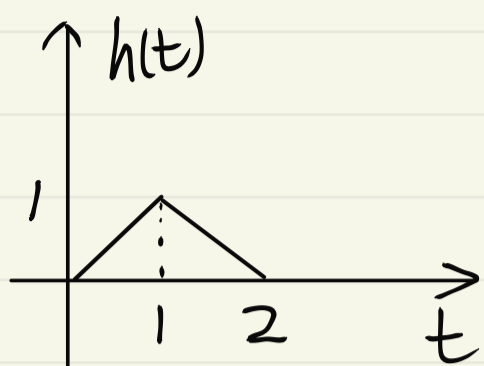
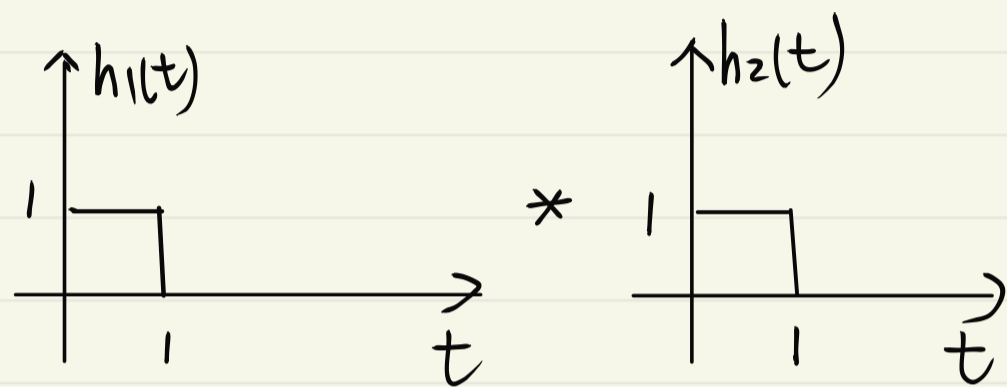


推注):

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}} X_1(\omega) X_2(\omega)$$



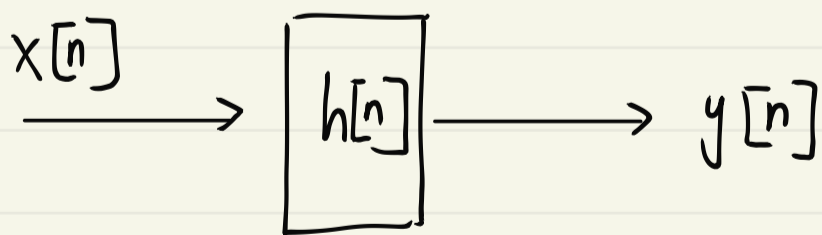
$$h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}} \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt &= \frac{1 - e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} = e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} \frac{2j \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{j\omega} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} \cdot \text{Sa} \frac{\omega}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega) \cdot H_2(\omega)$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} \cdot \text{Sa}^2 \frac{\omega}{2}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 非周期 } x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{x}(\Omega), h[n] \rightarrow H(\Omega) \quad \tilde{x}(\Omega) H(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}^{-1}} y[n]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 周期 } \tilde{x}[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFS}} \tilde{x}_k \quad h[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} H(\Omega)$$

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \tilde{y}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}_k H(k\Omega_0) e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$$

## §5.5 周期信号和奇异函数的傅里叶变换

例: 求  $\delta(\omega)$  和  $\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l)$  对应的时域函数/序列

$$\uparrow \rightarrow \omega \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ -2\pi \quad 0 \quad 2\pi \end{array} \rightarrow \Omega \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{\delta}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \delta(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \delta(\omega) \Rightarrow \left| \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2\pi \delta(\omega) \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l) \Rightarrow \left| \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l) \right.$$

在频域上引入冲激后, 原来不满足狄利赫里条件的函数/序列也有了  $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$

例2. 求  $\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$  和  $\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi l)$  对应的时域函数/序列

$$\delta(\omega - \omega_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi l) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\Omega_0 n} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$e^{j\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi l)$$

对于一般  $\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \tilde{X} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \right\}$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k \tilde{X} \left\{ e^{jk\omega_0 t} \right\}$$

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

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

$$\tilde{X}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{X}_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{X} \left\{ \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{X}_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \right\} = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{X}_k \tilde{X} \left\{ e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \right\}$$

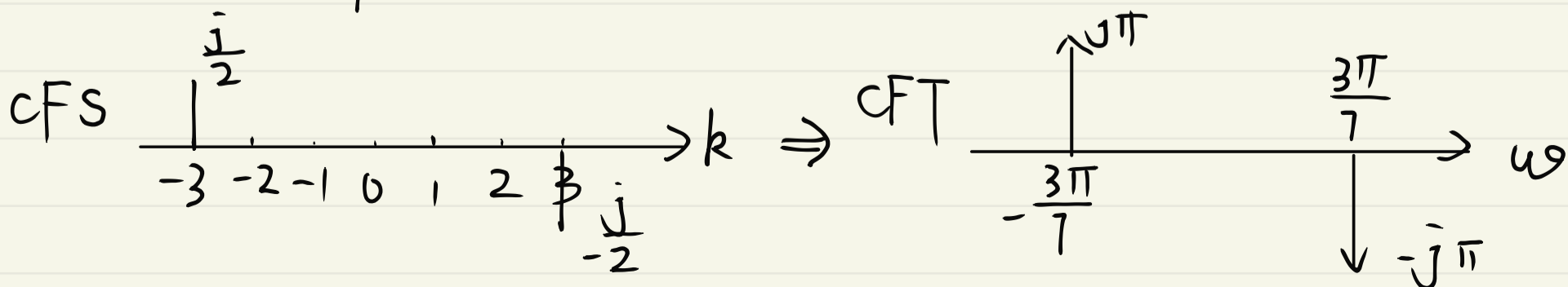
$$= \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{X}_k \cdot 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_0 - 2\pi l)$$

$$= 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{X}_k \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_0)$$

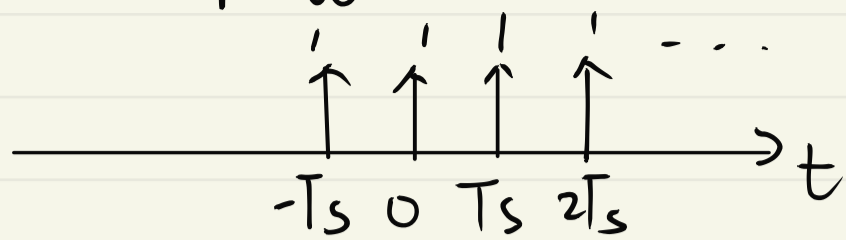
$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} t, \quad \text{求 CFS}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} e^{j \frac{3\pi}{7} t} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j \frac{3\pi}{7} t}$$

假设  $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{7}$



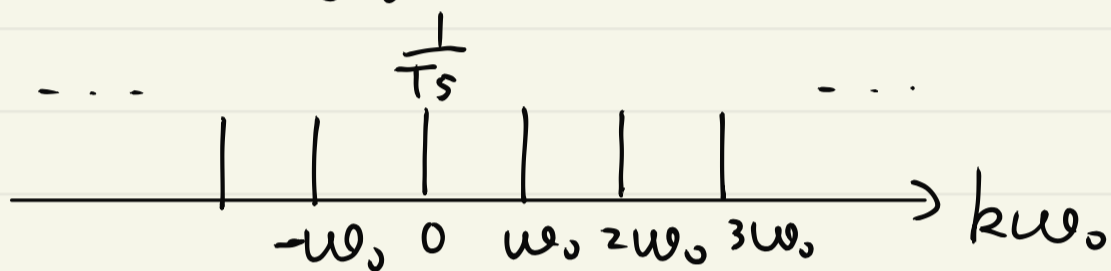
例3. 求  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_s)$  的傅里叶变换



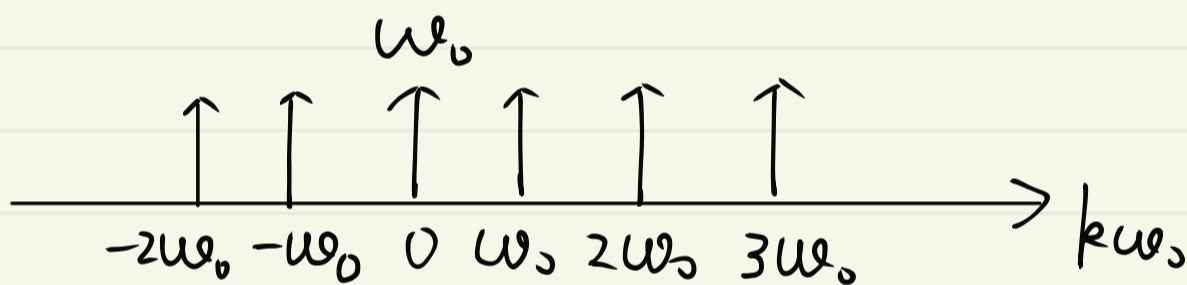
① 求 CFS

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{<T_s>} \delta(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s}$$



② 求 CFT



$$\sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \frac{1}{T_s} \cdot \delta(\omega - l\omega_0) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega_0 \delta(\omega - l\omega_0)$$

## § 5.5.2 奇异函数的傅里叶变换

$$\delta(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t_0) e^{j\omega t} dt = e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\delta[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-n_0] e^{-j\Omega n} = e^{-j\Omega n_0}$$

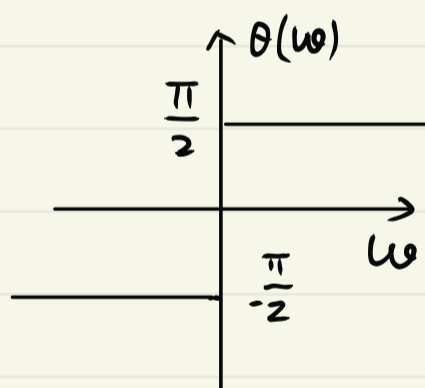
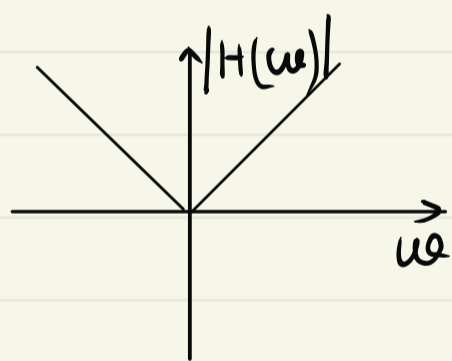
$$H(\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} \quad |H(\omega)| = 1 \quad \theta(\omega) = -\omega t_0$$

## § 5.5.2

### 一. 奇异函数的微分/对偶的

$$\delta'(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{d}{dt} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=0} = j\omega \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=0} = j\omega$$

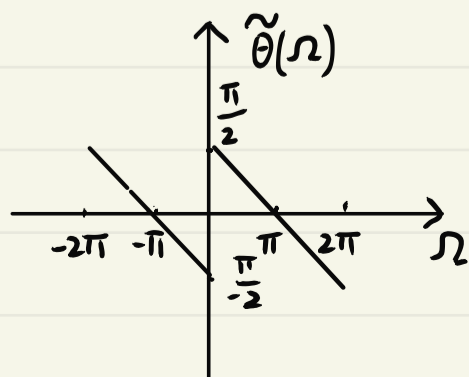
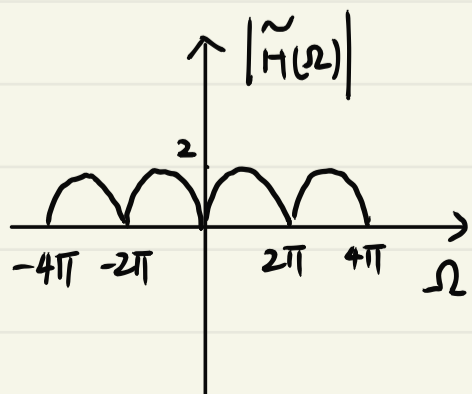
$$\delta[n] - \delta[n-1] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 1 - e^{-j\Omega}$$



高通滤波器

$$1 - e^{-j\Omega} = e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{2}} \left( e^{j\frac{\Omega}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{2}} \right) = 2j \sin\frac{\Omega}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{2}}$$

$$|\tilde{H}(\Omega)| = \left| 2 \sin\frac{\Omega}{2} \right| \quad \tilde{\theta}(\Omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Omega}{2} & 0 < \Omega < \pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Omega}{2} & -\pi < \Omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

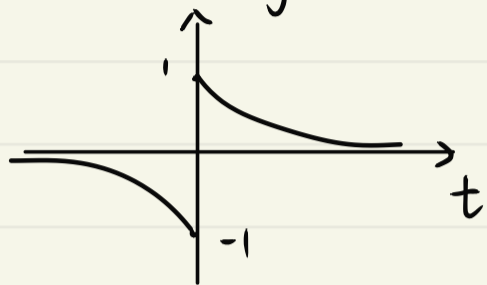


## 二. 单位阶跃函数/序列的傅里叶变换

—  $\boxed{s(t)}$  —  $\boxed{u(t)}$   $\rightarrow$  ①  $\mathcal{F}\{u(t)\} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}\{s(t)\}} = \frac{1}{j\omega}$  (错误的)

$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t) \rightarrow$  符号函数  $\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi \delta(\omega)$

定义:  $e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t)$   $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t) = \text{sgn}(t)$



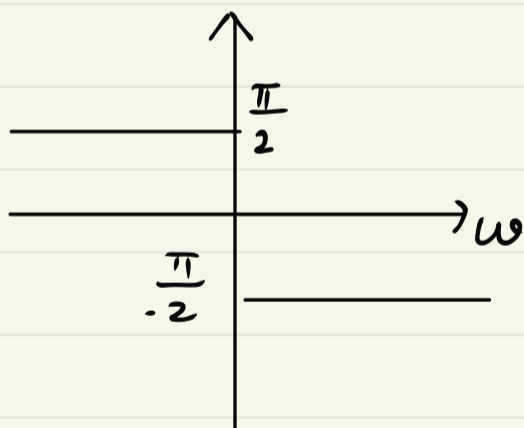
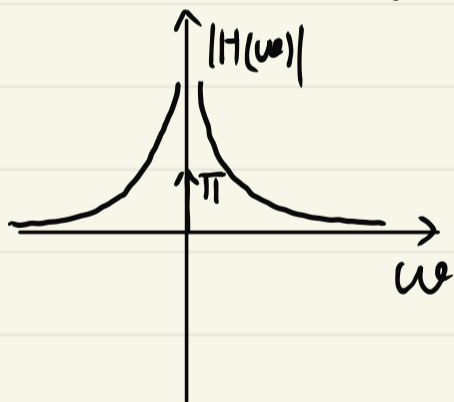
$$e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t) = e^{-at} u(t) - e^{at} u(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{j\omega t} dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+j\omega} - \frac{1}{a-j\omega} = \frac{-2j\omega}{a^2+\omega^2}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2j\omega}{a^2+\omega^2} = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

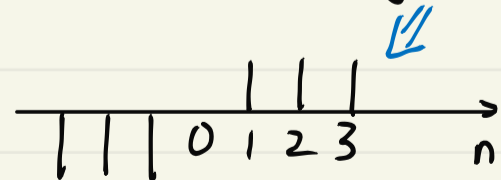
$\Rightarrow u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$

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



低通滤波器

$$u[n] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}[n] + \frac{1}{2} \delta[n] \quad \frac{1}{2} \delta[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l)$$



定义:  $a^{|n|} \text{sgn}[n]$ ,  $0 < a < 1$

$$a^{|n|} \text{sgn}[n] = a^n u[n] - a^{-n} u[-n]$$

$$a^n u[n] - a^{-n} u[-n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n u[n] e^{-j\omega n} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 a^{-n} u[-n] e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - ae^{j\Omega}} - \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}} = \frac{-ae^{j\Omega} + ae^{-j\Omega}}{1 + a^2 - 2a\cos\Omega} = \frac{-2aj\sin\Omega}{1 + a^2 - 2a\cos\Omega}$$

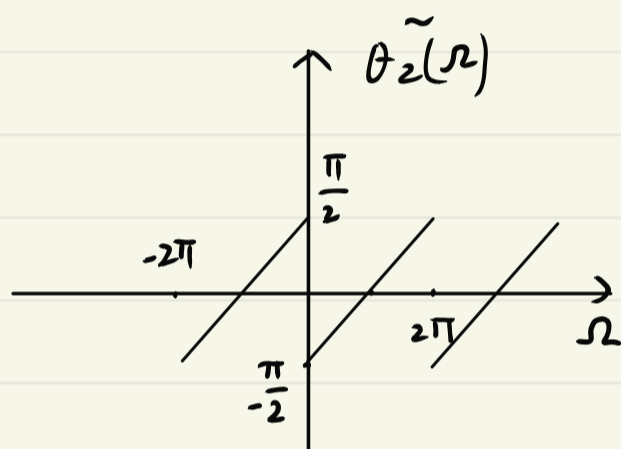
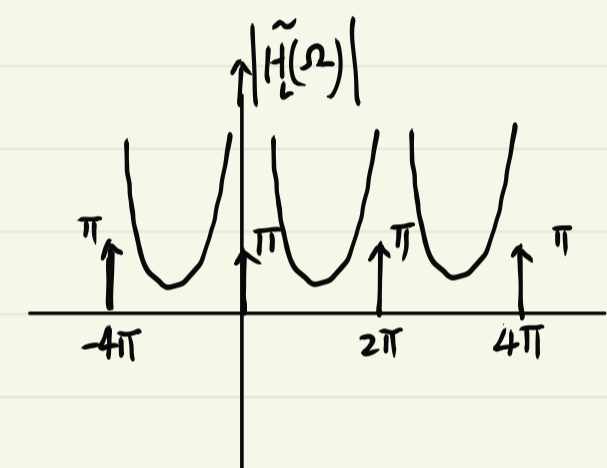
$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} a^{|n|} \operatorname{sgn}[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{-j\sin\Omega}{1 - \cos\Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{j\sin\Omega}{1 - \cos\Omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{j\sin\Omega}{1 - \cos\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \cos\Omega - j\sin\Omega}{1 - \cos\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - e^{j\Omega}}{1 - \cos\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 - e^{j\Omega})(1 - e^{-j\Omega})}{(1 - \cos\Omega)(1 - e^{j\Omega})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 - 2\cos\Omega}{(1 - \cos\Omega)(1 - e^{j\Omega})} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\Omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l) + \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\Omega}}$$



## § 5.6 有限长序列的频域表示法. 离散傅里叶变换 (DFT)

对于  $M$  点的有限长序列  $x[n]$ ,  $n=0, 1, \dots, M-1$

其 DFT:  $X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x[n] e^{j\Omega n}$

对  $X(\Omega)$  在  $[0, 2\pi)$  区间平均取  $M$  份  $X(\Omega)$  就是其 DFT

定义  $\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{M}$   $X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x[n] e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$ ,  $k=0, 1, \dots, M-1$

把  $x[n]$  以  $M$  为周期进行周期延拓  $\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n - lM]$

$F_k = \text{DFS}\{\tilde{x}[n]\} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x[n] e^{-jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{M} X_k$

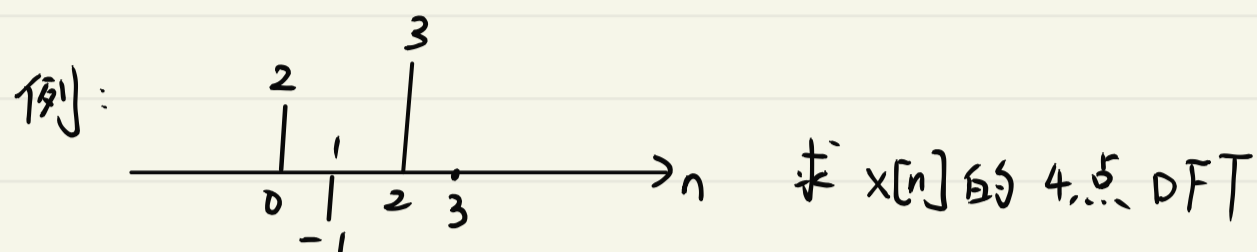
$\tilde{x}[n] = \text{IDFS}\{F_k\} = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} F_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$

对比 DFT

$$\tilde{X}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{X}_k \cdot e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$$

$$\tilde{X}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk\Omega_0 n}$$

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \\ X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x[n] e^{-jk\Omega_0 n} \end{cases} \quad \text{DFT} \quad \Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{M}$$



$$\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$X_0 = x[0] + x[1] + x[2] + x[3] = 2 - 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$X_1 = 2 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + 3 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2} = -1 + j$$

$$X_2 = 2 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2} + 3 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 2 + 1 + 3 = 6$$

$$X_3 = 2 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3} + 3 e^{j\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 2 - j - 3 = -1 - j$$



