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

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

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

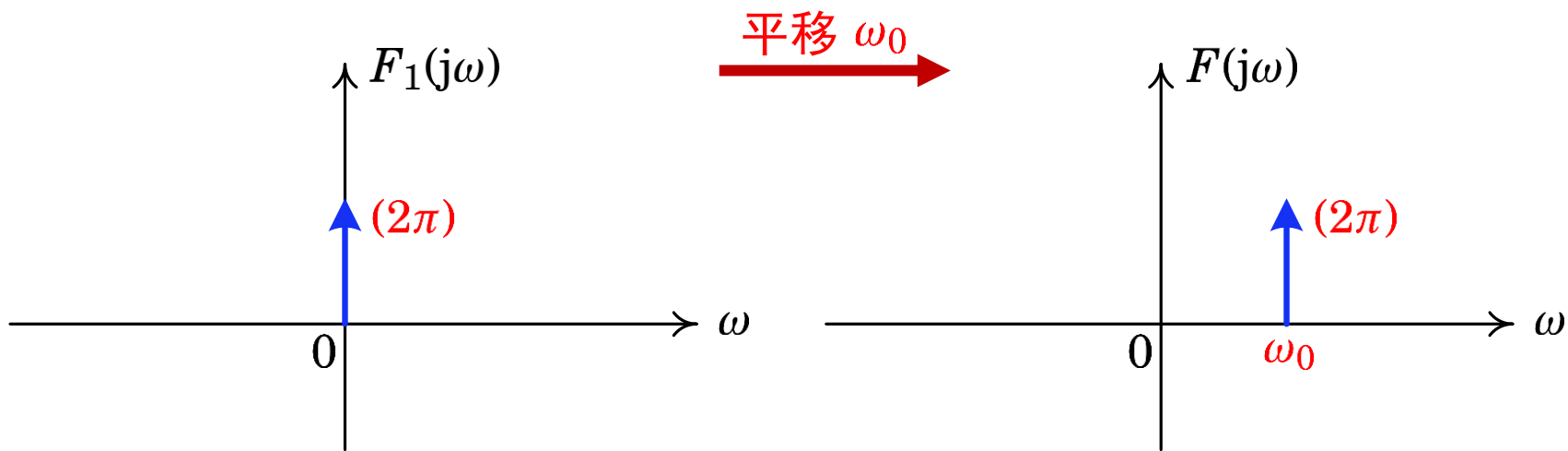
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$



## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

1. 虚指数信号:  $e^{j\omega_0 t}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$



直流信号的频谱函数

虚指数信号的频谱函数

虚指数信号仅在  $\omega = \omega_0$  处有一冲激，故也称为单频信号



## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

2. 正弦型信号:  $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $\sin(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

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



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

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



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

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

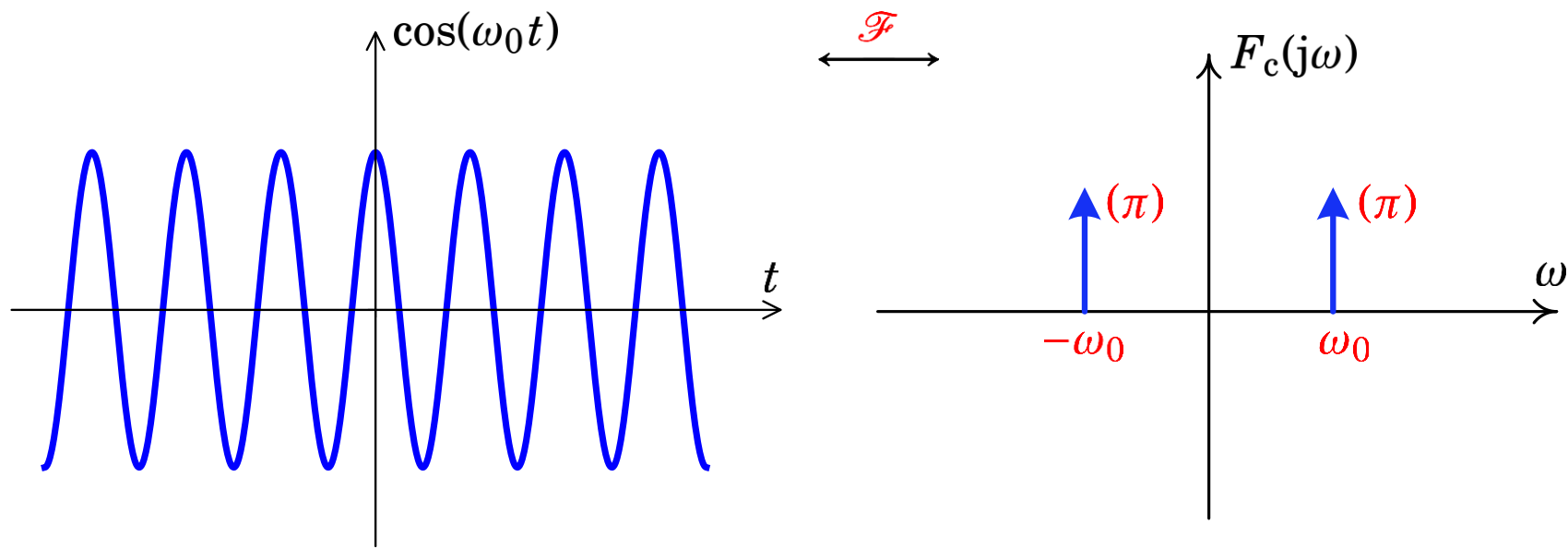
$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$



## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

2. 正弦型信号:  $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $\sin(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

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



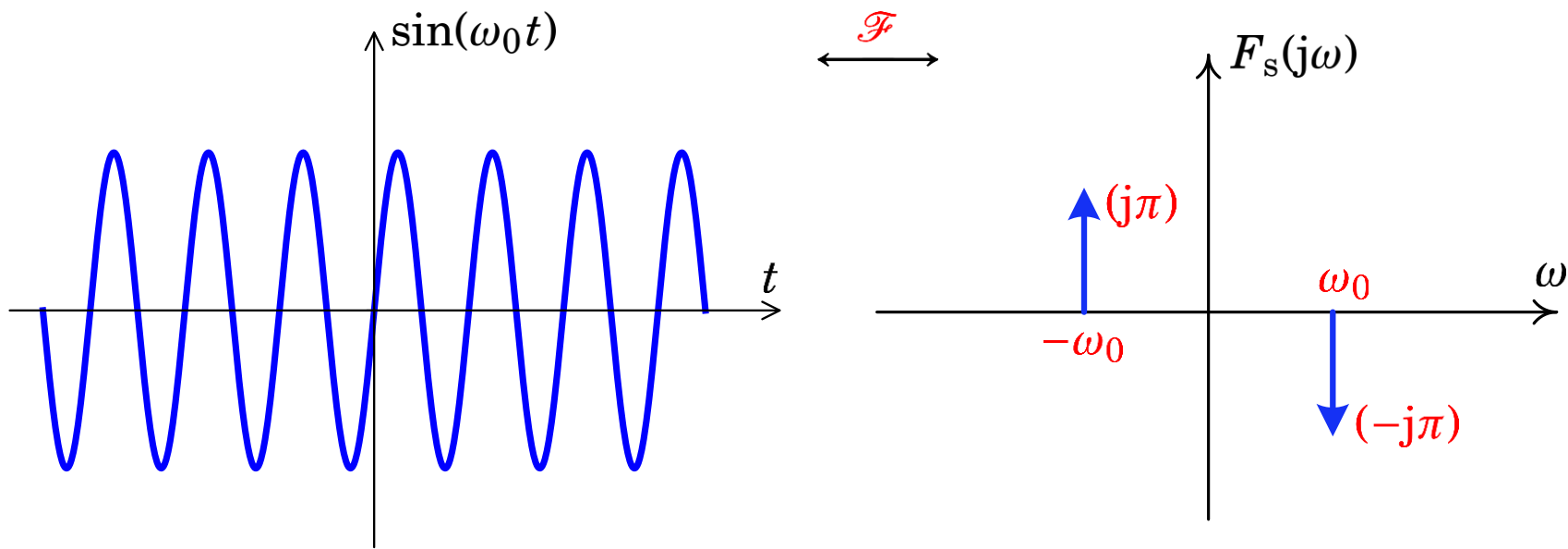




## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

2. 正弦型信号:  $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $\sin(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

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





## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

3. 一般周期信号:  $f(t) = f(t + T_0), t \in \mathbb{R}$

**Fourier级数**  $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$

**Fourier变换**  $F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F} \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \right]$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \mathcal{F} \left[ e^{jn\omega_0 t} \right]$$

一串冲激

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$



## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

3. 一般周期信号:  $f(t) = f(t + T_0), t \in \mathbb{R}$

**Fourier级数**  $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$

重要关系

**Fourier变换**  $F(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n 2\pi\delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n 2\pi\delta(\omega - n\omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \xrightarrow{\text{取样}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

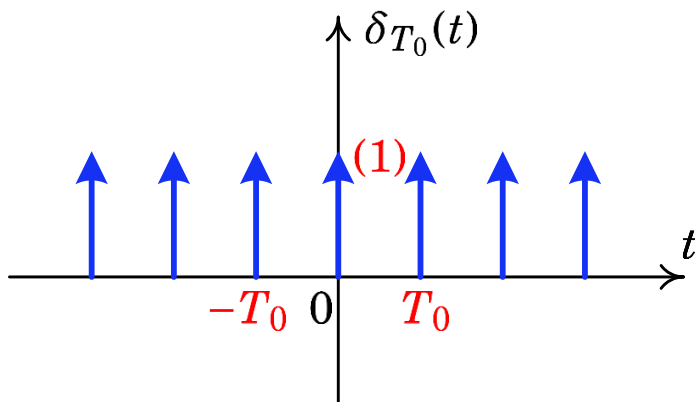
Fourier变换统一  
Fourier级数表示

Fourier级数

## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

### 4. 周期冲激串：

$$\delta_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$



周期冲激串

$$F(j\omega) = \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$



$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} \delta(t - nT_0) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$nT_0 \in \langle T_0 \rangle$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} e^{-jn\omega_0 nT_0} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

