

20% + 30% + 50%  
 第7周  
 二、三、四章时域  
 五-八频域 \* 难点 \*

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

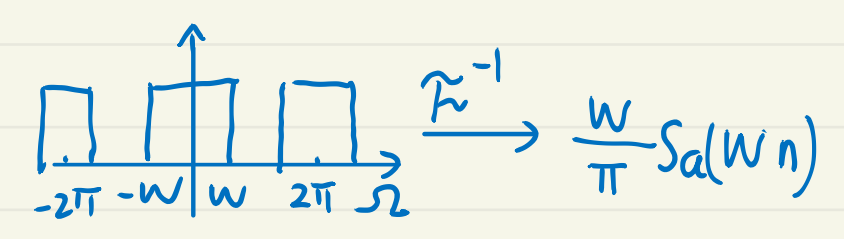
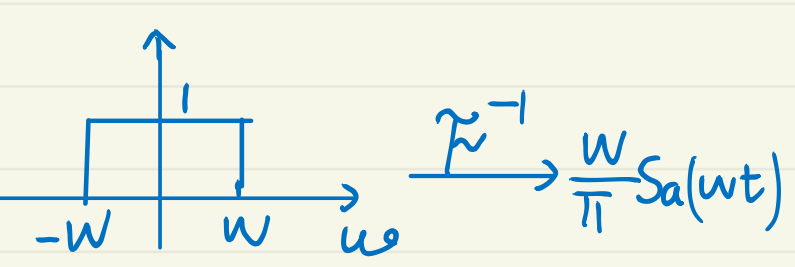
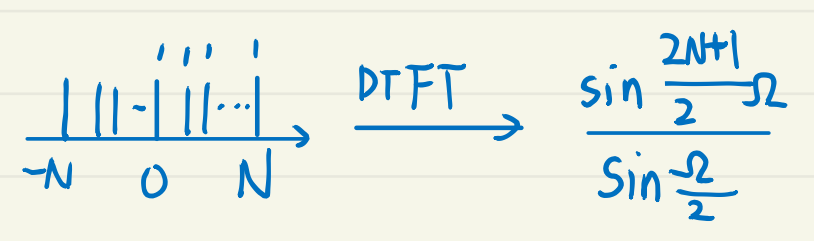
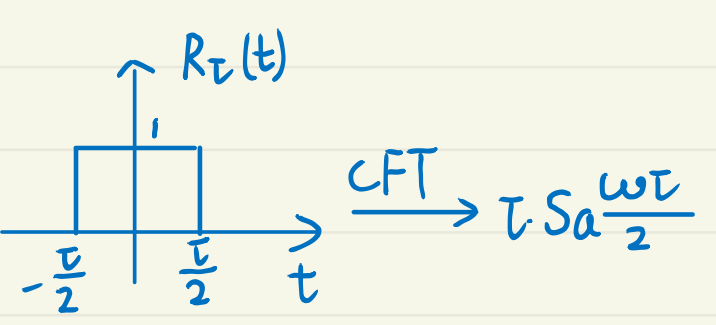
$$1 \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - 2\pi l)$$

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

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

$$\delta(t - t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

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



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

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

$$\cos \Omega_0 n \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) + \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) \}$$

$$\sin \Omega_0 n \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} j\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 + 2\pi l) \}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0 \quad u[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1$$

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

$$\delta'(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega \quad \delta(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 1$$

$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} s \quad \delta(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} 1 \quad \text{整} \uparrow s \text{ 平面}$$

$$\text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ -1, & t < 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2}{j\omega}, \omega \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} -j \text{sgn}(\omega)$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{j\omega + a}{(j\omega + a)^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\omega_0}{(j\omega + a)^2 + \omega_0^2}$$



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

$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{(j\omega+a)^2}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{(1-ae^{j\Omega})^2}$$

$$f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} e^{-st_0} F(s)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{j\omega t_0} F(\omega)$$

CFS:

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

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \cdot dt$$

DFS:

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

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

DFT:

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

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x[n] e^{-jk\Omega_0 n}$$

CFT:

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

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

DTFT:

$$\tilde{x}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\Omega n}$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{x}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} \cdot d\Omega$$

$\mathcal{L}$ :

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-st} \cdot dt$$

$\mathcal{Z}$ :

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{h(t)} H(\omega_0) e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$= H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$$

$$e^{j\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{h[n]} \tilde{H}(\Omega_0) e^{j\Omega_0 n}$$

$$\tilde{H}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n] e^{-j\Omega n}$$
$$= H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\Omega}}$$

$$e^{s_0 t} \xrightarrow{h(t)} H(s_0) e^{s_0 t}$$

$$H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$z_0^n \xrightarrow{h[n]} H(z_0) z_0^n$$

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

## § 6.4.1 时移性质

$$\text{则 } f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} e^{-st_0} F(s) \quad \text{Roc} = R_f \quad f[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-n_0} F(z) \quad \text{Roc} = R_f$$

$$f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{j\omega t_0} F(\omega) \quad f[n-n_0] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{j\Omega n_0} \tilde{F}(\Omega)$$

## 频移性质:

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

$$e^{j\Omega_0 n} f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tilde{F}(\Omega - \Omega_0)$$

$$e^{s_0 t} f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s - s_0) \\ \text{Roc} = R_f + \text{Re}\{s_0\}$$

$$z_0^n f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} F\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right) \\ \text{Roc} = R_f \cdot |z_0|$$

## 微分、差分性质

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

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

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

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

$$-t f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{dF(s)}{ds}$$

$$-n f[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$$

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

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

# 第二章 信号与系统的数学描述及基本性质

## §2.2 信号的数学描述及其性质

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

### 二. 信号的分类

① 一维信号: 只有一个自变量

多维信号: 2个或2个以上的自变量

② 连续时间信号

根据自变量的取值

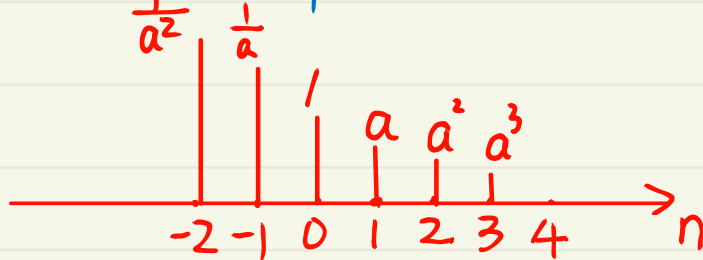
离散时间信号

$$x[n] = a^n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

↑ 方括号

若取  $0 < a < 1$  波形

自变量字母常用  $n, m, l, k$



不要画纵轴

对于离散时间信号, 自变量只能取整数值

对于函数值(因变量), 可以取任何数(包括实数、复数...)

### 三. 实信号和复信号

$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t \leftarrow \text{复信号}$$

### 四. 确定信号和随机信号

↓ 对于任意指定时刻, 有一个确定的信号值

## §2.3 系统的数学描述和分类

## §2.4 信号的基本变换, 基本系统

### 2.4.1 信号的变换

① 数乘系统, 数乘器

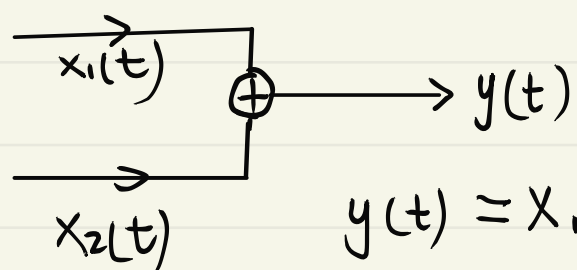
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{c} y(t)$$

$$y(t) = c x(t)$$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{c} y[n]$$

$$y[n] = c x[n]$$

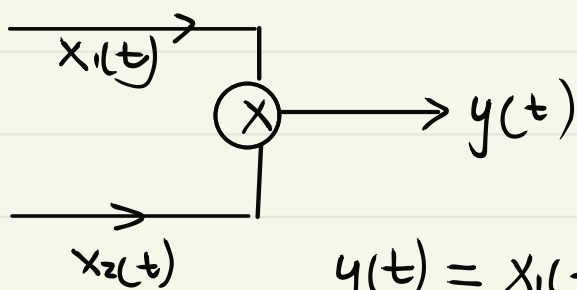
## ② 加法器



$$y(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$y[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n]$$