# § 5.8 双边拉氏变换和z变换

## § 5.8.1 定义

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} \in \operatorname{Roc} \text{ 收敛域}$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n} \quad |z| \in \operatorname{Roc}$$

### 与傅里叶变换的关系

$$\textcircled{1} F(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = F(\omega) \quad j\omega \in \operatorname{Roc}$$

$$F(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\Omega}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] e^{-j\Omega n} = \tilde{F}(\Omega) \quad e^{j\Omega} \in \operatorname{Roc}$$

$$\textcircled{2} F(s) \Big|_{s=\sigma+j\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}\{f(t) e^{-\sigma t}\}$$

$$F(z) \Big|_{z=re^{j\Omega}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] r^{-n} e^{-j\Omega n} = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}\{f[n] r^{-n}\}$$

例1. 求  $e^{-at} u(t)$  和  $-e^{-at} u(-t)$  的z变换

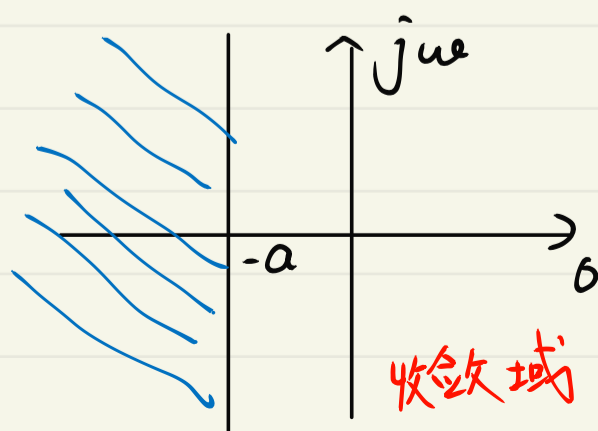
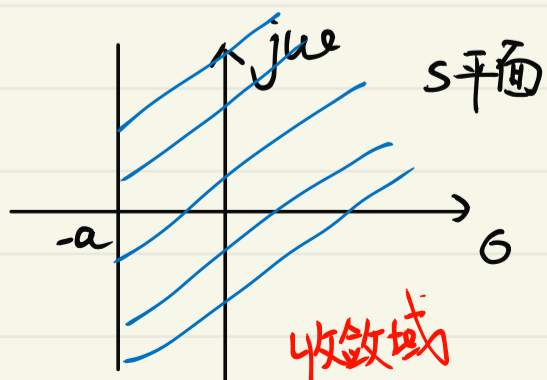
$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{-at} u(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} u(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+s)t} dt = \frac{e^{-(a+s)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}}{-(a+s)} = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

要求  $\operatorname{Re}\{a+s\} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$

$$\mathcal{L}\{-e^{-at} u(-t)\} = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} u(-t) e^{-st} dt = -\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(s+a)t} dt = \frac{e^{-(s+a)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0}{s+a} = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

要求  $\operatorname{Re}\{a+s\} < 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$

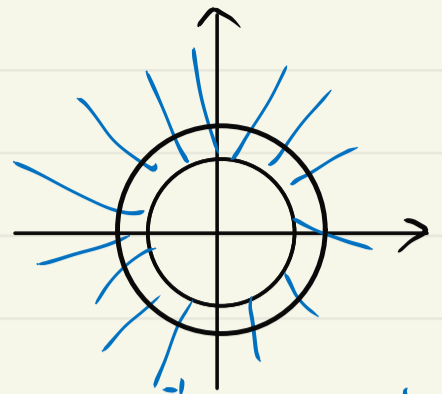
↑  
像函数



例2. 求  $a^n u[n]$  和  $-a^n u[-n-1]$  的 z 变换

$$Z\{a^n u[n]\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$$

要求  $|az^{-1}| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > |a|$



$$Z\{-a^n u[-n-1]\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} -a^n z^{-n} = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a^{-m} z^m = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a^{-1}z)^m = \frac{-a^{-1}z}{1-a^{-1}z} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$$

要求  $|a^{-1}z| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| < |a|$

## §5.8.2 双边 z 氏和 z 变换的零极点

### 一. 像函数的零极点分布

零点  $\lim_{s \rightarrow z_i} F(s) = 0$        $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_i} F(z) = 0$        $z_i$  称为像函数的零点.

极点  $\lim_{s \rightarrow p_i} F(s) = \infty$        $\lim_{z \rightarrow p_i} F(z) = \infty$        $p_i$  称为像函数的极点.

阶数:  $\lim_{s \rightarrow z_i} \frac{d^k}{ds^k} F(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & k < M \\ \neq 0 & k = M \end{cases}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_i} \frac{d^k}{dz^k} F(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & k < M \\ \neq 0 & k = M \end{cases}$  称为 M 阶零点.

$\lim_{s \rightarrow p_i} (s-p_i)^k F(s) = \begin{cases} \infty & k < N \\ \neq \infty & k = N \end{cases}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow p_i} (z-p_i)^k F(z) = \begin{cases} \infty & k < N \\ \neq \infty & k = N \end{cases}$  称为 N 阶极点.

例: 
$$F(s) = \frac{s(s+\frac{3}{2})^2}{(s+1)^3(s+2)^2(s+3)}$$

## 二 有理像函数的零极点分布

$$F(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} \cdot R_f \text{ (收敛域)} \quad F(z) = \frac{P(z^{-1})}{Q(z^{-1})} \cdot R_f \quad \text{分母都是有理多项式}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-2})}{(1 + \frac{1}{9}z^{-1})^2(1 - \frac{1}{8}z^{-2})}$$

性质:

① 孤立性

② 平衡性: 零点数 = 极点数

$$F(s) = \frac{s(s+\frac{3}{2})^2}{(s+1)^3(s+2)^2(s+3)}$$

00点是3阶零点

③ 充分性:

$$F(s) = F_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (s - z_i)^{p_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^N (s - p_i)^{b_i}}, R_f$$

$$F(z) = F_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (1 - z_i z^{-1})^{p_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^N (1 - p_i z^{-1})^{b_i}}, R_f$$

$\{F_0, z_i, p_i, b_i, R_f\}$  若确定, 则原来的时域也是确定的

## § 5.8.3 双边L氏和z变换的收敛域

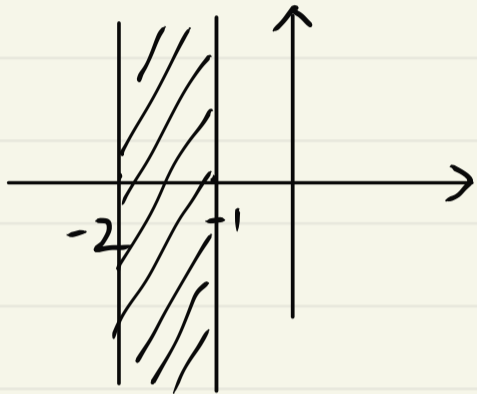
所谓收敛域就是满足  $F(s) \neq \infty$ ,  $F(z) \neq \infty$  的  $s$  或  $z$  的取值区间

## 一、收敛域的形状

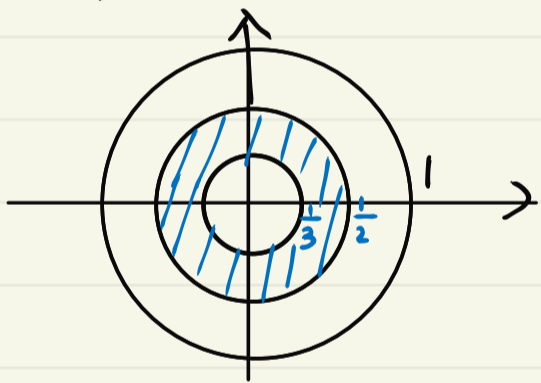
对于双边  $z$  变换而言, 其收敛域是平行于虚轴的单连通条状区域

对于  $z$  变换而言, 其收敛域是以原点为圆心的单个圆环状区域

例:  $e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{-t}u(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1} \quad -2 < \text{Re}\{s\} < -1$



$-(\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1] + (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$   
 $\frac{1}{3} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$



## 二、收敛域不包含极点且以极点作为边界

## 三、对于有限持续期的有界函数其收敛域至少是有限 $s$ 平面或 $0 < |z| < \infty$

不包含  $\infty$  点的  $s, z$  平面  $\Rightarrow$  有限  $s/z$  平面

$z\{f[n]\} = \sum_{n=N_1}^{N_2} f[n] z^{-n}$

(1)  $N_1 > 0 \quad 0 < |z| \leq \infty$

(2)  $N_2 < 0 \quad 0 \leq |z| < \infty$

(3)  $0 < N_1 < N_2 \quad 0 < |z| < \infty$

#### 四. 右边函数/序列的 $\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{Z}$ 变换的收敛域

对于  $\mathcal{L}$  氏变换, 是最右边极点的右边区域

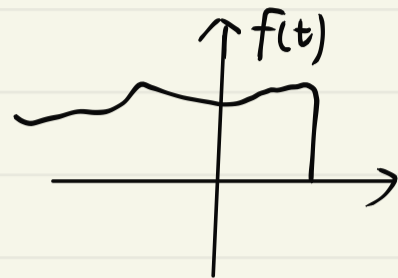
对于  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换, 是最外面极点的外面区域



#### 五. 左边函数/序列的 $\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{Z}$ 变换的收敛域

对于  $\mathcal{L}$  氏变换, 是最左边极点的左边区域

对于  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换, 是最里面极点的里面区域



$F(s)|_{s=j\omega} = F(\omega) \Rightarrow$  如果收敛域包含虚轴, 有严格意义的 CFT

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$e^{-t}u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -1 \text{ 有 CFT}$$

$F(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \tilde{F}(\omega) \Rightarrow$  如果收敛域包含单位圆, 有严格意义的 DTFT

$$a^n u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$|a| < 1$  时  $\Rightarrow$  极点在单位圆内, 有严格意义的 DTFT

$$u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1 \quad \text{无 DTFT}$$

$u[n]$  只有广义的  $\mathcal{Z}$

#### 六. 对于双边函数/序列

$\mathcal{L}$  氏变换的收敛域是条状区域

$\mathcal{Z}$  变换的收敛域是圆环状

## § 5.8.4 反拉/z 变换

- 公式 (很少用公式法求反变换)

$$F(s) \Big|_{s=\sigma+j\omega} \approx \{ f(t) e^{-\sigma t} \}$$

$$F(z) \Big|_{z=re^{j\Omega}} \approx \{ f[n] r^{-n} \}$$

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

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

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds \quad \begin{matrix} \Downarrow \\ s = \sigma+j\omega \\ s \in R_f \end{matrix}$$

$$f[n] r^{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} F(re^{j\Omega}) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

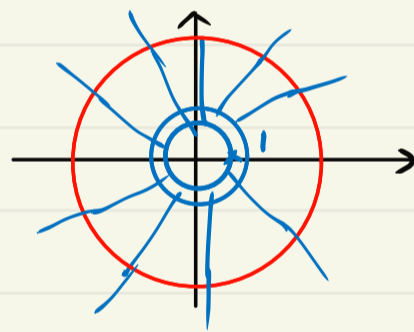
$$\text{令 } z = re^{j\Omega}$$

$$dz = jre^{j\Omega} d\Omega \quad d\Omega = \frac{1}{jz} dz$$

$$f[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} F(re^{j\Omega}) (re^{j\Omega})^n d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint F(z) z^{n-1} dz \quad r \in R_{oc}$$

在圆周上积分



## 二. 部分分式展开法求反变量

$$F(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{A_i}{s-p_i}, R_i \right\}$$

$$R_f = R_1 \cap R_2 \cdots \cap R_N$$

$$F(z) = \frac{P(z^{-1})}{Q(z^{-1})} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \frac{B_i}{1-p_i z^{-1}}, R_i \right\}$$

$$R_f = R_1 \cap R_2 \cdots \cap R_N$$

例: 求  $F(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)}$  .  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$ , 对应的时间函数

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{Re}\{s\} > -1 \cap \text{Re}\{s\} > -2 \Rightarrow \text{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

$$f(t) = e^{-t} u(t) + e^{-2t} u(t)$$

例: 求  $F(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}$   $\frac{1}{2} > |z| > \frac{1}{3}$ , 求  $f[n]$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$  或  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$        $|z| > \frac{1}{3}$  或  $|z| < \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\Downarrow$        $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$        $|z| > \frac{1}{3}$

$$f(z) = -\frac{3}{5}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1] + \frac{2}{5}(-\frac{1}{3})^n u[n]$$

### 三. 幂级数展开法求反z变换

如果  $F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n}$   $|z| > r_0$  或  $F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} f[n] z^{-n}$   $|z| < r_0$

那么  $f[n]$  就是原序列

例3: 求  $\ln(1 + az^{-1})$   $|z| > |a|$  对应的原序列

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n}, |x| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{采用泰勒级数展开}$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (az^{-1})^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} a^n}{n} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} a^n}{n} \cdot u[n-1] \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\therefore f[n] = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} a^n}{n} u[n-1]$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{z} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] \cdot z^{-n}$$

### 采用长除法

例: 求  $F(z) = \frac{z}{z^{-1} - az^{-2}}$   $|z| > |a|$ , 求原序列  $f[n]$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^2 + az + a^2 + a^3 z^{-1} \\ z^{-1} - az^{-2} \overline{) z} \\ \underline{z - a} \\ a \\ \underline{a - a^2 z^{-1}} \\ a^2 z^{-1} \\ \underline{a^2 z^{-1} - a^3 z^{-2}} \\ a^3 z^{-2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[n] z^{-n} \\ f[-k] &= 0, k \leq -3 \\ f[-2] &= 1 \\ f[-1] &= a \\ f[0] &= a^2 \\ f[1] &= a^3 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

## § 5.9 信号的复频谱及 LTI 系统的系统函数

### 一. 信号的复频谱

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} x(s) e^{st} ds = \int_{\sigma-j\omega}^{\sigma+j\omega} \frac{x(s) ds}{2\pi j} e^{st} \quad s \in R_{oc}$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint x(z) z^{n-1} dz = \oint \frac{x(z) z^{-1} dz}{2\pi j} \cdot z^n \quad |z| \in R_{oc}$$

$x(s)$ 、 $x(z)$  可以认为是信号的复频谱

### 二. LTI 系统的系统函数

$$e^{s_0 t} \xrightarrow{h(t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{s_0(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{s_0 t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s_0 \tau} d\tau = H(s_0) e^{s_0 t}$$

特征函数

其中  $H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau \leftarrow$  系统函数

$$z_0^n \xrightarrow{h[n]} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z_0^{n-k} = z_0^n \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] \cdot z_0^{-k} = H(z_0) z_0^n$$

其中  $H(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{-k} \leftarrow$  系统函数

### 三. 信号输入 LTI 系统

$$\int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} \frac{x(s) ds}{2\pi j} e^{st} \xrightarrow{h(t)} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} \frac{x(s) ds}{2\pi j} H(s) e^{st}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} x(s) H(s) e^{st} ds$$

定义  $Y(s) = X(s) H(s)$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \longrightarrow Y(s) = X(s) \cdot H(s)$$

$$\oint \frac{x(z) z^{-1}}{2\pi j} dz \cdot z^n \xrightarrow{h[n]} \oint \frac{x(z) z^{-1}}{2\pi j} H(z) \cdot z^n = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint x(z) H(z) z^{n-1} dz$$



$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{z} Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z)$$

补充: LTI 系统零点与系统可逆性关系

$$h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} H(s)$$

$$h_I(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} H_I(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_I(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)}$$

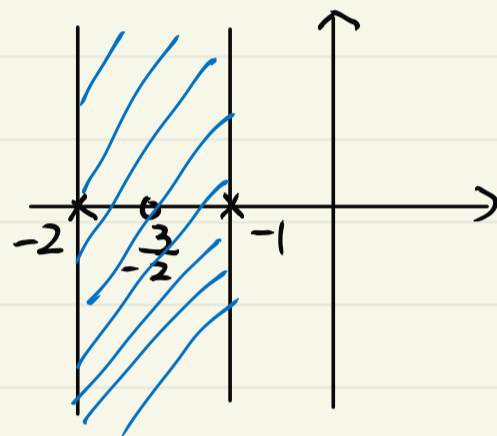
不一定

$$H(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \quad -2 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -1$$

$$e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \xrightarrow{H(s)} H(s) \Big|_{s=-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = 0$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{H(s)} 0$$

不可逆的



收敛域中没有零点才是可逆的

对于 LTI 系统而言, 一定要收敛域中没有零点, 系统才是可逆的

$$H(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-t} u(t) + e^{-2t} u(t)$$

# 第六章 变换的性质及其揭示的时域和变换域的关系

目的: ① 加快运算 ② 理解背后的物理含义

脉络: ① 卷积性质 ② 对偶、对称性质

小的计算公式: 对于 CFT,  $F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) \cdot d\omega$$

对于 DTFT  $\tilde{F}(0) = \tilde{F}(2k\pi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n]$

$$\tilde{F}[(2k+1)\pi] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] \cdot (-1)^n$$

## §6.2 线性性质

一.  $\mathcal{L}$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换

如果  $f_1(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F_1(s) \quad R_1$      $f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F_2(s) \quad R_2$

$\alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \alpha F_1(s) + \beta F_2(s) \quad R_{oc} \supset R_1 \cap R_2$

对于  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换

如果  $f_1[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F_1(z), R_1$      $f_2[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F_2(z), R_2$

$\alpha f_1[n] + \beta f_2[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \alpha F_1(z) + \beta F_2(z) \quad R_{oc} \supset R_1 \cap R_2$

对于收敛域:

① 如果像函数出现零极点相消, 收敛域扩大

② 如果  $R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset$ , 则不存在  $\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{Z}$  变换

③ 既  $R_1 \cap R_2 \neq \emptyset$ , 又无零极点相消,  $R_{oc} = R_1 \cap R_2$

二. 对于 CFT, DTFT 而言

如果  $f_1(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_1(\omega)$

$f_1[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_1(\tilde{\Omega})$

$f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_2(\omega)$

$f_2[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_2(\tilde{\Omega})$

则:  $\alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \alpha F_1(\omega) + \beta F_2(\omega)$

$\alpha f_1[n] + \beta f_2[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \alpha \tilde{F}_1(\tilde{\Omega}) + \beta \tilde{F}_2(\tilde{\Omega})$

\*\*\*

例1: 求  $\cos \omega_0 t$ ,  $\sin \omega_0 t$ ,  $\cos \Omega_0 n$ ,  $\sin \Omega_0 n$  的  $\tilde{F}$  变换

周期函数, 无  $Z$  变换, 只有  $\tilde{F}$

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

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

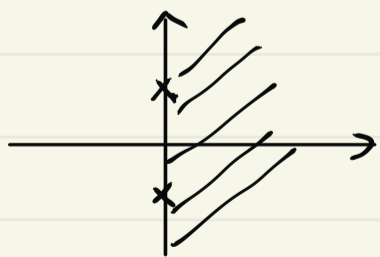
$= \frac{j}{2} [e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}] \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} j\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) - j\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

$\cos \Omega_0 n = \frac{1}{2} [e^{j\Omega_0 n} + e^{-j\Omega_0 n}] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) + \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) \}$

$\sin \Omega_0 n = \frac{j}{2} e^{-j\Omega_0 n} - \frac{j}{2} e^{j\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} j\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) \}$

例2: 求  $\cos \omega_0 t u(t)$ ,  $\sin \omega_0 t u(t)$ ,  $\cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n]$ ,  $\sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n]$

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



$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$

$= \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$

$\sin \omega_0 t u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{j}{2} \mathcal{L} \{ e^{-j\omega_0 t} u(t) \} - \frac{j}{2} \mathcal{L} \{ e^{j\omega_0 t} u(t) \} = \frac{j}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} - \frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} \right]$

$= \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$

$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$

$$\cos \Omega_0 n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2} z \{ e^{j\Omega_0 n} u[n] \} + \frac{1}{2} z \{ e^{-j\Omega_0 n} u[n] \} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\sin \Omega_0 n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{\sin \Omega_0 z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad |z| > 1$$

## § 6.3 卷积性质

### 时域卷积性质

#### 一. $\mathcal{L}/z$ 变换

如果  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X(s), R_x$        $h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} H(s), R_h$

则  $x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X(s) \cdot H(s)$        $Roc \supset R_x \cap R_h$

如果  $x[n] \xrightarrow{z} X(z), R_x$        $h[n] \xrightarrow{z} H(z), R_h$

则  $x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{z} X(z) \cdot H(z)$  ,  $Roc \supset R_x \cap R_h$