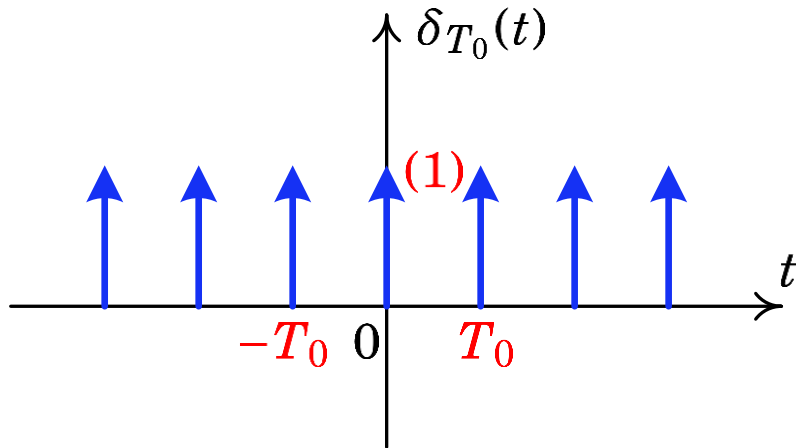
$$= \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}$$



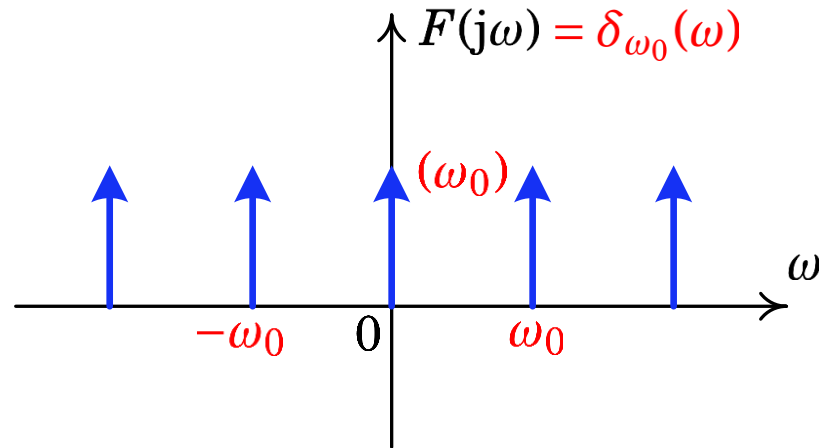
## 5.2-2 常见周期信号的频谱

4. 周期冲激串：
$$\delta_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$



周期冲激串



周期冲激串的频谱



$\alpha > 0, \tau > 0$		常见信号的Fourier变换表			
序号	$f(t)$	$F(j\omega)$	序号	$f(t)$	$F(j\omega)$
1	$e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$	$\frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$	7	$u(t)$	$\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$
2	$e^{-\alpha t }$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$	8	$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{j\omega}$
3	$t^n e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(\alpha + j\omega)^{n+1}}$	9	$e^{-\alpha^2 t}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}}$
4	$\delta(t)$	1	10	$\text{Sa}(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{\omega_0} p_{2\omega_0}(\omega)$
5	1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$	11	$p_\tau(t)$	$\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$
6	$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$	12	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0)$	$\omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$



$\alpha > 0$ 常见信号的Fourier变换表(续)		
序号	$f(t)$	$F(j\omega)$
13	$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
14	$\sin(\omega_0 t)$	$-j\pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
15	$\cos(\omega_0 t)u(t)$	$\frac{\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
16	$\sin(\omega_0 t)u(t)$	$\frac{\pi}{2j}[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
17	$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_0 t)u(t)$	$\frac{\alpha + j\omega}{(\alpha + j\omega)^2 + \omega_0^2}$
18	$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_0 t)u(t)$	$\frac{\omega_0}{(\alpha + j\omega)^2 + \omega_0^2}$



## §5.3 连续时间Fourier变换的基本性质

线性

共轭

共轭对称

互易对称

展缩

时移

频移

卷积

乘积

时域微分

频域微分

积分及推论

Parseval





## 5.3-1 Fourier变换的线性特性

### 1. 线性特性

$$f_1(t), f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(j\omega), F_2(j\omega)$$

$$af_1(t) + bf_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)$$

证明：  $\mathcal{F}[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [af_1(t) + bf_2(t)]e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

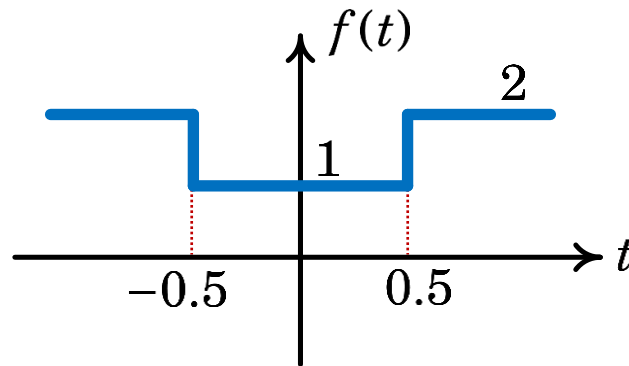
$$= a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt + b \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)$$



## 5.3-1 Fourier变换的线性特性

【例】求图示信号的 Fourier 变换



解:  $f(t) = 2 - p_1(t)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(j\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(t)] \\
 &= 2\mathcal{F}[1] - \mathcal{F}[p_1(t)] \\
 &= 2 \cdot 2\pi\delta(\omega) - \text{Sa}(\omega/2) \\
 &= 4\pi\delta(\omega) - \text{Sa}(\omega/2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$1 \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi\delta(\omega)$
$p_\tau(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tau\text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$



## 5.3-2 Fourier变换的共轭及共轭对称性

### 2. 共轭及共轭对称性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-j\omega) \quad f^*(-t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(j\omega)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f^*(t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^*(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dt \right]^* \\ &= F^*(-j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f^*(-t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^*(-t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^*(\tau) e^{j\omega \tau} d\tau \\ &= \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \right]^* \\ &= F^*(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$