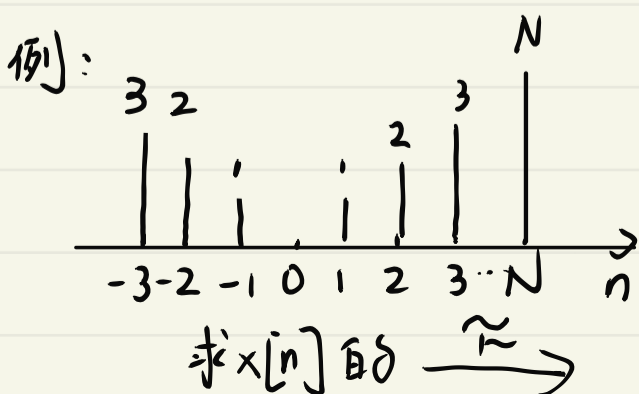
#### 二. CFT/DTFT 变换

如果:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} X(\omega)$        $h(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} H(\omega)$

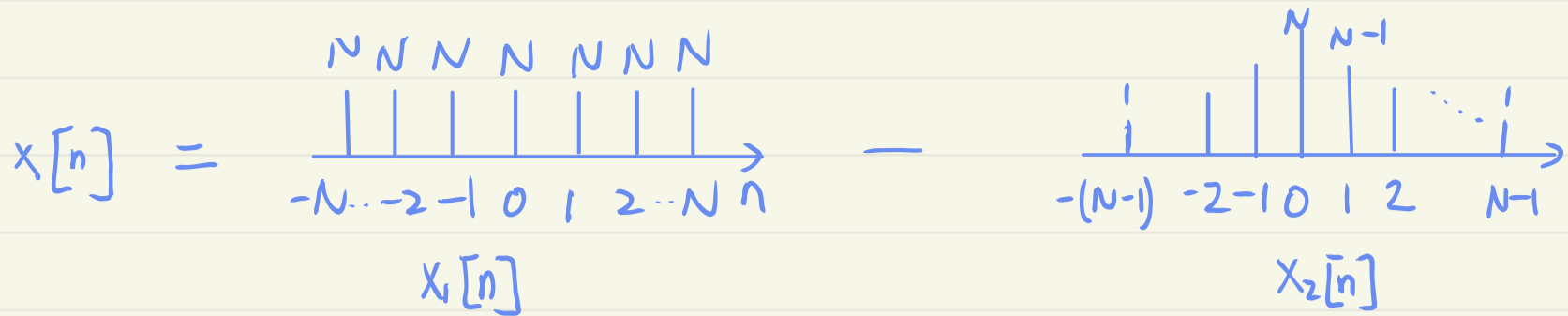
则:  $x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$

如果:  $x[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} \tilde{X}(\Omega)$        $h[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} \tilde{H}(\Omega)$

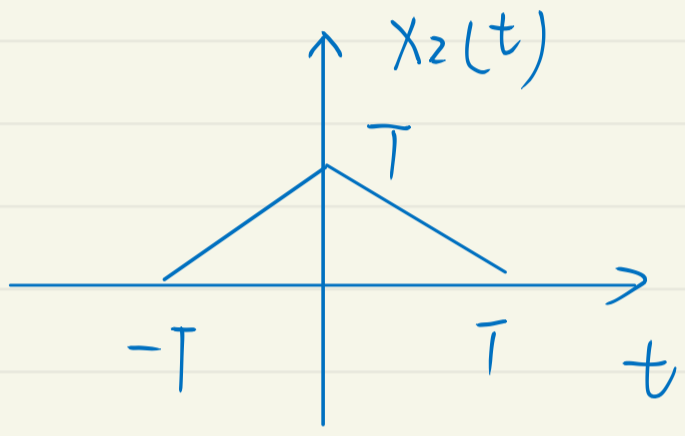
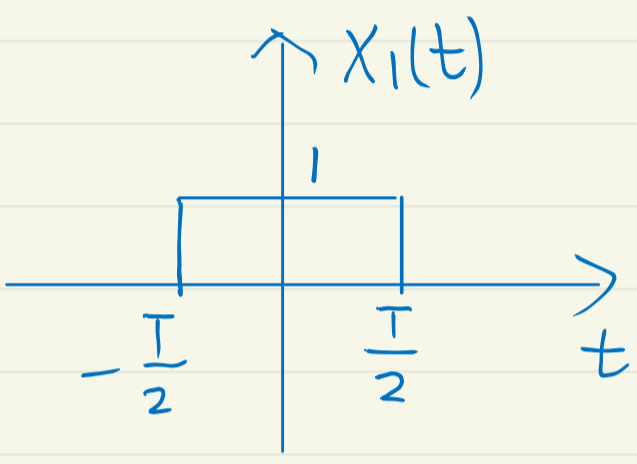
则  $x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} \tilde{X}(\Omega) \cdot \tilde{H}(\Omega)$



$$x[n] = \begin{cases} |n| & |n| < N \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$



$x_1[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(2N+1)\Omega}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{\Omega}{2}}$



$X_1(t) * X_1(t) = X_2(t)$

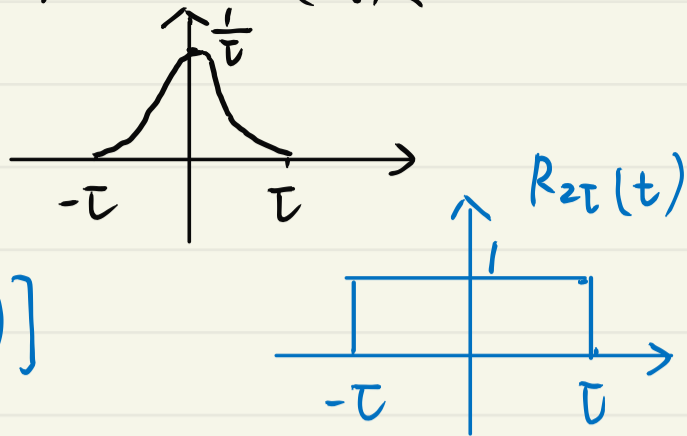
要求  $X_2(t)$  的  $\mathcal{F}$  或  $\mathcal{L}$

先求  $X_1(t)$  的  $\mathcal{F}$  或  $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow X_1(\omega)$

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



例:  $x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\tau} [1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} t] & |t| < \tau \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$  求其FT变换



$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\tau} [1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} t] [u(t+\tau) - u(t-\tau)]$$

$$R_{2\tau}(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} 2\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau)$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\tau} [1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} t] &\xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \frac{1}{2\tau} \tilde{F} \{ 1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{\tau} t \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\tau} \tilde{F} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{\tau} t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{\tau} t} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{F} \{ x(t) \} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau) * \frac{1}{2\tau} \left[ 2\pi\delta(\omega) + \pi\delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}) + \pi\delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}) \right]$$

## § 6.4 时移和频移性质

### § 6.4.1 时移性质

#### 一. L氏变换和Z变换

$$\text{如果 } f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) \cdot R_f$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z) \cdot R_f$$

$$\text{则 } f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} e^{-st_0} F(s) \cdot R_{oc} = R_f$$

$$f[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-n_0} F(z) \cdot R_{oc} = R_f$$

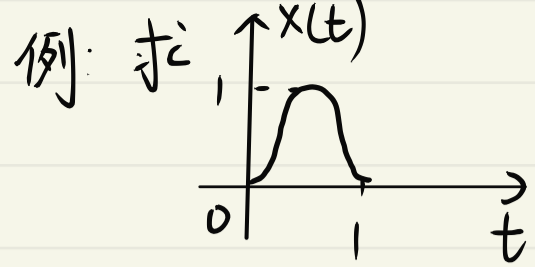
#### 二. CFT / DTFT 的时移性质

$$\text{如果 } f(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F(\omega)$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$$

$$\text{则 } f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} e^{j\omega t_0} F(\omega)$$

$$f[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} e^{j\Omega n_0} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$$



$$X(t) = \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-1)] \quad \text{求 } X(t) \text{ 的 } \mathcal{L} \text{ 变换}$$

$$X(t) = \sin \pi t \cdot u(t) + \sin \pi (t-1) \cdot u(t-1)$$

$$\sin \pi t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$X(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} + \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \cdot e^{-s} = \frac{\pi(1+e^{-s})}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\frac{\pi(1+e^{-s})}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$s = (2k+1)j\pi$  为零点

只有  $s = \pm j\pi$  2个极点

非有理像函数零点个数  $\neq$  极点个数

例 6.7 (8)  $X(s) = \frac{e^s}{s(1-e^{-s})}$  要翻到分子上  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$ , 求反变换

$$\frac{1}{1-a} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k, \quad |a| < 1$$

$$X(s) = \frac{e^s}{s} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-sk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} e^{-sk} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{s} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} u(t)$$

$$\frac{e^{-ks}}{s} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} u(t-k)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s} \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} e^{-sk} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} u(t-k)$$

例 6.7 (9)  $\frac{1}{z(1-z^{-N})}, |z| > 1$  求反变换

$$= z^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-kN}$$

$$z^{-1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} \delta[n-1]$$

$$\therefore z^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-kN} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[n - (kN+1)]$$

$$z^{-(kN+1)} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} \delta[n - (kN+1)]$$



# §6.4.2 频移性质和复频移性质

## 一. 频移性质

如果:  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F(\omega)$        $f[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$

则  $e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F(\omega - \omega_0)$        $e^{j\Omega_0 n} f[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega - \Omega_0)$

## 二. 复频域

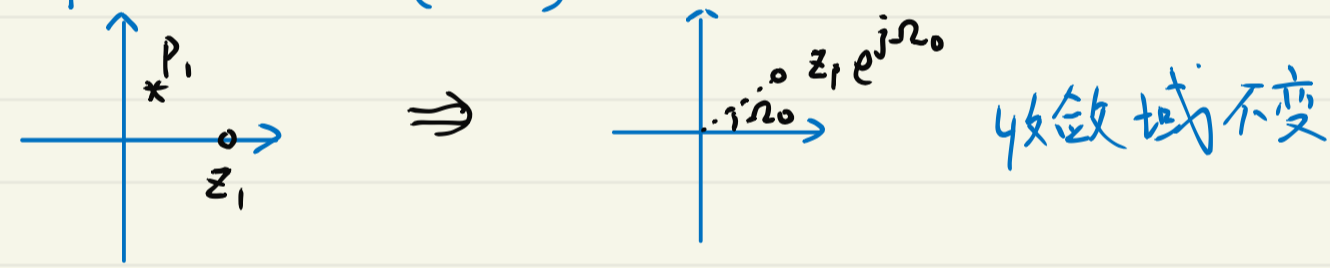
如果:  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$ ,  $R_f: \sigma_1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < \sigma_2$        $f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z)$ ,  $R_f = r_1 < |z| < r_2$

则  $e^{s_0 t} f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s - s_0)$        $R_{oc} = R_f + \text{Re}\{s_0\}$        $z_i \Rightarrow z_i + s_0$       零极点的变换  
 $P_i \Rightarrow P_i + s_0$

$z_0^n f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$        $R_{oc} = R_f \cdot |z_0|$        $z_i \Rightarrow z_i z_0$   
 $P_i \Rightarrow P_i z_0$

证明. 直接套  $\mathcal{L}$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换的公式

① 如果  $z_0 = e^{j\Omega_0}$  ( $\Omega_0 > 0$ )



② 如果  $z_0 = r$  ( $r > 1$ )  
 收敛域会伸缩

例1. 求  $e^{-at} \cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$ ,  $e^{-at} \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$  的  $\mathcal{L}$  变换

$a^n \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n]$ ,  $a^n \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n]$  的  $\mathcal{Z}$  变换

$\cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$        $e^{-at} \cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_0^2}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$

$\sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$        $e^{-at} \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\omega_0}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_0^2}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$

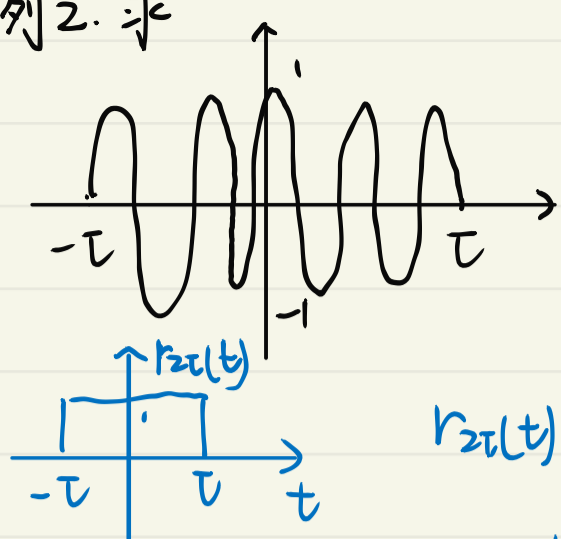
$\cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1 - \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$        $|z| > 1$        $a^n \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1 - \cos \Omega_0 (\frac{z}{a})^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 (\frac{z}{a})^{-1} + (\frac{z}{a})^{-2}}$        $|z| > |a|$

$\sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{\sin \Omega_0 z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$        $|z| > 1$        $a^n \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{\sin \Omega_0 (\frac{z}{a})^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega_0 (\frac{z}{a})^{-1} + (\frac{z}{a})^{-2}}$        $|z| > |a|$

例2. 求

$$x(t) = r_{2\tau}(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t, \text{ 求 } x(t) \text{ 的 CFT}$$

频谱搬移



$$r_{2\tau}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\tau \text{Sa}(\omega\tau)$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F} \{ e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \}$$

再者卷

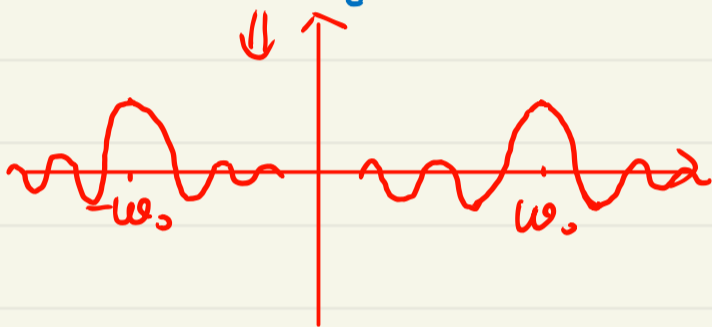


或

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

$$\text{再用 } e^{j\omega_0 t} \cdot f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tau \text{Sa}[(\omega - \omega_0)\tau] + \tau \text{Sa}[(\omega + \omega_0)\tau]$$



## § 6.5 时域的微分/积分, 差分/累加 变换域的微分/积分性质

### § 6.5.1 时域的微分/积分, 差分/累加

#### 一. 微分/差分性质

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

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\Omega)$$

$$\text{则 } f'(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega \cdot F(\omega)$$

$$\Delta f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} (1 - e^{j\Omega}) F(\Omega)$$

$$\text{如果 } f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) \quad R_F$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z) \quad R_F$$

$$\text{则 } f'(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} s \cdot F(s) \quad R_{oc} \supset R_F$$

$$\Delta f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} (1 - z^{-1}) F(z) \quad R_{oc} \supset R_F$$

## 二. 积分/累加性质

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

如果  $f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$

则  $\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0) \delta(\omega)$      $\sum_{k=-\infty}^n f[k] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\tilde{F}(\Omega)}{1-e^{j\Omega}} + \pi \tilde{F}(0) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega-2\pi l)$

如果  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$ .  $R_F$

$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z)$ .  $R_F$

则:  $\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{F(s)}{s}$ .  $R_{oc} \supset \{R_F \cap \text{Re}\{s\} > -1\}$

$\sum_{k=-\infty}^n f[k] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{F(z)}{1-z^{-1}}$      $R_{oc} \supset \{R_F \cap |z| > 1\}$

例: 求  $x(t) = \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-1)]$ , 求  $x(t)$  的  $\mathcal{L}$  变换

① 可直接  $\sin \pi t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2}$  再时移

② 此处用微分性质解

$$x'(t) = \pi \cos \pi t [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$x''(t) = -\pi^2 \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-1)] + \pi [\delta(t) + \delta(t-1)]$$

$$x''(t) = -\pi^2 x(t) + \pi [\delta(t) + \delta(t-1)]$$

$$s^2 X(s) = -\pi^2 X(s) + \pi [1 + e^{-s}]$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{\pi(1+e^{-s})}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

# - 微分性质

如果:  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) \cdot R_f$

$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z) \cdot R_f$

则:  $-t f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{dF(s)}{ds} \quad R_{oc} = R_f$

$-n f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z \frac{dF(z)}{dz} \cdot R_{oc} = R_f$

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

$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$

则:  $-j t f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega}$

$-j^n f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d\tilde{F}(\Omega)}{d\Omega}$

例: 求  $\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$ ,  $\text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$ , 求其原函数

$\frac{1}{(1+az^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > |a|$ , 求其原序列

$\frac{1}{s+a} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} e^{-at} \cdot u(t) \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$

$\frac{1}{1+az^{-1}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} (-a)^n u[n] \quad |z| > |a|$

$-\frac{1}{(s+a)^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} -t \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$

$z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{1}{1+az^{-1}} \right) = \frac{az^{-1}}{(1+az^{-1})^2}$

$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} t \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$

$\therefore \frac{az^{-1}}{(1+az^{-1})^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} -n \cdot (-a)^n u[n]$

$\therefore \frac{z^{-1}}{(1+az^{-1})^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} n \cdot (-a)^{n-1} u[n]$

再用时移  $f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z)$

$f[n-1] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-1} F(z)$

$\therefore \frac{1}{(1+az^{-1})^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} (n+1)(-a)^n \cdot u[n+1]$

## 二. 积分性质

如果  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\sim} F(\omega)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(t)}{j\omega} + \pi f(0)\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\sim} \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(\sigma) d\sigma$$

$f[n] \xrightarrow{\sim} F(\Omega)$

$$\frac{f[n]}{-jn} \xrightarrow{\sim} \int_{-\infty}^{\Omega} \tilde{F}(\sigma) d\sigma$$

要求  $\int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{F}(\sigma) d\sigma = 0$

如果  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) \quad \text{Re } s$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(t)}{-t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \int_{-\infty}^s F(v) dv$$

$f[n] \xrightarrow{z} F(z) \quad \text{Re } f$

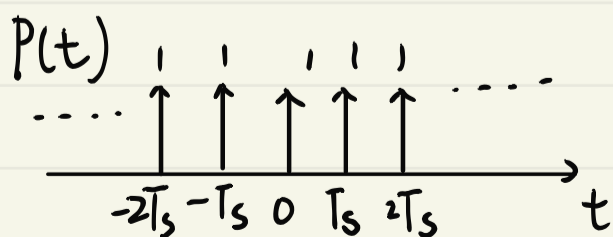
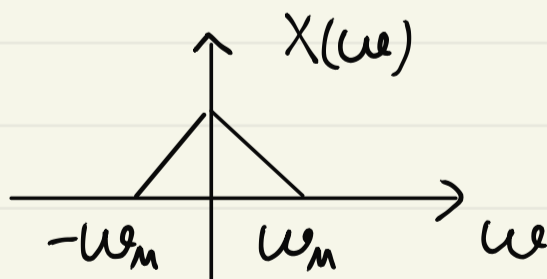
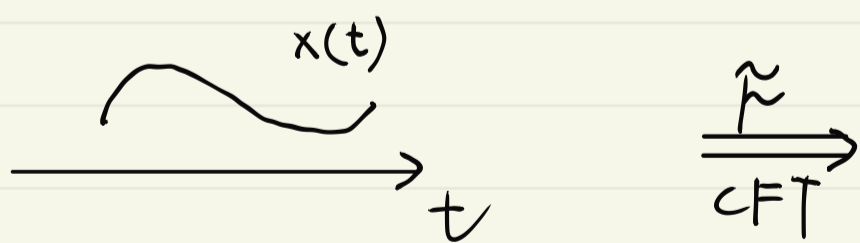
$$\frac{f[n]}{-n} \xrightarrow{z} \int_{-\infty}^z v^{-1} F(v) dv$$

## § 6.6 抽样定理

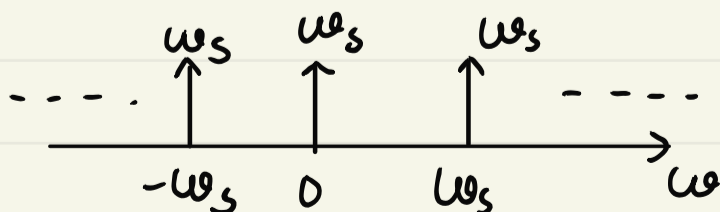
对于一个带限于  $\omega_m$  的基带信号  $x(t)$ ,  $X(\omega) = 0, |\omega| > \omega_m$ .

如果我们用  $p(t) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - lT_s)$  的信号乘  $x_p(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t)$ ,

当  $T_s < \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}$  时,  $x(t)$  可以用  $x_p(t)$  无失真的恢复,  $T_s$  也叫 Nyquist 抽样间隔



$\xrightarrow{\text{CFT}}$

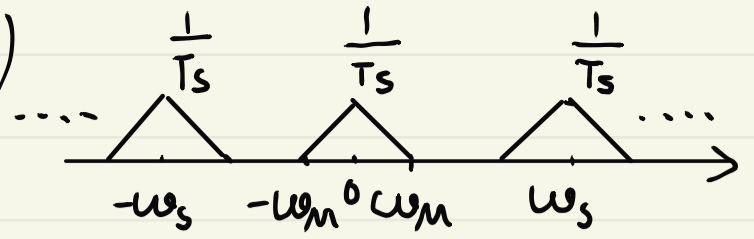


$$p(t) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - lT_s)$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$$

$$\omega_s \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - l\omega_s)$$

$$X_p(t) = X(t) \cdot p(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * P(\omega)$$

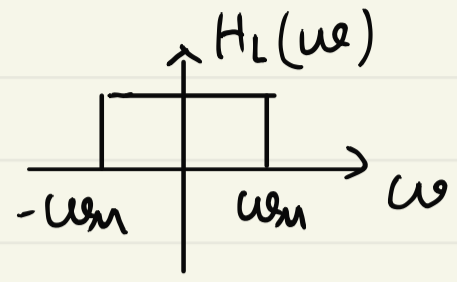


$$\omega_s - \omega_m > \omega_m$$

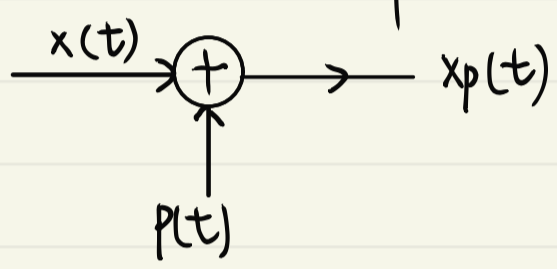
$$\omega_s > 2\omega_m$$

若要从  $X_p(t)$  恢复  $x(t)$

只要在频域上乘以  $H_L(\omega)$



连续时间抽样



二. 欠抽样

$T_s$  太大了,  $T_s > \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}$   $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$  较小, 导致  $\omega_s < 2\omega_m$

会出现频谱混叠, 无法恢复  $x(t)$

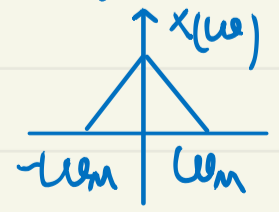
例: 若  $x(t)$  是满足带限于  $\omega_m$  的低通信号, 对于以下信号进行抽样, 为了能够从抽样序列恢复原信号, 请问最大的抽样间隔是多少?

(1)  $y_1(t) = x(t) + x(t-1)$

(2)  $y_2(t) = x^2(t)$

(1)  $Y_1(\omega) = X(\omega) + X(\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega} = X(\omega) [1 + e^{-j\omega}]$ ,  $T_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}$

(2)  $Y_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * X(\omega)$



$X(\omega) * X(\omega)$  带宽为  $-2\omega_m \sim 2\omega_m$

$\therefore T_{2s} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega_m}$

## § 6.7 对称性质

### § 6.7.1 对称性质

一. CFT 和 DTFT 的对称性质

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

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$$

则:  $f(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(-\omega)$

$$f[-n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}(-\Omega)$$

$$f^*(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(-\omega)$$

$$f^*[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}^*(-\Omega)$$

$$f^*(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^*(\omega)$$

$$f^*[-n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}^*(\Omega)$$

二. 拉氏变换和 z 变换的对称性质

如果:

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s), \quad \sigma_1 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < \sigma_2$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F(z), \quad r_1 < |z| < r_2$$

则

$$f(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(-s), \quad -\sigma_2 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -\sigma_1$$

$$f[-n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F\left(\frac{1}{z}\right), \quad \frac{1}{r_2} < |z| < \frac{1}{r_1}$$

$$f^*(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F^*(s^*), \quad \sigma_1 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < \sigma_2$$

$$f^*[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F^*(z^*), \quad r_1 < |z| < r_2$$

$$f^*(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F^*(-s^*), \quad -\sigma_2 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -\sigma_1$$

$$f^*[-n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F^*\left(\frac{1}{z^*}\right), \quad \frac{1}{r_2} < |z| < \frac{1}{r_1}$$

### § 6.7.2 时域对称性质与变换域对称之间的关系

一. 时域上奇偶对称

如果:  $f(t) = \pm f(-t)$

$$f[n] = \pm f[-n]$$

则:  $F(\omega) = \pm F(-\omega)$

$$\tilde{F}(\Omega) = \pm \tilde{F}(-\Omega)$$

$$F(s) = \pm F(-s), \quad -\sigma_0 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < \sigma_0$$

$$F(z) = \pm F\left(\frac{1}{z}\right), \quad \frac{1}{r_0} < |z| < r_0$$

例: 求  $e^{-a|t|}$ ,  $\text{Re}\{a\} > 0$  的拉氏变换.  $a^m$ ,  $0 < |a| < 1$  的 z 变换

$$x(t) = e^{-a|t|} = \underbrace{e^{-at} u(t)}_{x_1(t)} + \underbrace{e^{at} u(-t)}_{x_2(-t)} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+a} + \frac{1}{-s+a} = \frac{2a}{a^2 - s^2}$$

$\text{Re}\{a\} > \text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$

$$x[n] = a^n = a^n \cdot u[n] + a^{-n} u[-n] - \delta[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-az} - 1$$

$$|a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1-a^2}{(1-az^{-1})(1-az)}$$

对于 s 而言,  
 $z_i, -z_i^*$   
 $p_i, -p_i$  是成对出现的

对于 z 变换而言  
 $z_i, \frac{1}{z_i^*}$   
 $p_i, \frac{1}{p_i^*}$  是成对出现的

二. 时域上共轭对称.

如果:  $f(t) = \pm f^*(t)$

则:  $F(\omega) = \pm F^*(-\omega)$

$$F(s) = \pm F^*(s^*)$$

$$f[n] = \pm f^*[n]$$

$$\tilde{F}(\Omega) = \pm F^*(-\Omega)$$

$$F(z) = \pm F^*(z^*)$$

对于 s, z 变换而言, 如果  $z_i$  是零点, 则  $z_i^*$  一定也是零点.

$p_i$  是极点, 则  $p_i^*$  一定也是极点.

也就是说, 对于时域上的实(纯虚)的函数, 其零极点如果是复数的话, 一定是共轭的



### 三. 时域上是实偶及实奇函数

① 对于下而言

时域上是实偶的话, 其频域上也是实偶的

实奇

是纯虚的奇函数

②  $\mathcal{L}$ 变换和 $\mathcal{Z}$ 变换

对于 $\mathcal{L}$ 变换而言,

如果  $z_i$ , 一定  $z_i^*$ ,  $-z_i$ ,  $-z_i^*$  一定也是像函数的零点

$p_i$ , 一定  $p_i^*$ ,  $-p_i$ ,  $-p_i^*$

收敛域一定是  $-0 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 0$



对于 $\mathcal{Z}$ 变换而言,

如果  $z_i$ , 一定  $z_i^*$ ,  $\frac{1}{z_i}$ ,  $\frac{1}{z_i^*}$  一定也是... 零点

$p_i$ ,  $p_i^*$ ,  $\frac{1}{p_i}$ ,  $\frac{1}{p_i^*}$  极点

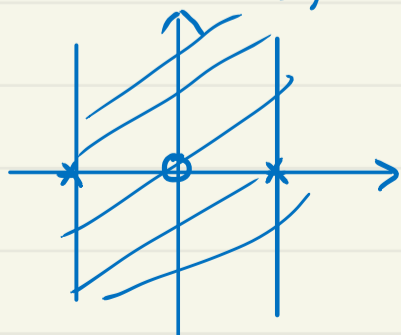
收敛域一定是  $\frac{1}{r_0} < |z| < r_0$

例: 求  $e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t)$ ,  $\text{Re}\{a\} > 0$  的 $\mathcal{L}$ 变换

$a^{|n|} \text{sgn}[n]$ ,  $|a| < 1$  的 $\mathcal{Z}$ 变换

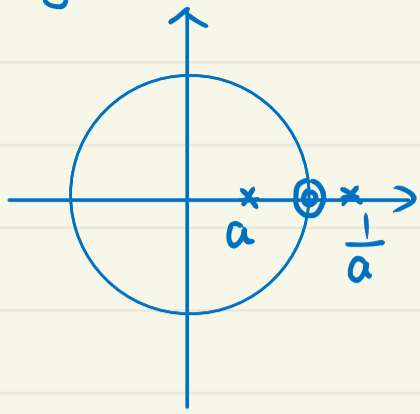
$$e^{-a|t|} \text{sgn}(t) = e^{-at} u(t) - e^{at} u(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{1}{-s+a} = \frac{2s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

$\text{Re}\{s\} > -a \quad \text{Re}\{s\} < a$



$$a^{|n|} \operatorname{sgn}[n] = a^n u[n] - a^{-n} u[-n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-az} = \frac{1-z^{-2}}{(1-az^{-1})(1-az^{-1})}$$

$|z| > |a| \qquad |z| < \frac{1}{a}$



#### 四. 傅里叶变换的奇偶虚实特性

对于一个实函数(序列)如果求傅里叶变换

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} F_R(\omega) + j F_I(\omega)$$

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} F_R(\Omega) + j \tilde{F}_I(\Omega)$$

另外如果  $f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t)$        $f[n] = f_e[n] + f_o[n]$

其中  $f_e(t)$ 、 $f_o(t)$  分别为偶、奇分量       $f_e(t) = \frac{f(t) + f(-t)}{2}$

则  $f_e(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_R(\omega)$        $f_e[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_R(\Omega)$        $f_o(t) = \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{2}$

$f_o(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} j F_I(\omega)$        $f_o[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} j \tilde{F}_I(\Omega)$

#### §6.8 尺度变换性质

如果  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$        $\sigma_1 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < \sigma_2$

$f(at) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$        $a\sigma_1 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < a\sigma_2, a > 0$   
 $a\sigma_2 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < a\sigma_1, a < 0$

$f(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F(\omega)$

$f(at) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$

# § 6.9 相关定理和 Parseval 定理、能量谱和功率谱

## 一. 能量信号的相关定理

$$R_{xv}(t) = x(t) * v^T(-t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} X(\omega) \cdot V^*(\omega) \quad R_x(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} |X(\omega)|^2$$

$$R_{xv}[n] = x[n] * v^T[-n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \tilde{x}(\Omega) \cdot V^*(\Omega) \quad R_x[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} |\tilde{x}(\Omega)|^2$$

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

$$R_x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

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

能量

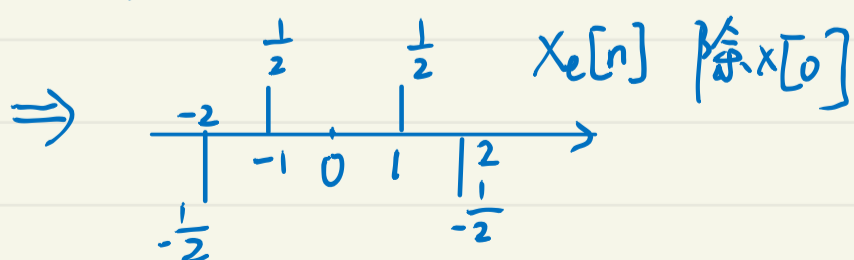
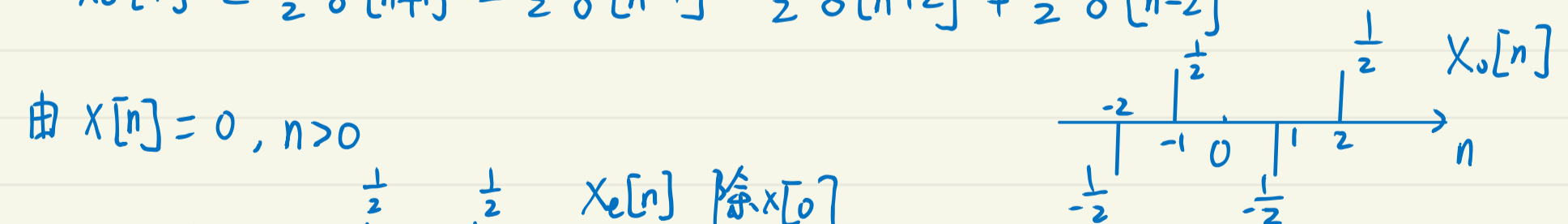
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} |\tilde{x}(\Omega)|^2 d\Omega \quad |X(\omega)|^2, |\tilde{x}(\Omega)|^2 \text{ 能量谱密度}$$

已知实序列  $x[n] \rightarrow \tilde{x}(\Omega)$  (1)  $x[n] = 0, n > 0$  (2)  $x[0] > 0$

(3)  $\int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} |x(\Omega)|^2 d\Omega = 1/2\pi$  (4)  $x[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} R(\Omega) + jI(\Omega), I(\Omega) = \sin\Omega - \sin 2\Omega$   
 $\mathcal{F}\{x[n]\}$

$$X_0[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} jI(\Omega) = j\sin\Omega - j\sin 2\Omega = \frac{1}{2}e^{j\Omega} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2j\Omega} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2j\Omega}$$

$$X_0[n] = \frac{1}{2}\delta[n+1] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[n-1] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[n+2] + \frac{1}{2}\delta[n-2]$$



$\Rightarrow$  除  $x[0]$  外  $x[-1] = 1, x[-2] = -1, x[-n] = 0$

$$\text{又: } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} |\tilde{x}(\omega)|^2 d\omega = 6$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow x[0] = 2$$

## 二. 功率信号的相关定理, Parseval 定理和功率谱

对于功率信号:  $R_{xv}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} X_{2T}(\omega) \cdot V_{2T}^*(\omega)$

$$R_{xv}[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} X_{2N+1}(\omega) V_{2N+1}^*(\omega)$$

对于自相关函数:  $R_x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} |X_{2T}(\omega)|^2$

$$R_x[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} |X_{2N+1}(\omega)|^2$$

功率谱密度

$$R_x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_{2T}(\omega)|^2}{2T} d\omega$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_{2T}(\omega)|^2}{2T} d\omega$$

Parseval 定理

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_{2N+1}(\omega)|^2}{2N+1} d\omega$$

## § 6.10 希尔伯特变换

一个因果的  $f(t)$ ,  $f(t) = 0, t < 0$ , 且在 0 点包含奇异函数, 也就是

$$f(t) = f(t) \cdot u(t)$$

如果:  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega) = F_R(\omega) + jF_I(\omega)$

$$\text{则 } F_R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{F_I(\omega)}{\omega - \omega'} d\omega' \quad F_I(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{F_R(\omega')}{\omega - \omega'} d\omega'$$

希尔伯特

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} F_R(\omega) + j F_I(\omega)$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} [F_R(\omega) + j F_I(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} [F_R(\omega) + j F_I(\omega)] * \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$F_R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} F_I(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega} \quad F_I(\omega) = \frac{-1}{\pi} F_R(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega}$$

## § 6.11 傅里叶变换和傅里叶级数的对偶性质

### 一. CFT 正反变换对偶性质

如果  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} g(\omega)$

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

则  $g(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$

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

①  $1 \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$

②  $R_T(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \tau \text{Sa} \frac{\omega \tau}{2}$

$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 1$

$\frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} R_{2W}(\omega)$

③  $\text{sgn}(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \frac{2}{j\omega}$

④  $u(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$

$\frac{1}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} -j \text{sgn}(\omega)$

90° 相移器

\*  
\*

$\frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi \delta(t) - j t] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} u(\omega)$

### 二. DFS 正反变换的对偶性质

如果  $\tilde{x}[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFS}} \tilde{F}_k$

$\tilde{f}[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFS}} \frac{1}{N} \tilde{x}_{-k}$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{|||||} \quad \text{|||||} \quad \text{|||||} \\ -N \quad -N_1 \quad 0 \quad N_1 \quad N \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{DFS}} \frac{1}{N} \frac{\sin \frac{(2N_1+1)k\Omega_0}{2}}{\sin \frac{k\Omega_0}{2}}$

$\frac{\sin \left( \frac{2N_1+1}{2} n \Omega_0 \right)}{\sin \frac{n}{2} \Omega_0} \xrightarrow{\text{DFS}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} R_{2N_1+1}[k-lN]$

### 三. CFS 与 DTFT 正反变换的对偶关系

如果  $f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{g}(\Omega) \leftarrow 2\pi$  为周期

则  $\tilde{g}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFS}} f_{-k} \quad \tilde{g}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) \xrightarrow{\text{CFS}} f_{-k} \leftarrow$  周期为  $T$

证明:  $f[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{g}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega \leftarrow$  DTFT 的反变换

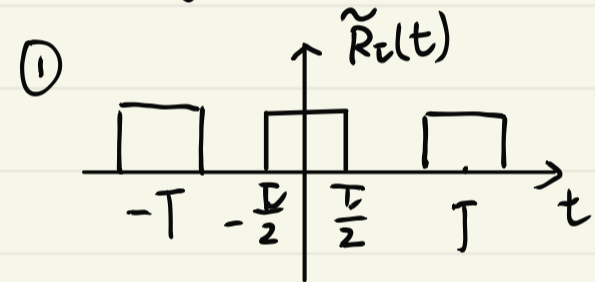
$$\text{CFS} \left\{ \tilde{g}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{g}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \frac{2\pi}{T}t = \tau \\ t = \frac{\tau T}{2\pi} \end{aligned} \quad \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{g}(\tau) e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{T} \tau \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi}} d\tau \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{g}(\tau) e^{-jk\tau} d\tau = f_{-k} = f[-k]$$

一样的, 只是写法不同

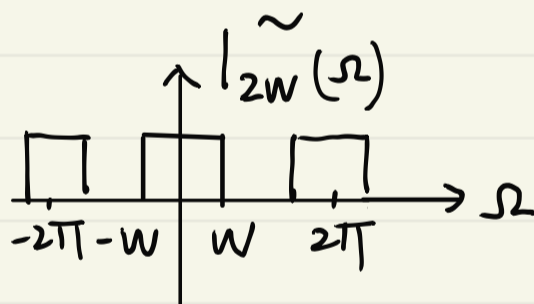
典型的



$$\xrightarrow{\text{CFS}} F_k = \frac{T}{T} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{k\omega_0 T}{2}\right) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa}(Wn)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}}$



### §6.12 拉氏变换和z变换的初值和终值定理

#### 一. 初值定理

对于一个因果的  $f(t)$ , 也就是  $f(t) = 0, t < 0$ , 且在 0 处没有冲激函数,

如  $f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$ , 则:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$

$$f'(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} sF(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'(t)\} = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} f'(t) e^{-st} dt + \int_{0^+}^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= f(0^+) - \underset{0}{f(0^-)} + \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt = sF(s)$$

$$f(0^+) + \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

对于一个因果的  $f[n]$ , 即  $f[n] = 0, n < 0$ , 如果  $f[n] \xrightarrow{z} F(z)$

$$\text{则: } f[0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n} = f[0]$$

## 二. 终值定理

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f[n] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z)$$

$$f(0^+) + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

$$= f(0^+) + \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t) \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= f(0^+) + f(+\infty) - f(0^+) = f(+\infty)$$

$$f[n+1] - f[n] \xrightarrow{z} (z-1)F(z)$$

$$z \{ f[n+1] - f[n] \} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (f[n+1] - f[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$= f[0]z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (f[n+1] - f[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f[0]z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (f[n+1] - f[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$= f[0] + (f[1] - f[0]) + (f[2] - f[1]) \dots$$

$$= f(+\infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f[n] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z)$$