## 5.3-2 Fourier变换的共轭及共轭对称性

### □ 共轭及共轭对称性的讨论：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega) \\
 f^*(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-j\omega) \\
 f^*(-t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(j\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ 信号的频谱一般为复函数  $F(j\omega) = |F(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

➤  $f(t)$  为实函数  $f(t) = f^*(t)$ , 则  $F(j\omega) = F^*(-j\omega)$

$$\Leftrightarrow |F(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = |F(-j\omega)|e^{-j\varphi(-\omega)}$$

- 实信号幅度谱函数偶对称： $|F(j\omega)| = |F(-j\omega)|$
- 实信号相位谱函数奇对称： $\varphi(\omega) = -\varphi(-\omega)$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_R(j\omega) + jF_I(j\omega) = F_R(-j\omega) - jF_I(-j\omega)$$

- 实信号频谱函数的实部偶对称： $F_R(j\omega) = F_R(-j\omega)$
- 实信号频谱函数的虚部奇对称： $F_I(j\omega) = -F_I(-j\omega)$



## 5.3-2 Fourier变换的共轭及共轭对称性

### □ 共轭及共轭对称性的讨论：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega) \\
 f^*(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-j\omega) \\
 f^*(-t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(j\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $f(t)$  为实偶函数  $f(t) = f(-t) = f^*(-t)$ ，则  $F(j\omega) = F^*(j\omega)$
- 实偶信号的频谱函数是  $\omega$  的实偶函数： $F(j\omega) = F^*(j\omega) = F(-j\omega)$

• 如： $p_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{Sa}(\omega/2)$

- $f(t)$  为实奇函数  $f(t) = -f(-t) = -f^*(-t)$ ，则  $F(j\omega) = -F^*(j\omega)$

- 实奇信号的频谱函数是  $\omega$  的纯虚函数，虚部奇对称： $F(j\omega) = -F^*(j\omega) = -F(-j\omega)$

• 如： $\text{sgn}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2}{j\omega}$



## 5.3-2 Fourier变换的共轭及共轭对称性

### □ 共轭及共轭对称性的讨论：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega) \\
 f^*(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-j\omega) \\
 f^*(-t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(j\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ 任意实信号可分解为偶分量与奇分量之和

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)] + \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)] = f_e(t) + f_o(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f_e(t)] = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{F}[f(t) + f^*(-t)] = \frac{1}{2}[F(j\omega) + F^*(j\omega)] = F_R(j\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f_o(t)] = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{F}[f(t) - f^*(-t)] = \frac{1}{2}[F(j\omega) - F^*(j\omega)] = jF_I(j\omega)$$

- 实信号偶分量频谱是  $F(j\omega)$  的实部
- 实信号奇分量频谱是  $F(j\omega)$  的虚部



## 5.3-2 Fourier变换的共轭及共轭对称性

【例】求双边指数信号  $f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|}$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  的 Fourier 变换。

$$\text{解: } f(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|} = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t}, & t > 0 \\ e^{\alpha t}, & t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-\alpha t}u(t) + e^{\alpha t}u(-t)$$

$$:= g(t) + g(-t)$$

$$g(t) = e^{-\alpha t}u(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$g_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[g(t) + g(-t)] \Rightarrow f(t) = 2g_e(t)$$


$$F(j\omega) = 2\mathcal{F}[g_e(t)] = 2 \cdot \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \right\} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$



## 5.3-3 Fourier变换的互易对称特性

### 3. 互易对称特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$F(jt) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$


证明：

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

$$f(-\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jt) e^{jt(-\omega)} dt \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} F(jt)$$

信号的时域波形与其频谱函数具有对称互易关系





## 5.3-3 Fourier变换的互易对称特性

【例】求信号  $f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t}$  的 Fourier 变换

解：  $\text{sgn}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2}{j\omega}$

互易对称性

$$F(jt) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$\frac{2}{jt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \cdot \text{sgn}(-\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi t} = \frac{2}{jt} \frac{j}{2\pi} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \cdot \text{sgn}(-\omega) \frac{j}{2\pi} = -j \cdot \text{sgn}(\omega)$$



## 5.3-4 Fourier变换的展缩特性

### 4. 展缩特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[f(at)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau/a} d\tau = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)\end{aligned}$$

信号时域波形的压缩，对应频谱函数的扩展

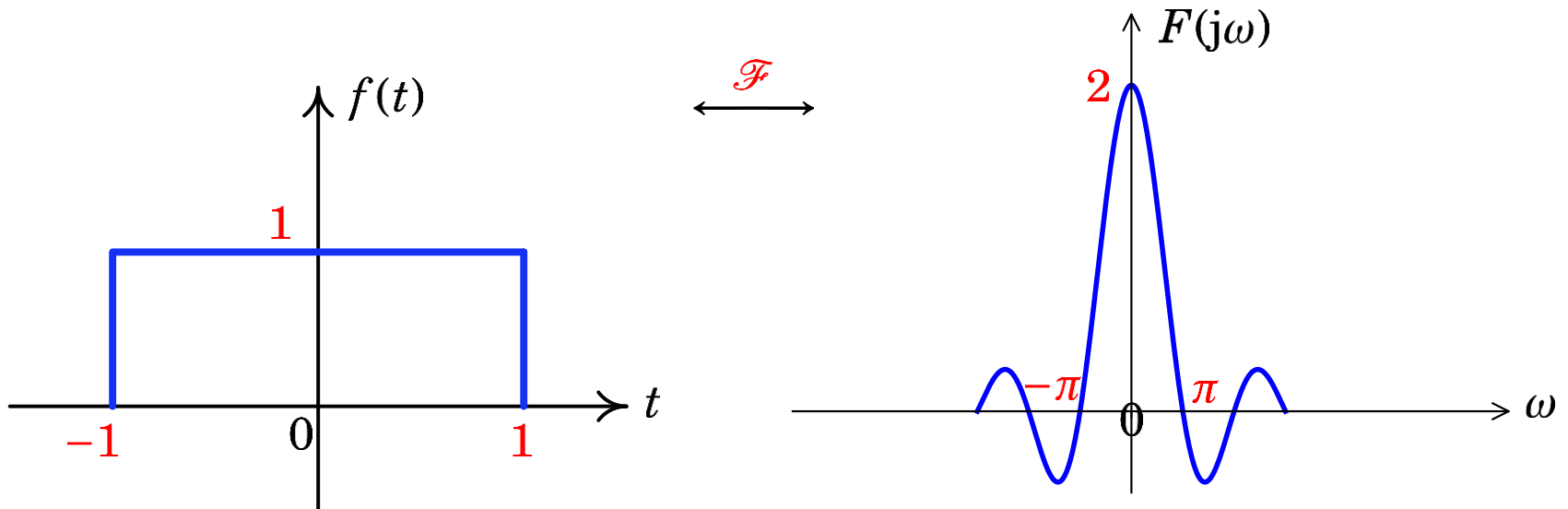


# 5.3-4 Fourier变换的展缩特性

## 4. 展缩特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$



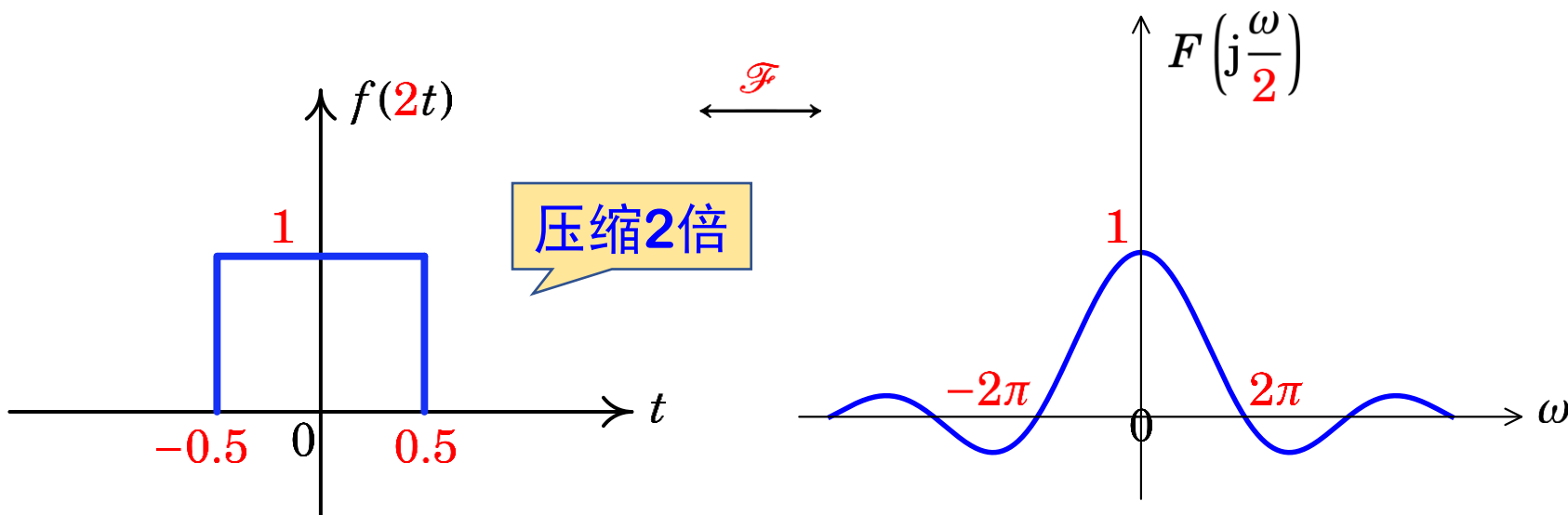


# 5.3-4 Fourier变换的展缩特性

## 4. 展缩特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$





## 5.3-4 Fourier变换的展缩特性

【例】求抽样信号  $f(t) = \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t)$  的 Fourier 变换。

解：已知  $p_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$        $F(jt) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$

互易对称性  $\text{Sa}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \cdot p_1(-\omega) = 2\pi \cdot p_1(\omega)$

展缩特性  $f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$        $a = 2\omega_0$

$$\text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) = \text{Sa}\left(2\omega_0 \frac{t}{2}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2\pi}{2\omega_0} \cdot p_1\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_0}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} p_{2\omega_0}(\omega)$$



## 5.3-5 Fourier变换的时移特性

### 5. 时移特性

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}, \quad t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f(t-t_0)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-t_0)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)e^{-j\omega(\tau+t_0)} d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \cdot e^{-j\omega t_0} = F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0} \end{aligned}$$