# 第七章 在通信中的应用

## §7.2 信号无失真传输

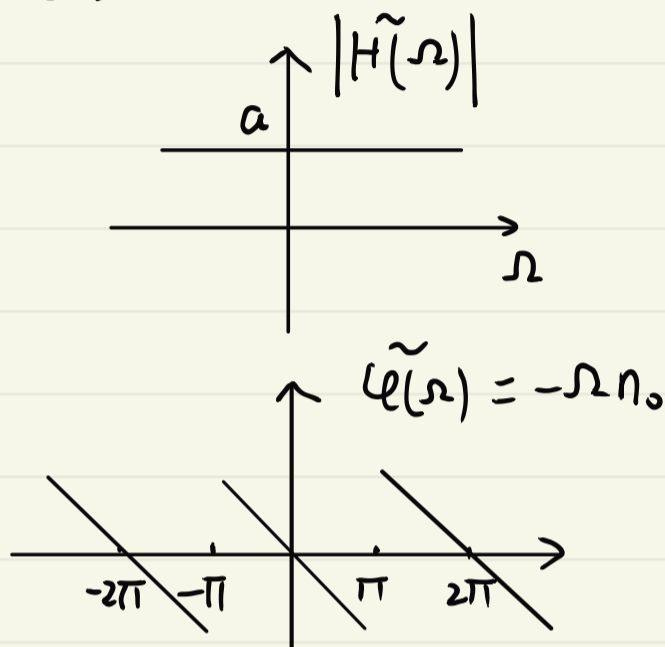
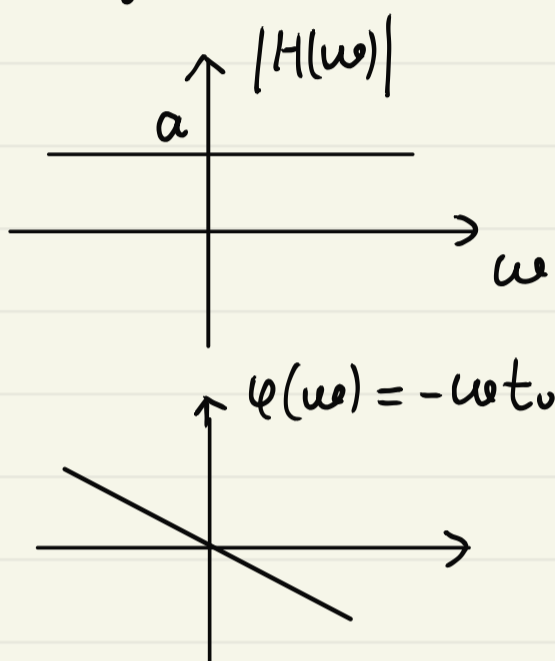
$$y(t) = ax(t-t_0)$$

$$y[n] = ax[n-n_0]$$

信号无失真传输, 也就是  $h(t) = a\delta(t-t_0)$ ,  $h[n] = a\delta[n-n_0]$

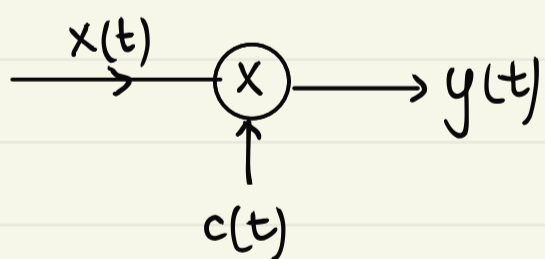
$$H(\omega) = ae^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = ae^{-j\Omega n_0}$$

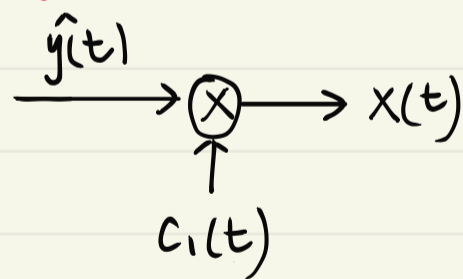


工程上, 只要在信号有用的范围内做到无失真传输就可以了

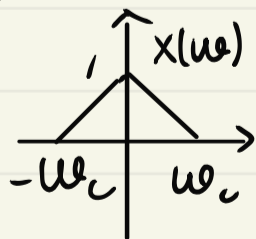
## §7.4 正弦幅度调制与相干解调



无失真传输

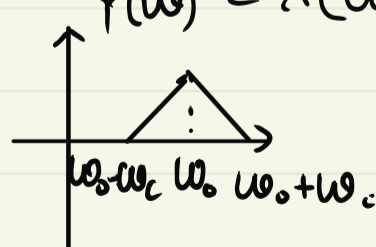


①  $c(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$



$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega - \omega_0)$$



$$\hat{y}(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} = x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 t} = x(t)$$

②  $c(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$

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

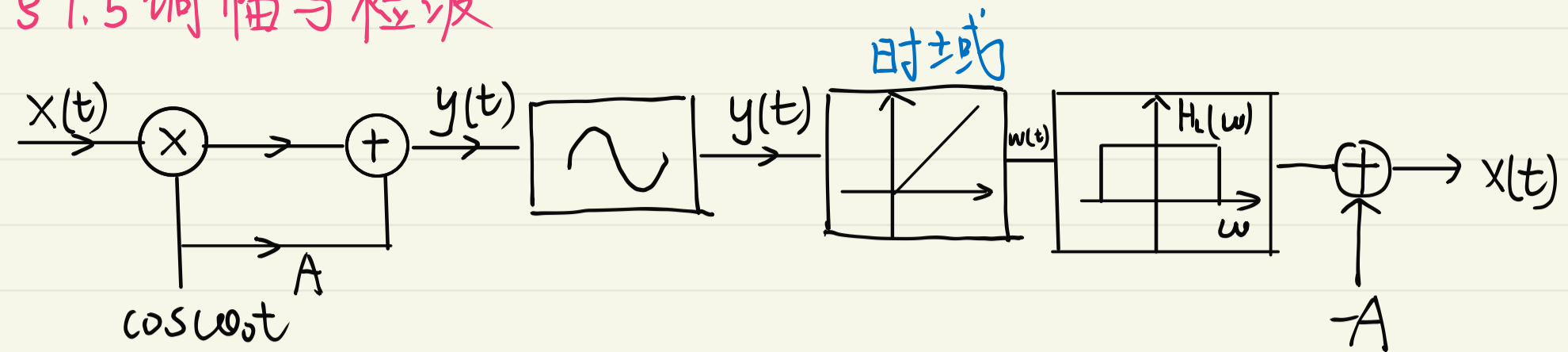
$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0)$$



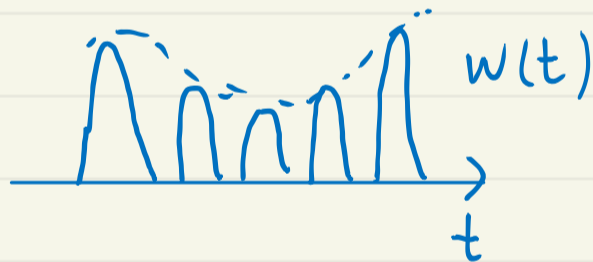
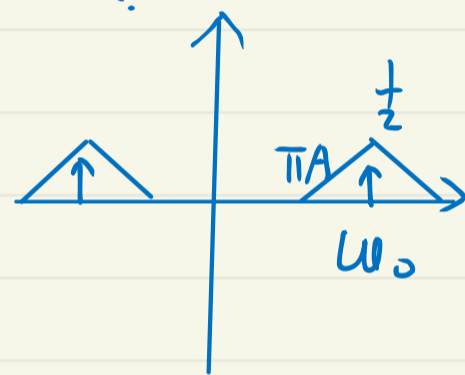
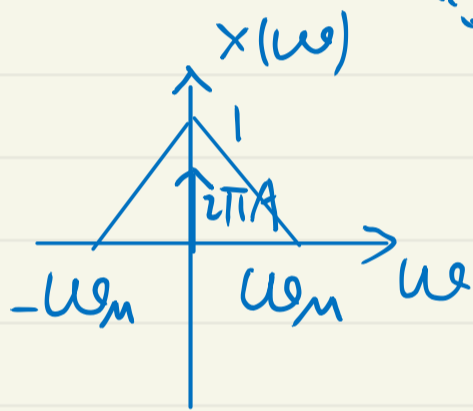
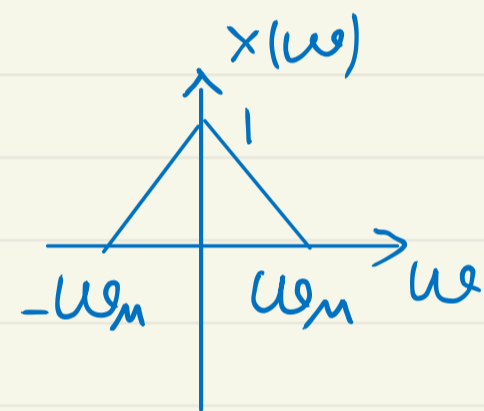
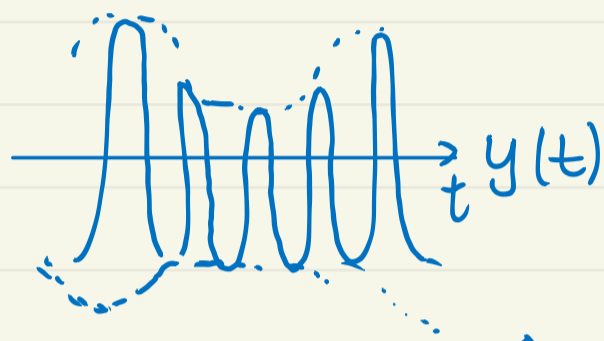
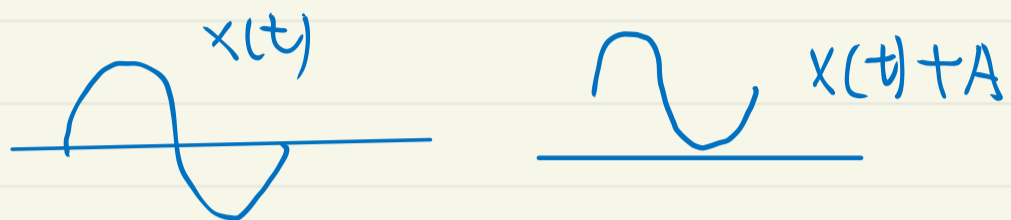
$$\hat{y}(t) = y(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y}(t) \cos \omega_0 t &= x(t) \cos \omega_0 t + \cos \omega_0 t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x(t) + \frac{1}{2} x(t) \cos 2\omega_0 t\end{aligned}$$

## § 7.5 调幅与检波



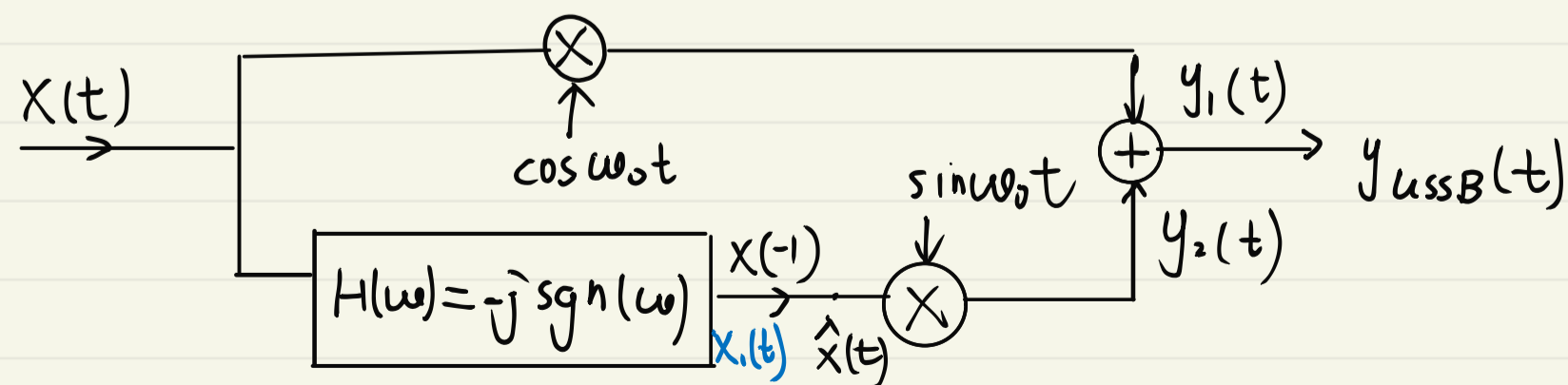
$$y(t) = (x(t) + A) \cos \omega_0 t$$



再通过低频滤波器  $\Rightarrow$

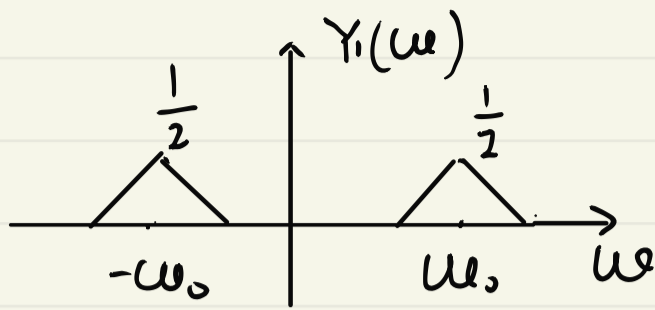
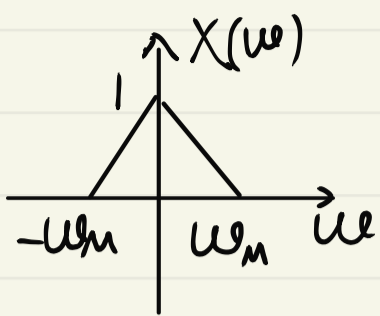
再  $-A \Rightarrow$

## § 7.6 单边带调制



$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

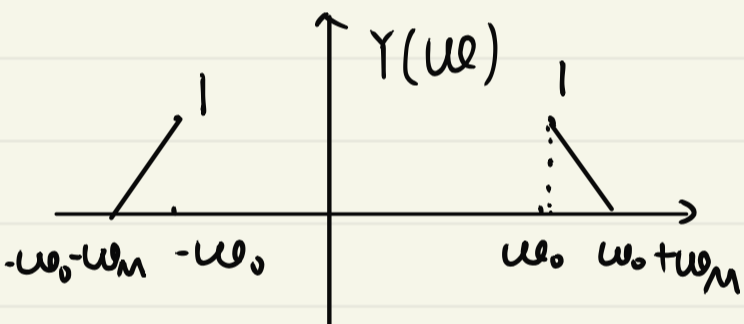
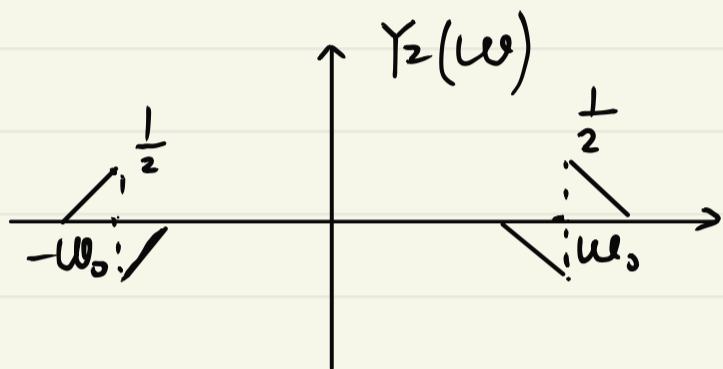
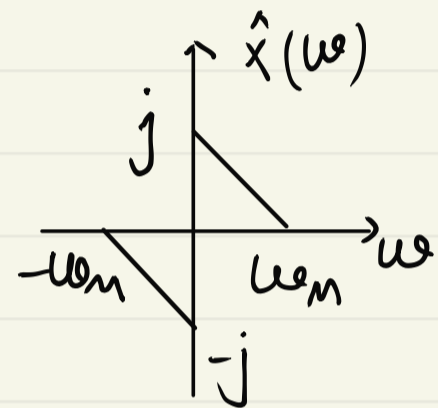
$$y_1(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} x(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$



$$\hat{x}(t) = x_1(-t)$$

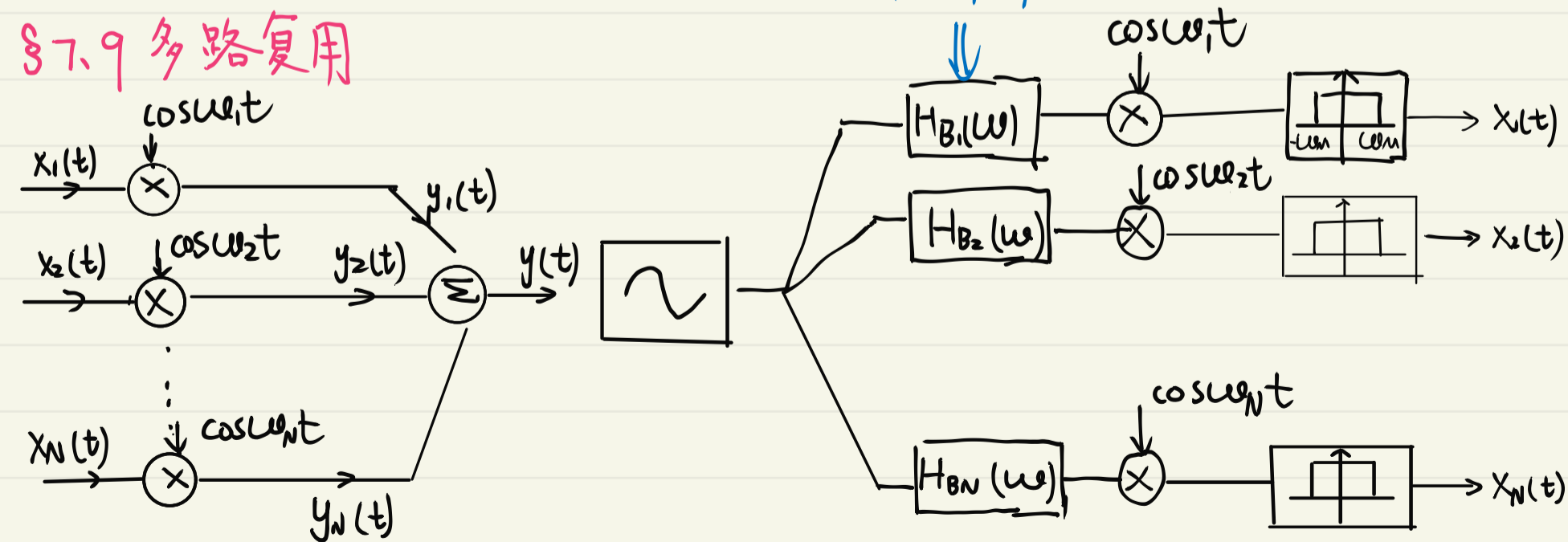
$$y_2(t) = \hat{x}(t) \cdot \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{j}{2} \hat{x}(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} - \frac{j}{2} \hat{x}(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$Y_2(\omega) = \frac{j}{2} \hat{X}(\omega + \omega_0) - \frac{j}{2} \hat{X}(\omega - \omega_0)$$

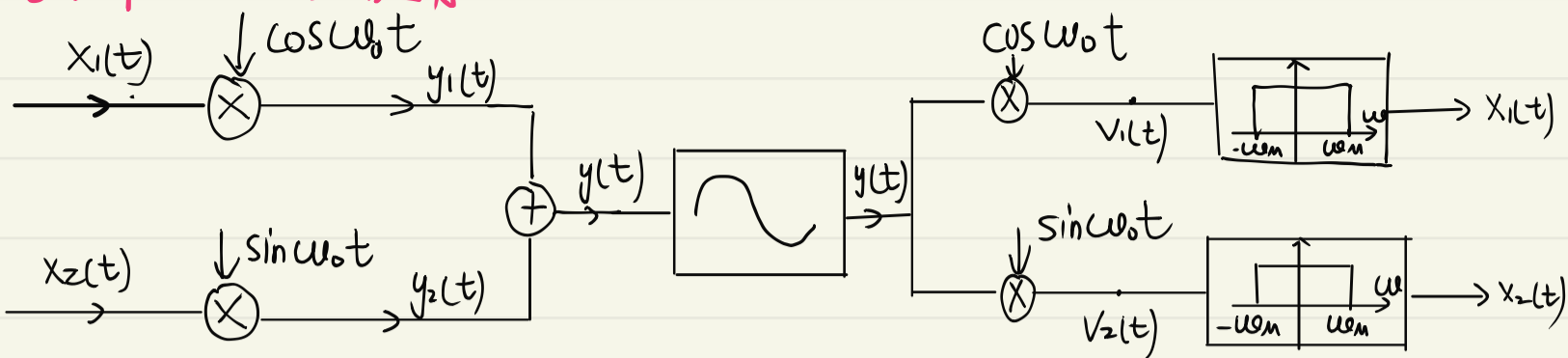


带通滤波器 只选出某一频段的

### §7.9 多路复用



## §7.9.2 正交复用



$$y(t) = x_1(t) \cos \omega_0 t + x_2(t) \sin \omega_0 t$$

解调端

$$v_1(t) = y(t) \cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} x_1(t) + \frac{1}{2} x_1(t) \cdot \cos 2\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} x_2(t) \sin 2\omega_0 t$$

频域上: 0 附近

$2\omega_0$  附近

$2\omega_0$  附近

再低通滤波  $\rightarrow x_1(t)$

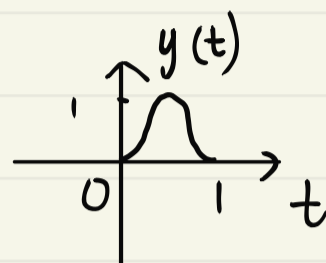
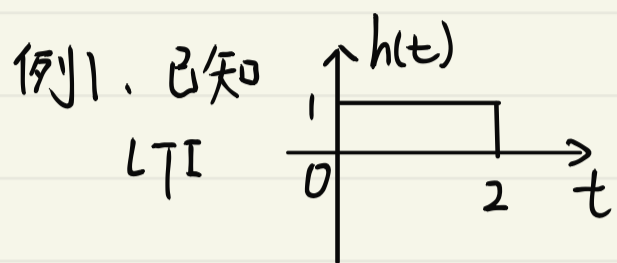
$$v_2(t) = y(t) \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} x_1(t) \sin 2\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} x_2(t) - \frac{1}{2} x_2(t) \cos 2\omega_0 t$$

# 第八章 系统的变换域分析与综合

## §8.2 LTI系统的变换域分析

$$x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega) H(\omega) \quad x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X(s) H(s), \text{Roc} \supset R_x \cap R_h$$

$$x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{X}(\Omega) \tilde{H}(\Omega) \quad x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} X(z) H(z) \text{Roc} \supset R_x \cap R_h$$



$$h(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

$$y(t) = \sin \pi t \cdot [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-2s})$$

$$= \sin \pi t \cdot u(t) + \sin \pi (t-1) \cdot u(t-1)$$

$$y(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} [1 + e^{-s}] \quad \text{也是有限 } s \text{ 平面}$$

极点 0 会被  $z_i = jk\pi, k=0$  时消掉

$\therefore$  收敛域为有限  $s$  平面

极点  $\pm j\pi, 2kj\pi$

$$X(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{\pi s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \frac{1 + e^{-s}}{1 - e^{-2s}} = \frac{\pi s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-s}}$$

$$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi s}{s^2 + \pi^2} e^{-ks}$$

$$\frac{\pi s}{s^2 + \pi^2} e^{-ks} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} \pi \cos \pi (t-k) u(t-k)$$

例2. 已知  $x[n] = a^n u[n]$ , 输入到因果 LTI 系统, 输出为  $y[n] = b^n u[n]$ , 求  $h[n]$

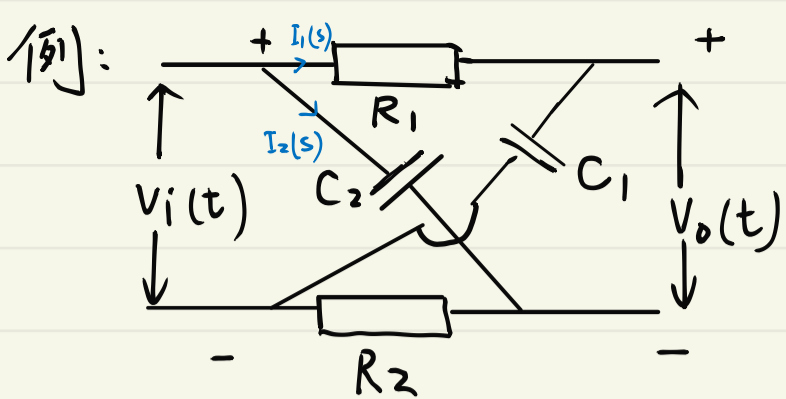
$$x[n] = a^n u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 - az^{-1}}{1 - bz^{-1}} \quad |z| > |b|$$

$$y[n] = b^n u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}} \quad |z| > |b|$$

$$= 1 + \frac{(b-a)z^{-1}}{1 - bz^{-1}}$$

$$h[n] = \delta[n] + (b-a) b^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

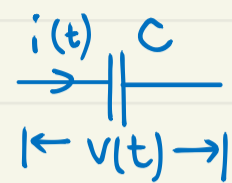


求系统的  $H(s)$

$$V_o(s) = I_1(s)R_1 - I_2(s)\frac{1}{C_2s}$$

$$I_1(s)R_1 + I_1(s)\frac{1}{C_1s} = V_i(s)$$

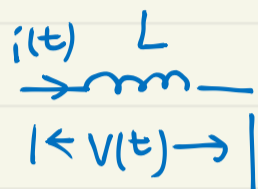
$$I_2(s)\frac{1}{C_2s} + R_2 I_2(s) = V_i(s)$$



$$i(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} v(t)$$

$$I(s) = Cs V(s)$$

$$\frac{V(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{1}{Cs}$$



$$v(t) = L \frac{d}{dt} i(t)$$

$$V(s) = Ls I(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1(s) = \frac{V_i(s)}{R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1s}} \quad I_2(s) = \frac{V_i(s)}{R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2s}}$$

$$V_o(s) = V_i(s) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1s}} - V_i(s) \frac{1}{C_2s [R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2s}]}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{R_1 C_1 s}{1 + R_1 C_1 s} - \frac{1}{1 + R_2 C_2 s}$$

课后 8.22

$$y(t) = \delta(t) - 6e^{-t}u(t) + \frac{2}{34}e^{4t}(e^{3jt} + e^{-3jt}) + \frac{9}{34j}e^{4t}(e^{3jt} - e^{-3jt})$$

$$= \delta(t) - 6e^{-t}u(t) + \alpha e^{(4+3j)t} + \beta e^{(4-3j)t}$$

输入  $x(t) = \delta(t) + re^{(4+3j)t} + \eta e^{(4-3j)t}$

$\therefore e^{st} \xrightarrow{H(s)} H(s)e^{st}$

$\therefore \Rightarrow h(t) = \delta(t) - 6e^{-t}u(t)$

$$H(s) = 1 - \frac{6}{s+1} = \frac{s-5}{s+1}$$

### 8.2.3 用方程描述的 LTI 系统的变换域分析

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^N b_k x[n-k]$$

起始松弛条件下, 转化为因果 LTI 系统

$$y^{(k)}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} s^k Y(s)$$

$$y[n-k] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-k} Y(z)$$

$$x^{(k)}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} s^k X(s)$$

$$x[n-k] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-k} X(z)$$

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k} Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^N b_k z^{-k} X(z)$$

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

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b_k z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}}$$

$$H(s) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} h(t)$$

$$H(z) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}^{-1}} h[n]$$

### §8.2.5 部分分式展开法求反变换

$$F(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{s^N + a_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \dots + a_0} \quad R_F$$

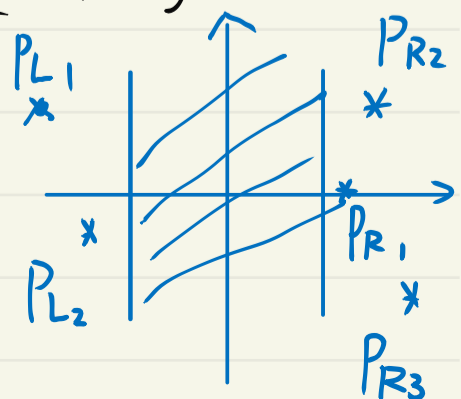
$$= \sum_{l=0}^{m-N} c_l s^l + \frac{\beta_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \beta_{N-2} s^{N-2} + \dots + \beta_0}{s^N + a_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \dots + a_0} \quad R_F$$

分母有  $r$  个  $s_i$  阶重根

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{m-N} c_l s^l + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{b_i} \frac{A_{ik}}{(s-p_i)^k} \quad R_F$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{m-N} c_l s^l + \sum_{i=1}^{r_L} \sum_{k=1}^{b_{Li}} \frac{A_{Lik}}{(s-p_{Li})^k} + \sum_{i=1}^{r_H} \sum_{k=1}^{b_{Hi}} \frac{A_{Hik}}{(s-p_{Hi})^k}$$

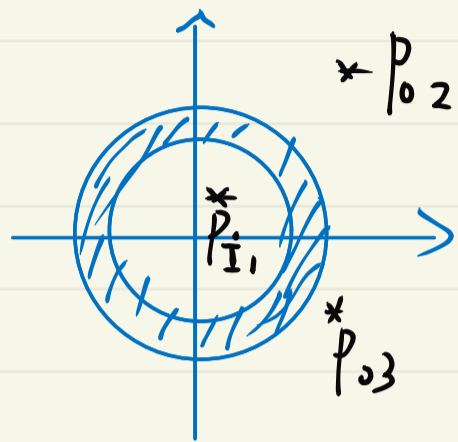
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = \sum_{l=0}^{m-N} c_l \delta^{(l)}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{r_L} \sum_{k=1}^{b_{Li}} \frac{A_{Lik} \cdot t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{p_{Li} t} u(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{r_H} \sum_{k=1}^{b_{Hi}} \frac{A_{Hik} \cdot t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{p_{Hi} t} u(-t)$$



收敛域左边  $P_L$ : 对应一个右边的时域函数

右边  $P_R$ : 左边

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(z) &= \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}} \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l z^{-l} + \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 z^{-1} + \dots + \beta_{N-1} z^{-(N-1)}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}} \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l z^{-l} + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{B_{i;k}}{(1 - p_i z^{-1})^k} \quad R_F \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l z^{-l} + \sum_{r=1}^{r_I} \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{B_{i;k}}{(1 - p_{Ii} z^{-1})^k} + \sum_{r=1}^{r-R_I} \sum_{k=1}^{r_{0i}} \frac{B_{0i;k}}{(1 - p_{0i} z^{-1})^k}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f[n] = z^{-1}\{F(z)\} &= \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l \delta[n-l] + \sum_{i=1}^{r_I} \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{n!(k-1)!} B_{i;k} p_{Ii}^n u[n] \\
 &\quad - \sum_{r=1}^{r-R_I} \sum_{k=1}^{r_{0i}} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{n!(k-1)!} B_{0i;k} p_{0i}^n u[-n-1]
 \end{aligned}$$

4.11 (f)  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = 2x(t) * e^{-2t} u(t)$

两边取傅  $(s^2 + 4s + 3)Y(s) = 2X(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s+2}$

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2}{(s+2)(s^2 + 4s + 3)} = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s+3} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$H(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = e^t u(t) - 2e^{-2t} u(t) + e^{-3t} u(t)$$



$$4.12 \text{ (e)} \quad y[n] - \frac{3}{2}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-2] = x[n] * u[n] + x[n]$$

两边z变换

$$(1 - \frac{3}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-2})Y(z) = X(z) + X(z) \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})Y(z) = X(z) \frac{2(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}{1-z^{-1}}$$

因果LTI

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

∴为右边序列

$$h[n] = z^{-1}\{H(z)\} = z(n+1)u[n]$$

### §8.3 用方程描述的因果系统的复频域求解

#### §8.3.1 单边L变换和单边z变换

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_u\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt \\ f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F_u(s) e^{st} ds, \quad t>0, \quad \sigma \in R_{0c} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_u\{f[n]\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n} \\ f[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint F_u(z) z^{n-1} dz, \quad n \geq 0, \quad c \in R_{0c} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_u\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)u_0(t)\} \quad \mathcal{Z}_u\{f[n]\} = \mathcal{Z}\{f[n]u[n]\}$$

单边变换的收敛域可以不写 原因见课本 P365 (3)

例: 求  $e^{-a(t+1)}u(t+1)$  的双边及单边L氏变换  
 $a^{n+1}u[n+1]$  的双边及单边z氏变换

$$e^{-a(t+1)}u(t+1) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{e^s}{s+a} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > \text{Re}\{-a\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_u\{e^{-a(t+1)}u(t+1)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a(t+1)} e^{-st} dt = e^{-a} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+a)t} dt = \frac{e^{-a}}{s+a}$$

$$a^{n+1} u[n+1] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z}{1-az^{-1}}$$

$$a^{n+1} u[n+1] \xrightarrow{zu} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^{n+1} z^{-n} = \frac{a}{1-az^{-1}}$$

### § 8.3.2 单边拉氏/z变换的性质

一. 单边z变换的时移性质

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{zu} Y_u(z)$$

$$y[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{zu} z^{-n_0} \left[ Y_u(z) + \sum_{k=1}^{n_0} y[k] \cdot z^k \right]$$

$$y[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{zu} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y[n-n_0] z^{-n} = z^{-n_0} Y_u(z) + \sum_{k=1}^{n_0} y[k] z^{-(n_0-k)}, \quad n_0 \geq 1$$

$$y[n+n_0] \xrightarrow{zu} z^{n_0} Y_u(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{n_0-1} y[k] z^{(n_0-k)}, \quad n_0 \geq 1$$

二. 单边拉变换的微分性质

$$\begin{aligned} y'(t) \xrightarrow{Lu} \int_{0^-}^{\infty} y'(t) e^{-st} dt &= \int_{0^-}^{\infty} e^{-st} dy(t) = y(t) e^{-st} \Big|_{0^-}^{\infty} + s \int_{0^-}^{\infty} e^{-st} y(t) dt \\ &= s Y_u(s) - y(0^-) \end{aligned}$$

$$y^{(k)}(t) \xrightarrow{Lu} s^k Y_u(s) - \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} s^{k-1-l} y^{(l)}(0^-)$$

### § 8.3.3 零状态响应和零输入响应的复频域求解

一. 微分方程

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} y^{(k)}(0^-) &= C_k, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$Lu\{y^{(k)}(t)\} = s^k Y_u(s) - \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} s^{k-1-l} y^{(l)}(0^-)$$

$$Lu\{x^{(k)}(t)\} = s^k X_u(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k s^k Y_u(s) - \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} a_k s^{k-1-l} y^{(l)}(0_-) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k s^k X_u(s)$$

$$\therefore Y_u(s) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k s^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k s^k} X_u(s) + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} a_k s^{k-1-l} y^{(l)}(0_-)}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k s^k}$$

零状态响应  
 $Y_{uzs}(s)$

零输入响应  
 $Y_{uzi}(s)$

例:  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = x'(t) + 2x(t)$   $y'(0_-) = y(0_-) = 1$ , 求  $x(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$  时的  $y_z(t)$  和  $y_{zs}(t)$

$$[s^2 Y_u(s) - s y(0_-) - y'(0_-)] + 4[s Y_u(s) - y(0_-)] + 3 Y_u(s)$$

$$s^2 Y_u(s) - s y(0_-) - y'(0_-) + 4s Y_u(s) - 4y(0_-) + 3 Y_u(s) = (s+2) X_u(s)$$

$$Y_u(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+3} X_u(s) + \frac{s+5}{s^2+4s+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2+4s+3} + \frac{s+5}{s^2+4s+3}$$

$$Y_{uzs}(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+3} X_u(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+4s+3} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zs}(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} u(t) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} u(t)$$

$$Y_{uzi}(s) = \frac{s+5}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} u(t) - e^{-3t} u(t)$$

二、差分方程

$$\int \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

$$\begin{cases} y[-k] = c_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$$Z_u\{y[n-k]\} = z^{-k} Y_u(z) + \sum_{l=1}^k y[-l] z^{-(k-l)}$$

$$Z_u\{x[n-k]\} = z^{-k} X_u(z)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k} Y_u(z) + \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^k a_k y[-l] z^{-(k-l)} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k z^{-k} X_u(z)$$

$$Y_u(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}} X_u(z) - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^k a_k y[-l] z^{-(k-l)}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}}$$

零输入响应

零状态响应

$$\text{例: } y[n] + \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = x[n] + 3x[n-1]$$

$$y[0]=1, y[-1]=-6, x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n], \text{ 求 } y_{zi}[n], y_{zs}[n]$$

$$y[n-2] = 8 \left\{ x[n] + 3x[n-1] - y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] \right\} \Rightarrow y[-2] = 36$$

$$Y_u(z) + \frac{3}{4} [z^{-1} Y_u(z) + y[-1]] + \frac{1}{8} [z^{-2} Y_u(z) + z^{-1} y[-1] + y[-2]]$$

$$Y_u(z) + \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} Y_u(z) + \frac{3}{4} \times (-6) + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2} Y_u(z) + \frac{1}{8} \times z^{-1} \times (-6) + \frac{1}{8} \times (36) = (1 + 3z^{-1}) X_u(z)$$

$$Y_u(z) = \frac{1 + 3z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} X_u(z) + \frac{\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$

$$Y_{uzs}(z) = \frac{1 + 3z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{5}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{11}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zs}[n] = \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] - 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$Y_{uzi}(z) = \frac{\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{-3}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{3}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zi}[n] = \left[ 3 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n - 3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u[n]$$

# § 8.4 系统函数和频率响应表征的LTI系统的特性

## 一. 记忆性和无记忆性

无记忆:  $h(t) = c \delta(t)$

$h[n] = c \delta[n]$

满足:  $H(s) = C$  .  $R_H$ 是整s平面

$H(z) = C$  整个z平面

$H(\omega) = C$

$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = C$

否则系统是有记忆的

## 二. 因果性和非因果性

因果性:  $h(t) = 0 \quad t < 0$

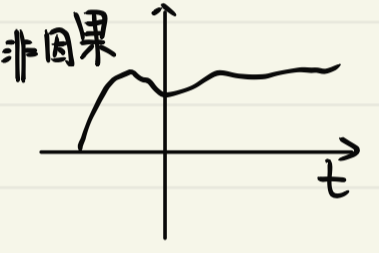
$h[n] = 0, n < 0$

z变换的收敛域满足  $Re\{s\} > \sigma_0$

z变换的收敛域满足

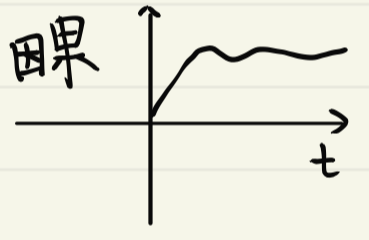
$\infty \geq |z| > r_0$

系统是因果的



如果  $h(t)$  中不含  $\delta^{(k)}(t) (k \geq 1)$

收敛域不含  $\infty \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-st} dt$



收敛域包含  $\infty$ , 即为  $\sigma_0 < Re\{s\} \leq \infty$

## 三. 稳定性

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

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$

如果其频率响应  $H(\omega), \tilde{H}(\Omega)$  满足狄利赫里条件或者说有严格意义的  $H(\omega) / \tilde{H}(\Omega)$ , 则系统是稳定的

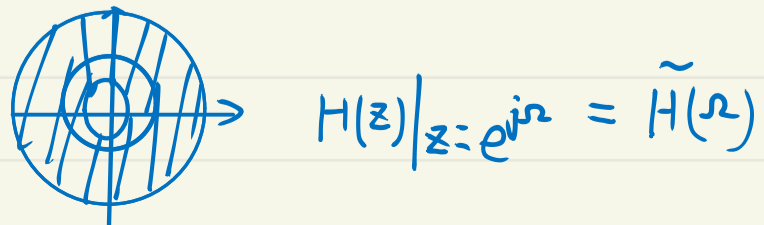
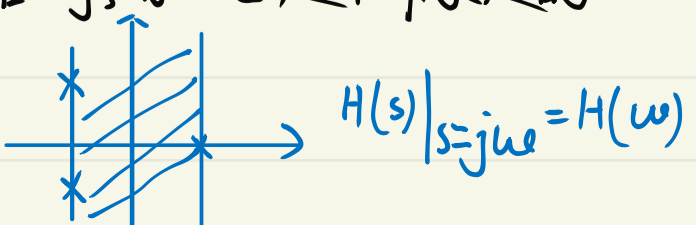
$1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$

$1 \longrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l)$

对于z变换而言, 如果收敛域包含虚轴, 则系统是稳定的

z 单位圆

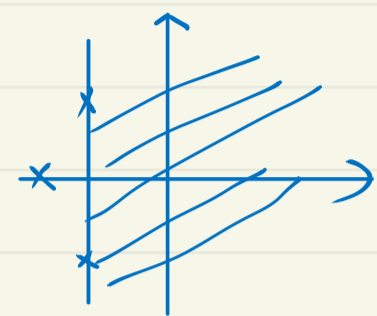
否则, 系统是不稳定的



对于实际的有工程价值的系统 (既因果又稳定)

① 对于  $z$  变换而言, 所有极点都位于虚轴左侧

②  $z$  , 单位圆里面

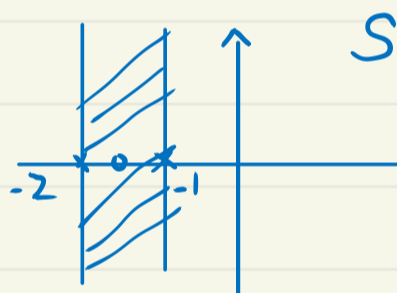


### 四可逆性和逆系统

如果一个  $H(s) / H(z)$  中收敛域中不包含零点, 系统是可逆的

$$\text{且 } H_I(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)} \quad H_I(z) = \frac{1}{H(z)}$$

例:  $H(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)}$  ,  $-2 < \text{Re}\{s\} < -1$



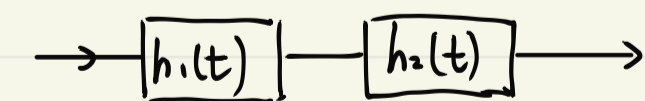
$$e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \xrightarrow{H(s)} H(s) \Big|_{s=-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = 0$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{H(s)} 0$$

两个不同输入, 输出却相同  
不可逆

### § 8.4.2 LTI系统互联的系统函数和频率响应

#### 一. 级联



$$H(s) = H_1(s) H_2(s) \quad R_H \supset R_1 \cap R_2$$

$$H(z) = H_1(z) H_2(z) \quad R_H \supset R_1 \cap R_2$$

$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega) H_2(\omega)$$

$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = \tilde{H}_1(\Omega) \cdot \tilde{H}_2(\Omega)$$