信号时域中的时移，对应频谱中附加的相移



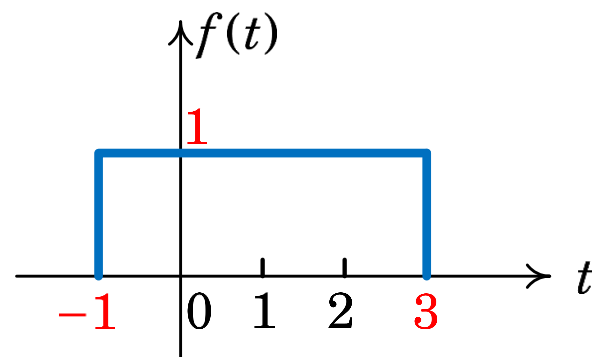
## 5.3-5 Fourier变换的时移特性

【例】求  $f(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-3)$  的 Fourier 变换

解：  $f(t) = p_4(t-1)$

$$\mathcal{F}[p_4(t)] = 4\text{Sa}(2\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = 4e^{-j\omega} \text{Sa}(2\omega)$$



$$p_\tau(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

$$f(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$



## 5.3-5 Fourier变换的时移特性

【例】已知  $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(j\omega)$ ,  $g(t) = f(2t + 4)$ , 求  $\mathcal{F}[g(t)]$

解：已知  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$

### 方法1

$$\text{先压缩 } f(2t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{后左移 } f(2(t+2)) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{2j\omega}$$

### 方法2

$$\text{先左移 } f(t+4) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega) e^{4j\omega} = F_1(j\omega)$$

$$\text{后压缩 } f(2t+4) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} F_1\left(j\frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{2}\right) e^{2j\omega}$$





## 5.3-6 Fourier变换的频移特性

### 6. 频移特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j(\omega - \omega_0)), \quad \omega_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt \\ &= F(j(\omega - \omega_0))\end{aligned}$$

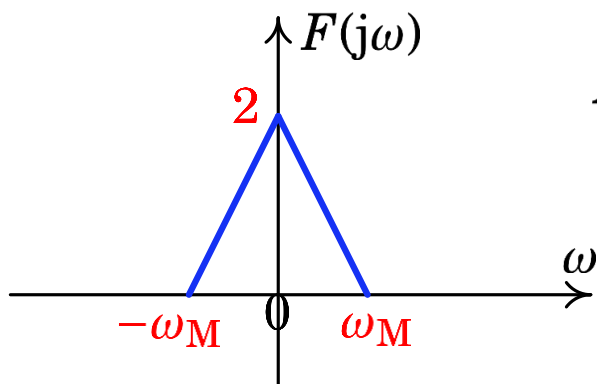
信号时域中的相移，对应频谱中频谱函数的频移



## 5.3-6 Fourier变换的频移特性

【例】已知信号  $f(t)$  的频谱函数如图所示，求  $a(t) = f(t)\cos(\omega_0 t)$  的频谱函数  $\omega_0 > \omega_M$

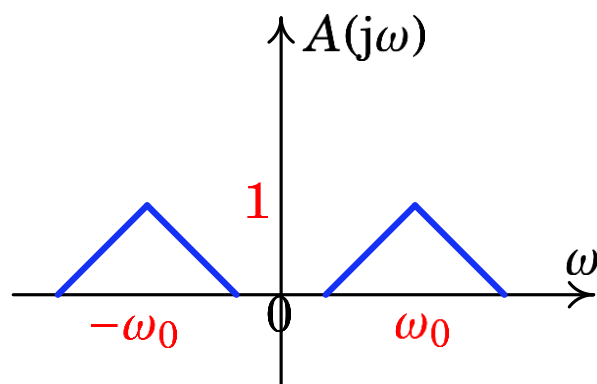
欧拉公式



$$A(j\omega) = \mathcal{F} [f(t)\cos(\omega_0 t)]$$

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

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



$b(t) = f(t)\sin(\omega_0 t)$ ,  $\omega_0 > \omega_M$   
请画出频谱  $\mathcal{F}[b(t)]$  的图形



# 5.3-7 Fourier变换的卷积特性

## 7. 卷积特性

$$f_1(t), f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(j\omega), F_2(j\omega)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$$



证明:  $\mathcal{F}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]$

时域卷积，频域乘积

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t - \tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) F_2(j\omega) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau$$

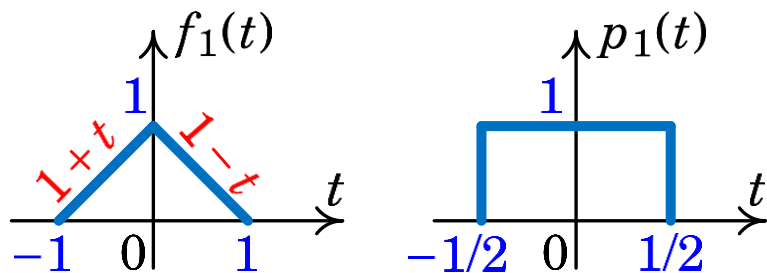
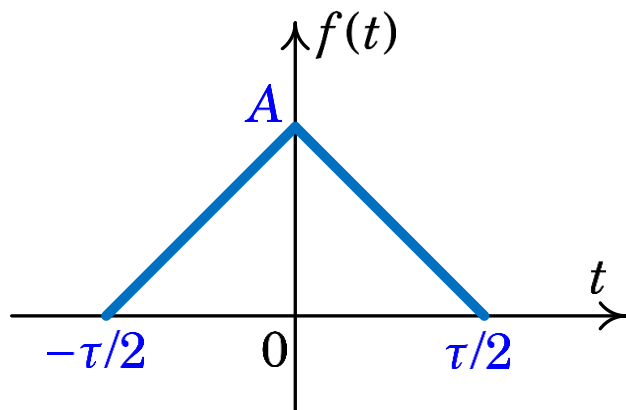
时移特性