#### 二. 并联

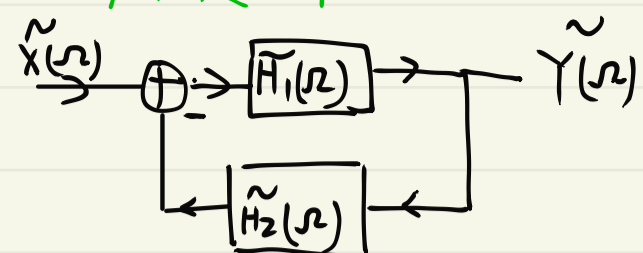
$$H(s) = H_1(s) + H_2(s) \quad R_H \supset R_1 \cap R_2$$

$$H(z) = H_1(z) + H_2(z) \quad R_H \supset R_1 \cap R_2$$

$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega) + H_2(\omega)$$

$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = \tilde{H}_1(\Omega) + \tilde{H}_2(\Omega)$$

### 三. 反馈互联



$$[X_tilde(\omega) - H2_tilde(\omega) Y_tilde(\omega)] H1_tilde(\omega) = Y_tilde(\omega)$$

$$X_tilde(\omega) H1_tilde(\omega) = Y_tilde(\omega) [1 + H1_tilde(\omega) H2_tilde(\omega)]$$

$$H_tilde(\omega) = \frac{Y_tilde(\omega)}{X_tilde(\omega)} = \frac{H1_tilde(\omega)}{1 + H1_tilde(\omega) H2_tilde(\omega)}$$

同理  $H(z) = \frac{H1(z)}{1 + H1(z) H2(z)}$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{H1(\omega)}{1 + H1(\omega) H2(\omega)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{H1(s)}{1 + H1(s) H2(s)}$$

### § 8.5 系统函数与 LTI 时域和频域的关系

对于典型的 LTI 系统, 比如用方程描述的系统, 其  $H(s)/H(z)$  的函数形式是有理多项式的形式, 我们来具体分析其时域, 频域特性

$$H(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{P^{-1}(z)}{Q^{-1}(z)}$$

#### § 8.5.1 系统函数的零极点分布决定单位冲激响应的时域特征

(1) 如果 s 变换的零极点关于原点对称, 且  $-\infty < \text{Re}\{s\} < \infty$ , 则  $h(t)$  一定是一个奇函数或偶函数

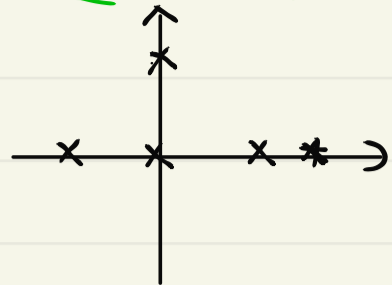
如果 z 变换的零极点关于单位圆镜像对称, 且  $\frac{1}{r_0} < |z| < r_0$ , 则  $h[n]$  一定是一个奇序列或偶序列。

(2) 如果系统函数的零极点是共轭对称的, 则  $h(t)/h[n]$  一定是一个实函数/实序列 (~~也可以是纯虚函数/序列~~) 我们不考虑。

# § 8.5.2 系统函数的极点. 决定 $h(t)/h[n]$ 的函数形式

虚轴上点

## 一. 连续时间



$$\frac{1}{s} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} u(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} tu(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{s-a} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} e^{at} u(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-a)^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} te^{at} u(t)$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$t \cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\omega_0^2 - s^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$e^{at} \cos \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \rightarrow$$

## 二. 离散时间



$$a^n u[n] \quad -\text{阶}$$

$$(n+1)a^n u[n] \quad =\text{阶}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \\ \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \end{cases} \quad -\text{阶}$$

$$\begin{cases} (n+1) \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \\ (n+1) \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \end{cases} \quad 2\text{阶}$$

$$\begin{cases} r^n \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \\ r^n \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \end{cases} \quad 1\text{阶}$$

$$\begin{cases} (n+1) r^n \cos \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \\ (n+1) r^n \sin \Omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \end{cases} \quad 2\text{阶}$$

# § 8.5.3 自由响应. 强迫响应. 暂态响应和稳态响应

## 一. 系统极点. 源极点.

$$Y(s) = X(s)H(s)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z)$$

由  $H(s), H(z)$  引入的零极点. 分别称为系统零点. 系统极点.

$$x(s), x(z)$$

源零点. 源极点.

## 二. 自由响应. 强迫响应

$$Y(s) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{A_{H_i}}{s-p_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{A_{X_i}}{s-q_i}$$

$p_i, q_i$  分别为系统极点. 源极点.

由系统极点导致的输出叫做自由响应, 由源极点导致的响应叫做强迫响应

例:  $y''(t) + 2y(t) = x(t)$ , 在  $x(t) = e^{-2t}$  的输出

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s) \cdot x(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$y(t) = te^{-2t} \cdot u(t)$$

既是自由响应, 也是强迫响应



### 三. 暂态响应、稳态响应

$$y(t) = y_T(t) + y_S(t)$$

$$y[n] = y_T[n] + y_S[n]$$

其中暂态响应  $y_T(t)/y_T[n]$  满足  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_T(t) = 0$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_T[n] = 0$

稳态响应  $y_S(t)/y_S[n]$  在  $t/n \rightarrow \infty$  不为零

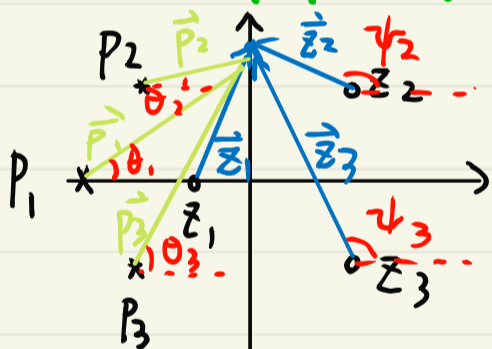
### § 8.5.4 系统零极点确定 LTI 系统频率响应

特指 分子/分母是有理多项式

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (s - p_i)}$$

$$H(z) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (z - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (z - p_i)}$$

#### 一. 连续时间 s 域



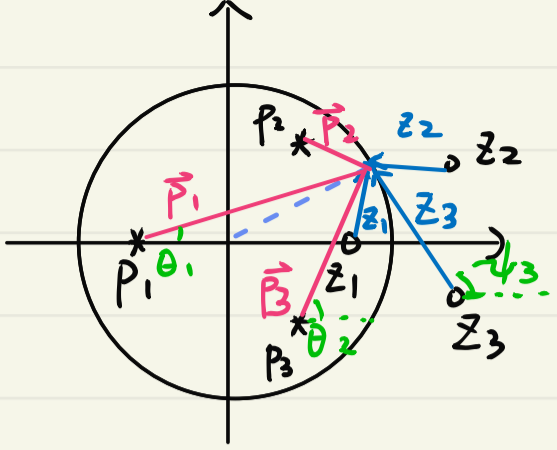
$$H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (j\omega - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (j\omega - p_i)}$$

$$H(\omega) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M |z_i|}{\prod_{i=1}^N |p_i|}$$

$$\text{幅频响应 } |H(\omega)| = |H_0| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M |z_i|}{\prod_{i=1}^N |p_i|}$$

$$\text{相频响应 } \varphi(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^M \psi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i$$

二. 离散时间z平面上由H(z)求 $\tilde{H}(\Omega)$

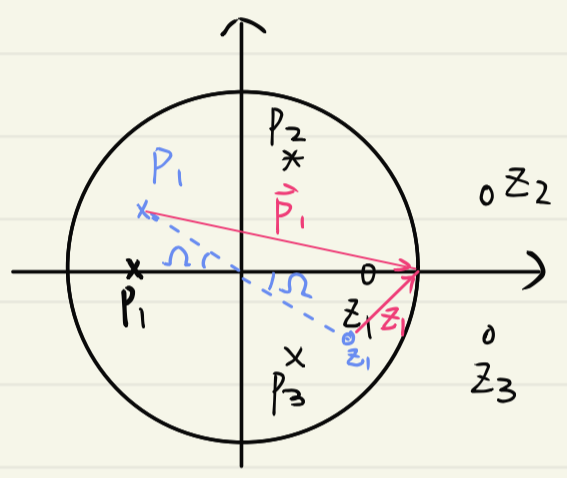


$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\Omega}} = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (e^{j\Omega} - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (e^{j\Omega} - p_i)}$$

幅频响应  $|\tilde{H}(\Omega)| = |H_0| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M |z_i|}{\prod_{i=1}^N |p_i|}$

相频响应  $\tilde{\varphi}(\Omega) = \sum_{i=0}^M \psi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i$

如果  $H(z) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (1 - z_i z^{-1})}{\prod_{i=1}^N (1 - p_i z^{-1})}$



$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\Omega}} = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (1 - z_i e^{-j\Omega})}{\prod_{i=1}^N (1 - p_i e^{-j\Omega})}$$

$z_i e^{-j\Omega}$   
 $z_i$  顺时针转  $\Omega$

幅频响应:  $|\tilde{H}(\Omega)| = |H_0| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M |z_i|}{\prod_{i=1}^N |p_i|}$

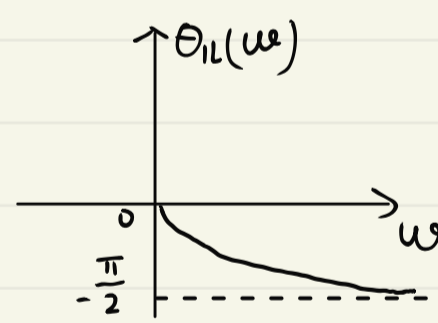
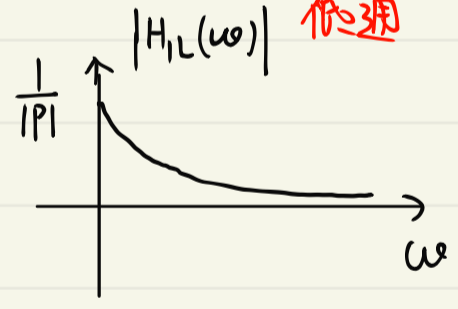
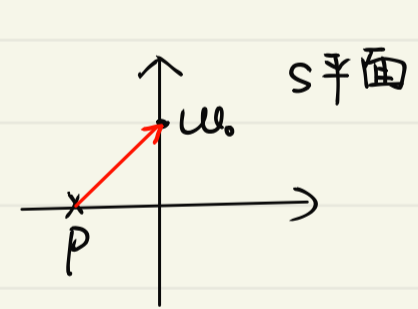
相频响应:  $\tilde{\varphi}(\Omega) = \sum_{i=0}^M \psi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i$

§8.6 连续时间和离散时间 - 阶/二阶系统

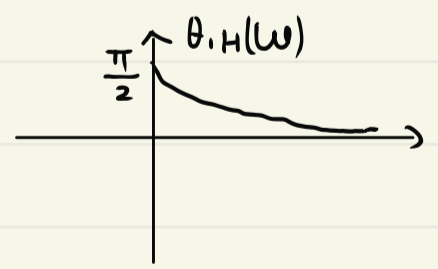
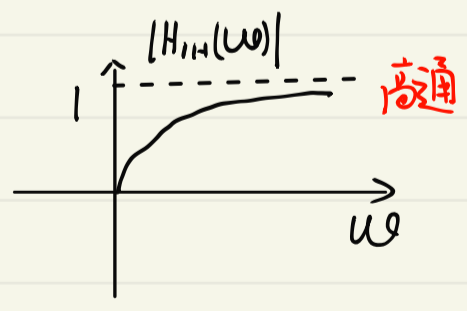
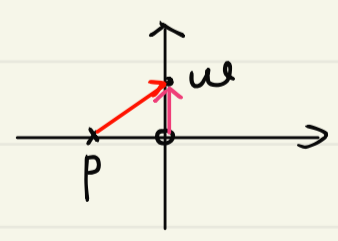
§8.6.1 - 阶系统

一. 连续时间

$H(s) = \frac{1}{s-p}$



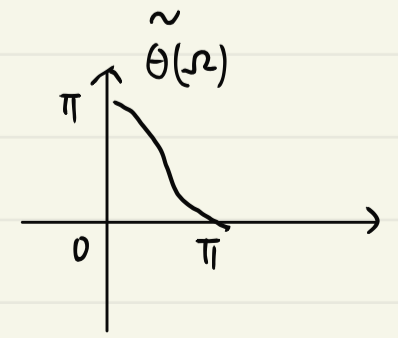
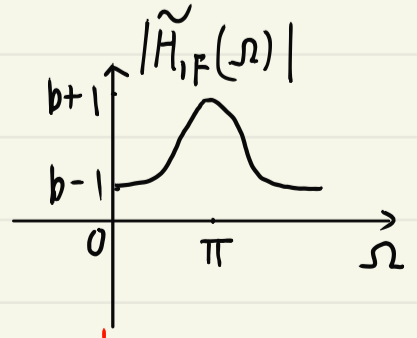
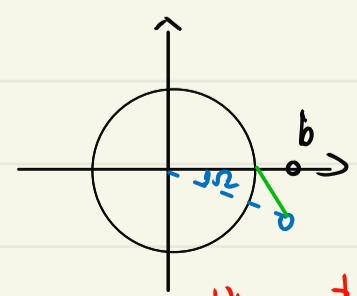
$H(s) = \frac{s}{s-p}$



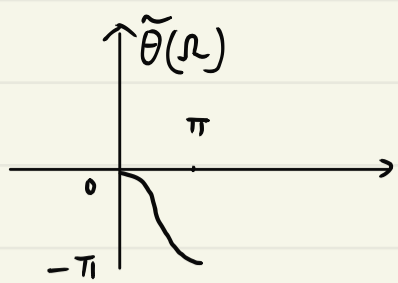
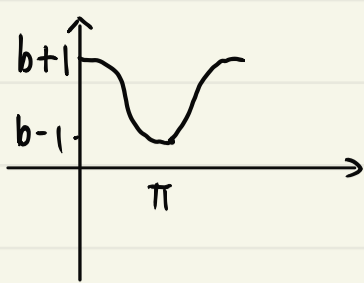
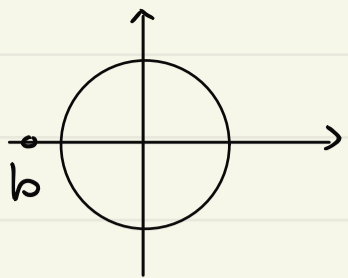
二. 离散时间

$y[n] = x[n] - b x[n-1]$

$H(z) = 1 - b z^{-1}$

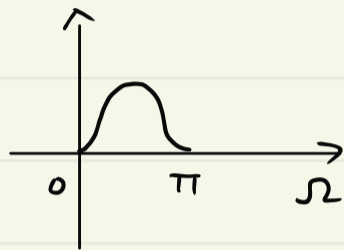
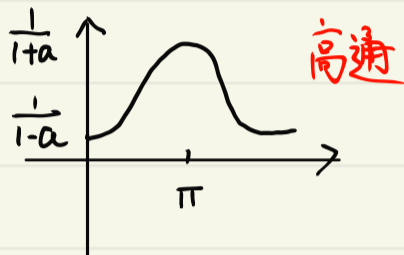
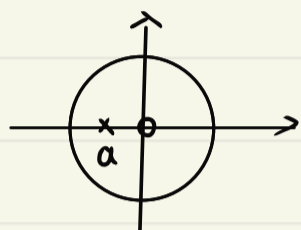
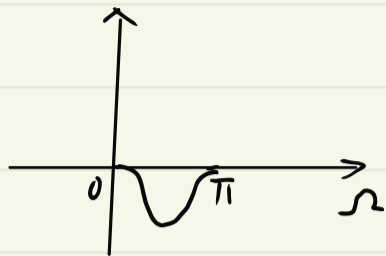
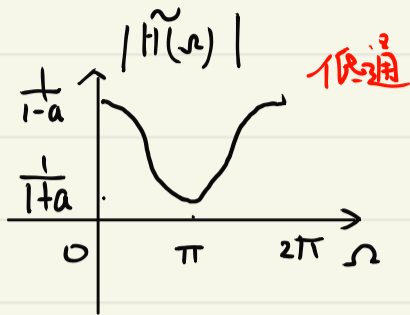
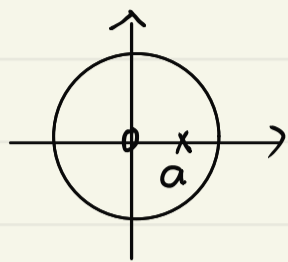


实函数  $\Rightarrow$  偶变换  
模函数是偶函数  
相频 奇



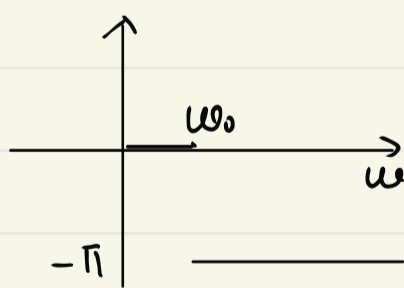
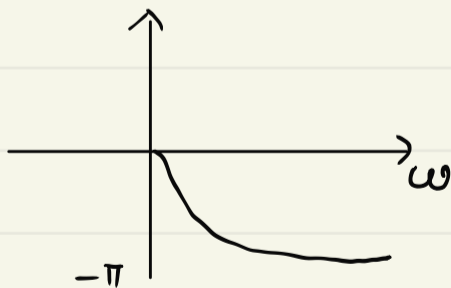
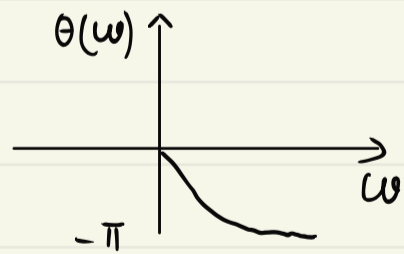
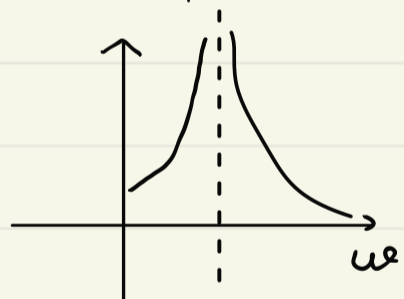
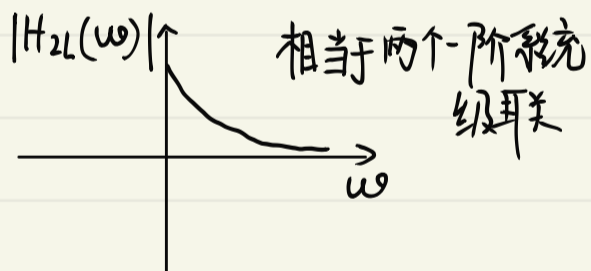
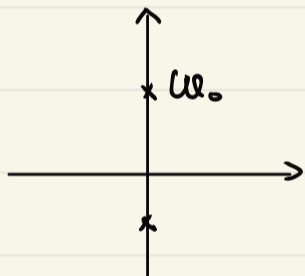
$y[n] - ay[n-1] = x[n]$

$H_{IIR}(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$

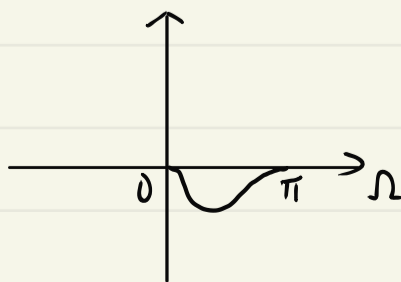
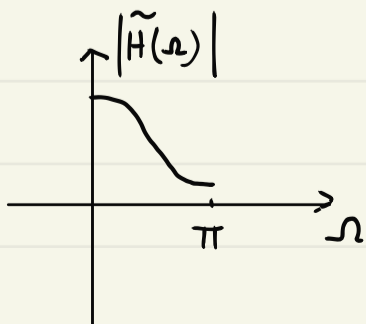
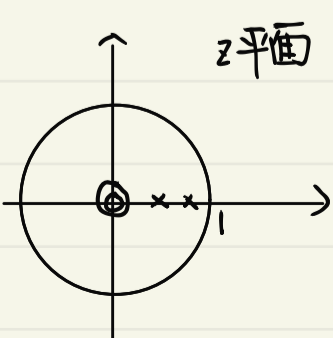


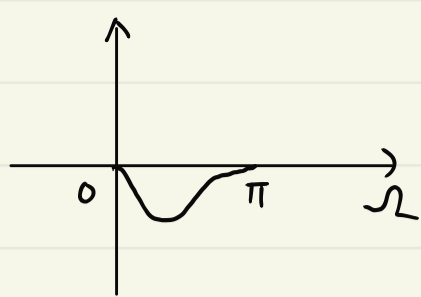
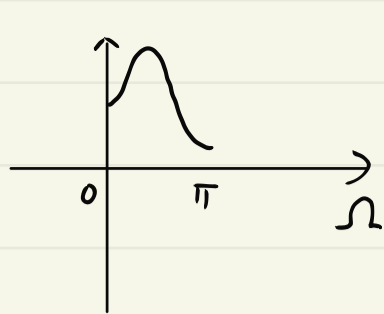
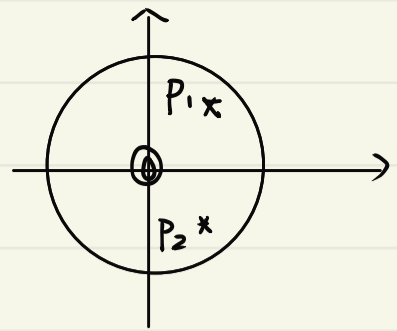
§ 8.6.2 二阶系统

一. 连续时间二阶全极点系统



二. 离散时间二阶全极点系统

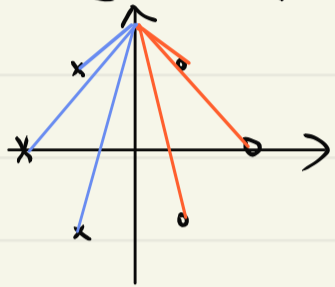




## § 8.7 全通系统和最小相移系统

### § 8.7.1 全通系统

#### 一. 连续时间



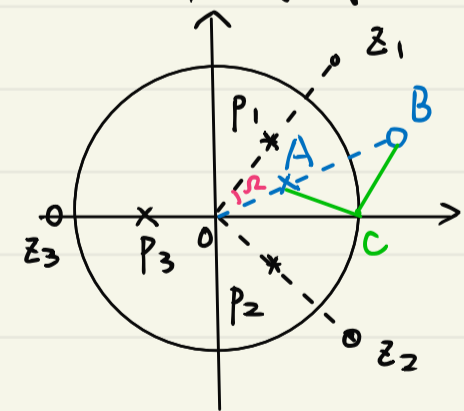
连续时间的全通系统零极点关于虚轴镜像对称

$$H_{ap}(s) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^M (s - p_i)} \Rightarrow \text{幅频响应是一个常数}$$

	$\omega = 0$		$\omega = \infty$		
一对实的零极点	零点	极点	零点	极点	$\omega = 0 \rightarrow \infty$
	$\pi$	$0$	$\frac{\pi}{2} \downarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{2} \uparrow$	相位减少 $\pi$
四个共轭的零极点	$0$	$0$	$-\pi \downarrow$	$\pi \uparrow$	相位减少 $2\pi$

总计有  $N$  个零点(极点), 在  $\omega$  由  $0 \rightarrow \infty$  变化时, 相位单调减少  $N\pi$

#### 二. 离散时间全通系统



离散时间全通系统零极点关于单位圆镜像对称

$$OP_1 = OA = r, \quad OB = OZ_1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$OP_i \times OZ_i = 1$$

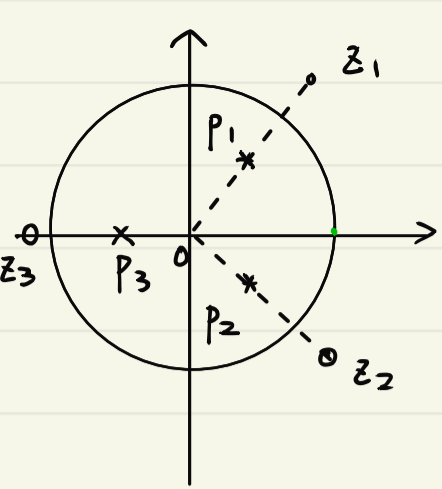
$$OA \cdot OB = OC^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OC}{OB} \quad \text{又: } \triangle AOC, \triangle BOC \text{ 共 } \angle AOC$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOC \sim \triangle COB$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{OA}{OC} = r_0 \quad \text{与 } \Omega \text{ 无关}$$

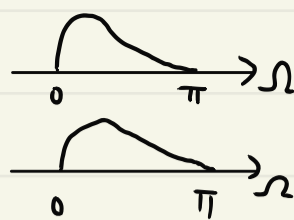
对于  $\forall \Omega$ , 幅频响应是一个常数



实极点  
共轭极点  
实零点  
共轭零点

$\Omega = 0$   
0  
0  
0  
0

$\Omega = \pi$   
0  
0  
 $-\pi$   
 $-2\pi$

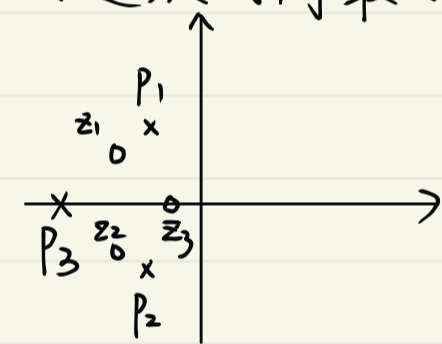


如果有  $N$  个零点(极点), 在  $\Omega$  由  $0 \rightarrow \pi$  变化时, 整个系统的相位减少  $N\pi$

在同阶的系统中(最多有  $N$  个极点或零点) 具有最大的群延时

### §8.7.2 最小相移系统

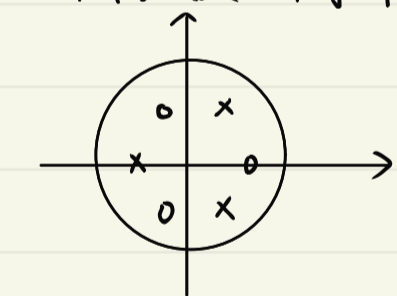
#### 一. 连续时间最小相移系统



所有的零极点都位于虚轴左半平面, 工程上一般零点个数等于极点个数

相位  $\omega = 0$        $\omega = \infty$   
0                      0

#### 二. 离散时间最小相移系统

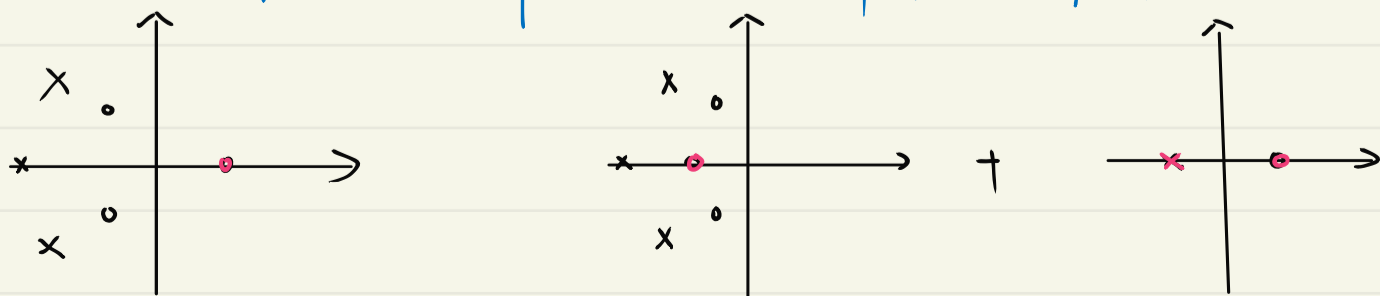


所有的零极点都位于单位圆内, 工程上一般零点个数等于极点个数

相位  $\Omega = 0$                        $\Omega = \pi$   
0                                      0

性质:

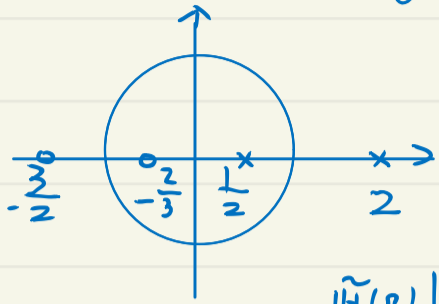
- ① 最小相移系统的逆系统仍是最小相移系统
- ② 最小相移系统在同阶系统中具有最小的群延时
- ③ 任意的一般系统, 都可以表示为一个最小相移系统和全通系统的级联



例: 画出  $y[n] + \frac{1}{6}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{3}y[n-2] = x[n] - \frac{1}{2}x[n-1] - 3x[n-2]$  幅频特性

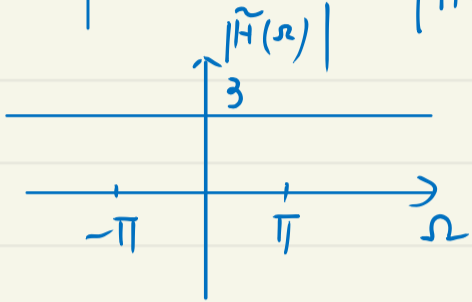
$$Y(z) \left(1 + \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}z^{-2}\right) = X(z) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} - 3z^{-2}\right)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} - 3z^{-2}}{1 + \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}z^{-2}} = \frac{(1 - 2z^{-1})(1 + \frac{3}{2}z^{-1})}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{2}{3}z^{-1})}$$



全通系统

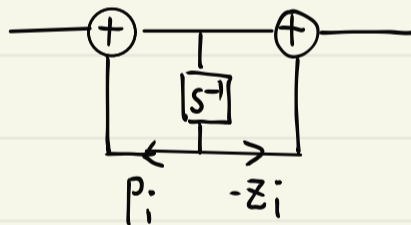
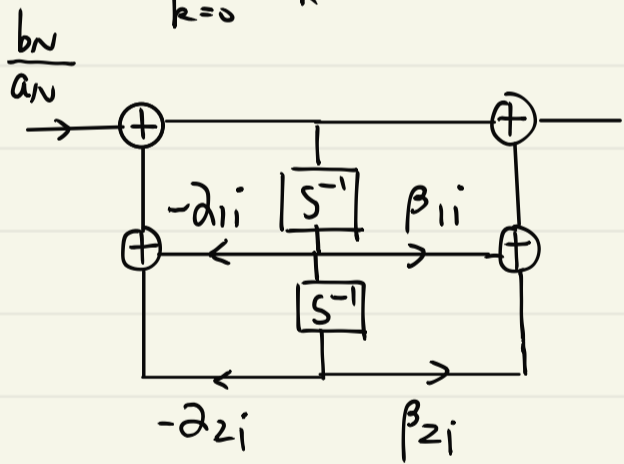
$$|H(\Omega)| = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\Omega}} = \left| \frac{(1-2)(1+\frac{3}{2})}{(1-\frac{1}{2})(1+\frac{2}{3})} \right| = 3$$



## § 8.9 有理系统函数表示的 LTI 系统的级联和并联实现

### § 8.9.1 级联实现结构

$$H(s) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b_k s^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k s^k} = \frac{b_N}{a_N} \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1 + \beta_{1i}s^{-1} + \beta_{2i}s^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{1i}s^{-1} + \alpha_{2i}s^{-2}} \prod_{i=2r+1}^N \frac{1 - z_i s^{-1}}{1 - p_i s^{-1}}$$



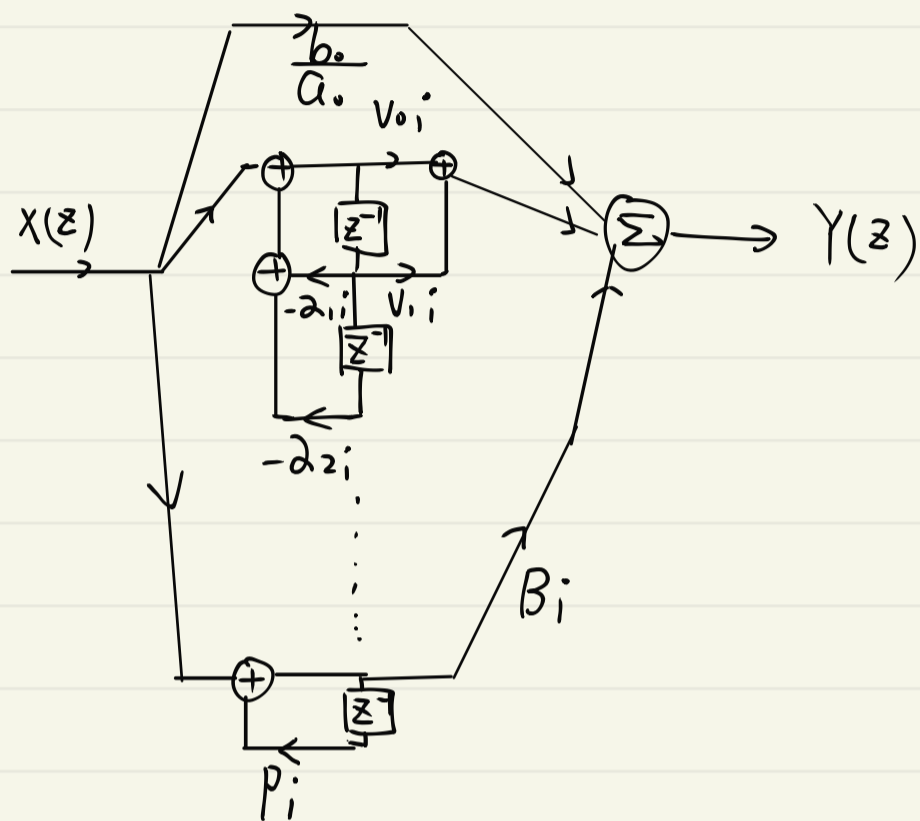
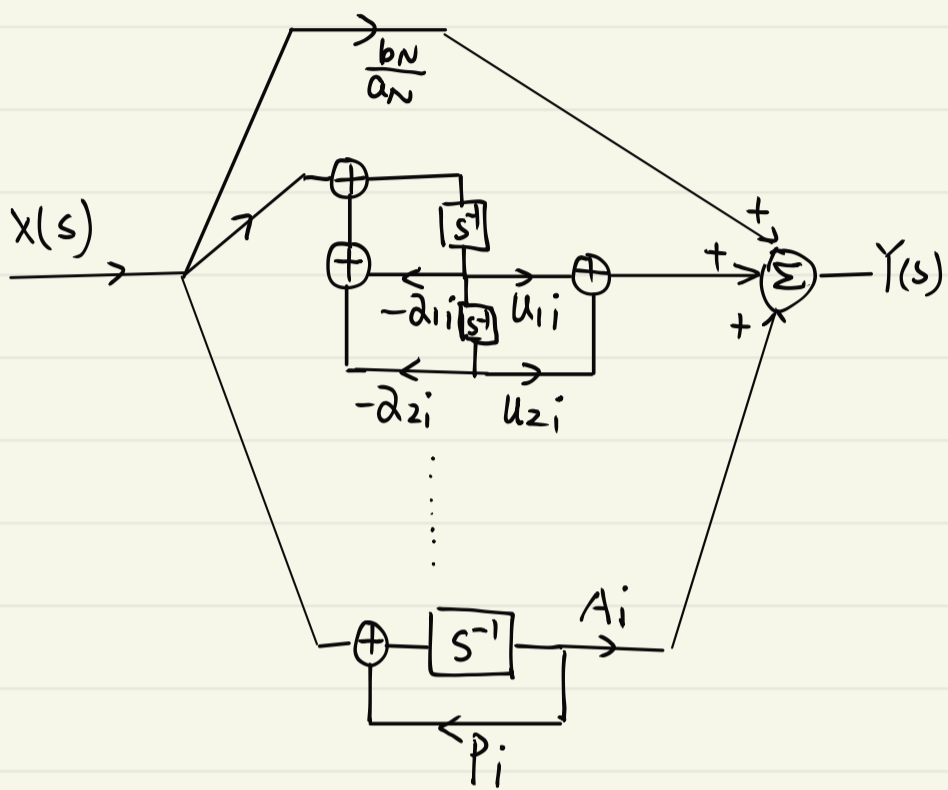
$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b_k z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}} = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1 + \beta_{1i}z^{-1} + \beta_{2i}z^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{1i}z^{-1} + \alpha_{2i}z^{-2}} \prod_{i=2r+1}^N \frac{1 - z_i z^{-1}}{1 - p_i z^{-1}}$$



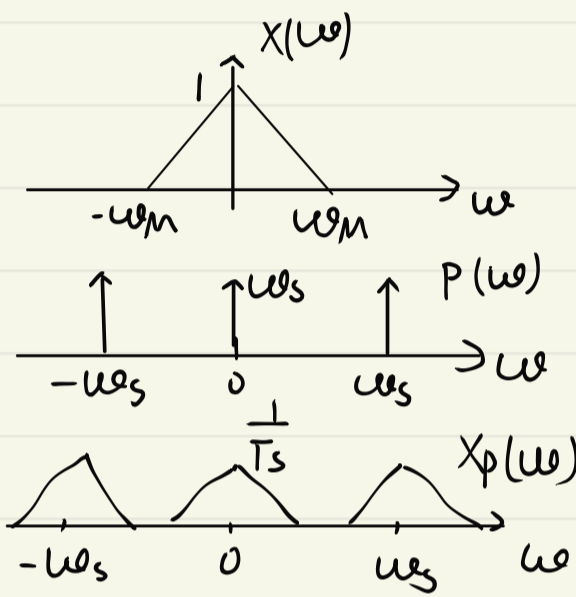
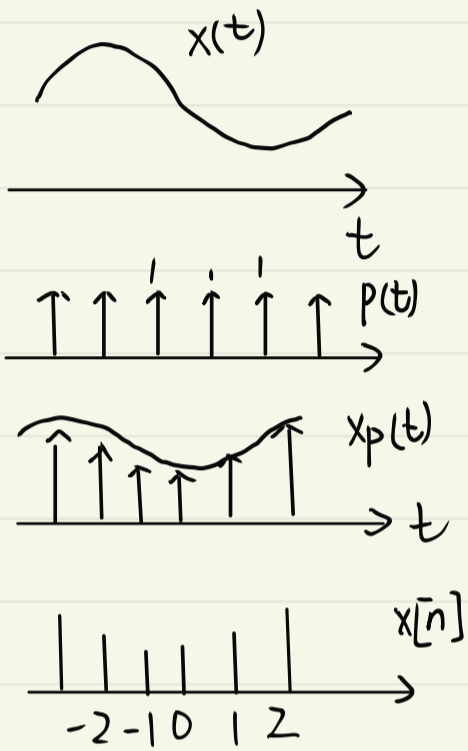
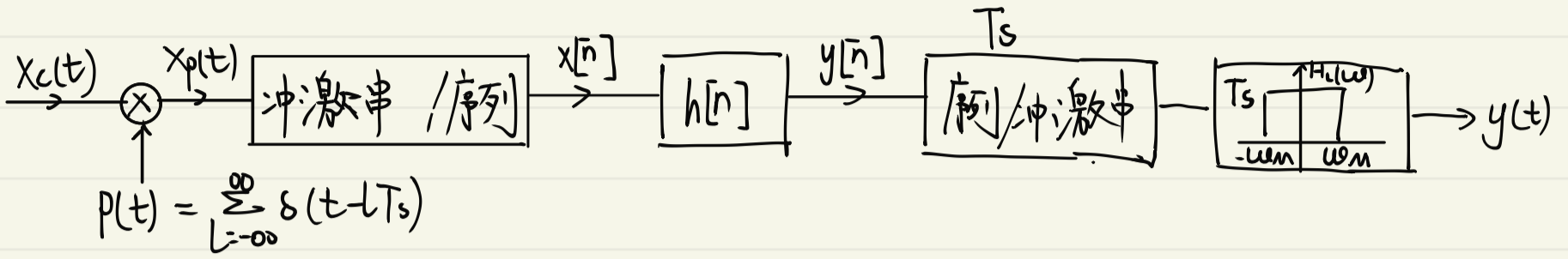
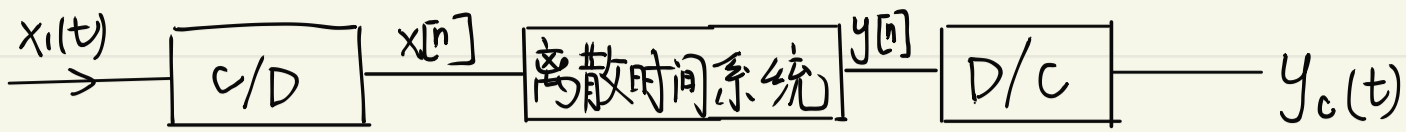
# 8.9.2 并联结构

$$H(s) = \frac{b_N}{a_N} + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{u_{1i}s^{-1} + u_{2i}s^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{1i}s^{-1} + \alpha_{2i}s^{-2}} + \sum_{i=2r+1}^N \frac{A_i s^{-1}}{1 - p_i s^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0}{a_0} + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{v_{0i} + v_{1i}z^{-1}}{1 + \alpha_{1i}z^{-1} + \alpha_{2i}z^{-2}} + \sum_{i=2r+1}^N \frac{B_i}{1 - p_i z^{-1}}$$



# § 9.3 连续时间信号的离散时间处理



$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

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