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau \cdot F_2(j\omega) = F_1(j\omega) F_2(j\omega)$$



## 5.3-7 Fourier变换的卷积特性

【例】求图示三角脉冲信号的频谱



$$p_1(t) = \left[ u\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) &= r(t+1) - 2r(t) + r(t-1) \\ &= p_1(t) * p_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[p_1(t)] = \text{Sa}(\omega/2) \quad \text{卷积特性}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = \text{Sa}^2(\omega/2) \quad \text{展缩特性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{F}\left[ A f_1\left(\frac{t}{\tau/2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\tau A}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$



## 5.3-8 Fourier变换的乘积特性

### 8. 乘积特性

$$f_1(t), f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(j\omega), F_2(j\omega)$$

$$f_1(t)f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)$$

证明:  $\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)f_2(t)]$

时域乘积, 频域卷积

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t)f_2(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega f_2(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t} f_2(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(j\Omega) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t)e^{-j(\omega-\Omega)t} dt d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(j\Omega)F(j(\omega-\Omega))d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)$$



## 5.3-9 Fourier变换的时域微分特性

### 9. 时域微分特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$f^{(n)}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$$

证明:  $\mathcal{F} [f'(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} df(t) \quad \times$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \mathcal{F}^{-1} [F(j\omega)]$$

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

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1} [(j\omega)^n F(j\omega)] \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{F} [f^{(n)}(t)] = (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$$



# 5.3-10 Fourier变换的积分特性

## 10. 积分特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

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

卷积积分特性

证明：

$$\mathcal{F} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau \right] = \mathcal{F} [f(t) * u(t)]$$

卷积特性

$$= \mathcal{F} [f(t)] \mathcal{F} [u(t)]$$

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



# 5.3-10 Fourier变换的积分特性推论

## 10. 积分特性的推论

$$f(t), f'(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega), F_1(j\omega)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi[f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}F_1(j\omega)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^t f'(\tau) d\tau \right] &= \mathcal{F} [f(t)] - f(-\infty)\mathcal{F} [1] \\ &= F(j\omega) - f(-\infty)2\pi\delta(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^t f'(\tau) d\tau \right] = \pi F_1(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}F_1(j\omega)$$

积分特性

$$F_1(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t)e^{-j0t} dt = f(\infty) - f(-\infty)$$

上下联立，解出  $F(j\omega)$





## 5.3-10 Fourier变换的微分、积分关系

### 10. 微分、积分关系

条件:  $f(t), f'(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega), F_1(j\omega)$

微分→原信号:  $F(j\omega) = \pi[f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}F_1(j\omega)$

积分→原信号:  $F_1(j\omega) = j\omega F(j\omega)$

$j\omega F(j\omega) = j\omega\pi[f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\delta(\omega) + F_1(j\omega)$

- 微分恢复原信号频谱时，积分产生的直流或者平均值不可忽略
- 观察波形无穷远处为零，可用  $F_1(j\omega) = j\omega F(j\omega)$  相互确定
- 通常信号导数的频谱更易求出，常用积分特性推论



## 5.3-10 Fourier变换的积分特性

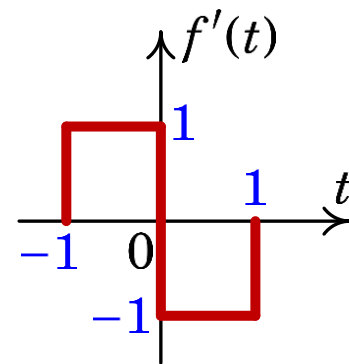
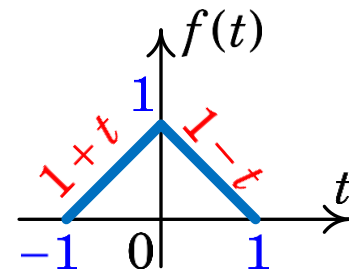
【例】求图示三角波信号频谱函数

解:  $f'(t) = p_1(t + \frac{1}{2}) - p_1(t - \frac{1}{2})$

$$\mathcal{F}[p_1(t)] = \text{Sa}(\omega/2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(j\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f'(t)] \\ &= e^{j\omega/2} \text{Sa}(\omega/2) - e^{-j\omega/2} \text{Sa}(\omega/2) \\ &= 2j \sin(\omega/2) \text{Sa}(\omega/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi [f(\infty) + f(-\infty)] \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} F_1(j\omega) = \text{Sa}^2(\omega/2)$$



## 5.3-10 Fourier变换的积分特性

【例】求图示信号频谱函数

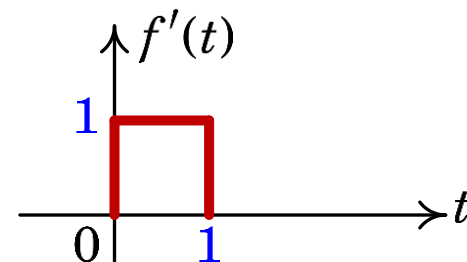
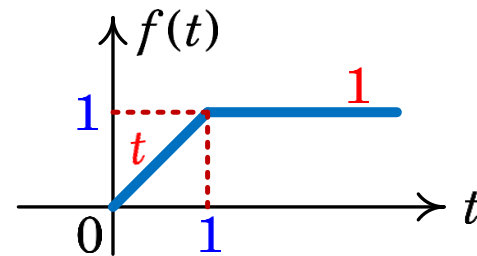
解:  $f'(t) = p_1(t - \frac{1}{2})$

$$\mathcal{F}[p_1(t)] = \text{Sa}(\omega/2)$$

$$F_1(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f'(t)]$$

$$= e^{-j\omega/2} \text{Sa}(\omega/2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) &= \pi [f(\infty) + f(-\infty)] \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} F_1(j\omega) \\ &= \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega/2}}{j\omega} \text{Sa}(\omega/2) \end{aligned}$$





# 5.3-11 Fourier变换的频域微分特性

## 11. 频域微分特性

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

$$tf(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

证明：

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

$$\frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)(-jt)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} tf(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \mathcal{F}[tf(t)]$$



## 5.3-11 Fourier变换的频域微分特性

【例】分别求  $t$ ,  $|t|$ ,  $tu(t)$ ,  $te^{-\alpha t}u(t)$  频谱函数

解：

$$tf(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[t \cdot 1] = j \frac{d\mathcal{F}[1]}{d\omega} = 2\pi\delta'(\omega)$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{F}[\text{sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\omega} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[t \cdot \text{sgn}(t)] = j \frac{d\mathcal{F}[\text{sgn}(t)]}{d\omega} = -\frac{2}{\omega^2}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[t \cdot u(t)] = j \frac{d\mathcal{F}[u(t)]}{d\omega} = j\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{F}[e^{-\alpha t}u(t)] = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[t \cdot e^{-\alpha t}u(t)] = j \frac{d\mathcal{F}[e^{-\alpha t}u(t)]}{d\omega} = \frac{1}{(\alpha + j\omega)^2}$$



## 5.3-12 Fourier变换的Parseval定理

### 12. Parseval定理

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

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

证明:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^*(t)f(t) dt$

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

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

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



## 5.3-12 Fourier变换的Parseval定理

### 12. Parseval定理

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)$$

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

- 利用时域描述或频域描述均可计算非周期能量信号的能量
- 时域与频域中保持能量守恒：Parseval能量守恒定理
- 能量谱密度函数(能量谱)

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} |F(j\omega)|^2$$

$$\Delta E_f = \frac{1}{2\pi} |F(j\omega)|^2 \Delta\omega$$

- 信号的能量谱是偶函数
- 信号的能量谱仅取决于频谱函数的幅度谱，与相位谱无关



## 5.3-12 Fourier变换的Parseval定理

【例】假设能量信号  $f(t) = e^{-\alpha t}u(t)$  的有效带宽定义为

$$\frac{\int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} G(j\omega)d\omega}{E_f} \geq 0.95 \quad \text{求 } \omega_B$$

解: 
$$E_f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\alpha t} dt = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$\int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} G(j\omega)d\omega = \int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} \frac{1}{2\pi} |F(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega$$

谱密度

$$= \frac{1}{\pi\alpha} \arctan(\omega_B/\alpha)$$





## 5.3-12 Fourier变换的Parseval定理

【例】假设能量信号  $f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$  的有效带宽定义为

$$\frac{\int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} G(j\omega) d\omega}{E_f} \geq 0.95 \quad \text{求 } \omega_B$$




解: 
$$E_f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\int_{-\omega_B}^{\omega_B} G(j\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha} \arctan(\omega_B/\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\pi\alpha} \arctan(\omega_B/\alpha)}{\frac{1}{2\alpha}} = 0.95 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_B = \alpha \tan\left(\frac{0.95\pi}{2}\right) \approx 12.7062\alpha \text{ (rad/s)}$$









## Fourier变换的基本性质

线性	 $af_1(t) + bf_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)$
共轭	$f^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-j\omega)$
共轭对称	$f^*(-t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(j\omega)$
互易对称	$F(jt) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$
展缩	 $f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{ a } F\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$
时移	 $f(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}, t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$
频移	$f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(j(\omega - \omega_0)), \omega_0 \in \mathbb{R}$



## Fourier变换的基本性质(续)

卷积		$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$
乘积		$f_1(t)f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi}F_1(j\omega)*F_2(j\omega)$
时域微分		$f^{(n)}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$
积分		$\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau)d\tau \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}F(j\omega)$
积分推论		$F(j\omega) = \pi[f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}F_1(j\omega)$
频域微分		$t^n f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j^n \frac{dF^n(j\omega)}{d\omega^n}$
Parseval定理		$E_f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  f(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  F(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$



# 本章小结

- 连续非周期信号的频谱
- 常见连续信号的频域分析
- 连续时间Fourier变换的性质
- 学习要求：
  1. 理解从Fourier级数到Fourier变换的建立过程
  2. 掌握Fourier变换的定义及频谱的概念
  3. 掌握常见连续信号的频谱
  4. 熟练掌握Fourier变换的12条基本性质，并可灵活应用



# 附：第5次作业

## ◆ 第178-179页：

5-1: (c), 用Fourier变换的定义计算, 要有过程

5-2: (a), 用Fourier变换的定义计算, 要有过程

5-3: (3)



# 附：第6次作业

## ◆ 第179-182页：

5-4: (c), (e), 注意：无需算出  $F(j\omega)$  的具体表达式

5-5: (d), (h), 条件改为：已知  $p_\tau(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau/2)$

5-6: (3), (4), (5)

5-14: (a)