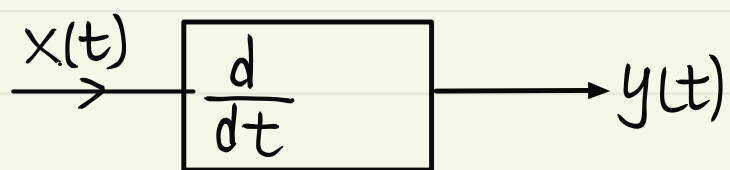
## ③ 乘法器



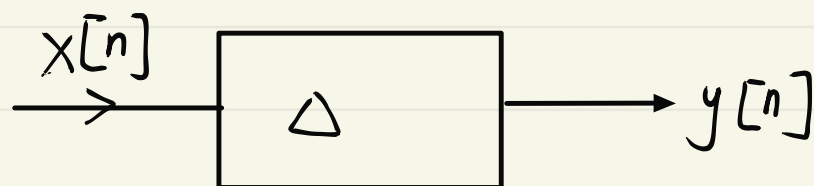
$$y(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)$$

$$y[n] = x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n]$$

## ④ 微分器, 差分器



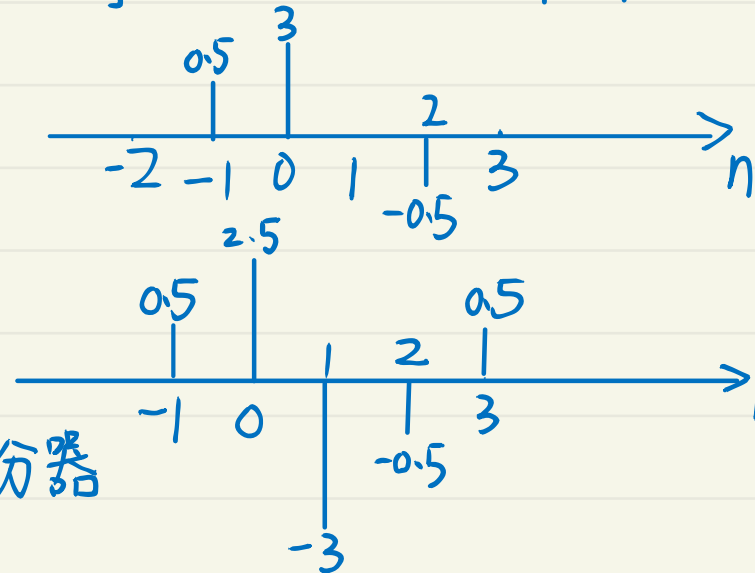
$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$



$$y[n] = \Delta x[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$

e.g.

n	≤ -2	-1	0	1	2	≥ 3
x[n]	0	0.5	3	0	-0.5	0



$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1] \quad \text{- 阶后向差分}$$

$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n+1] \quad \text{- 阶前向差分}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$y[n] = \nabla x[n]$$

y[n]

-阶差分器

## 高阶微分

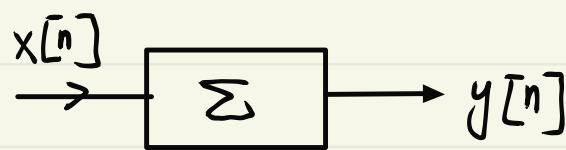
$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt^k} x(t)$$

$$y[n] = \Delta^k x[n] = \Delta^{k-1} x[n] - \Delta^{k-1} x[n-1]$$

## ⑤ 积分器, 累加器

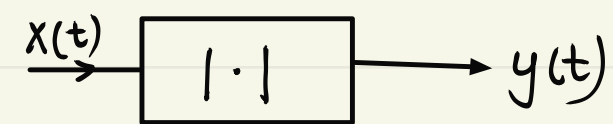


$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

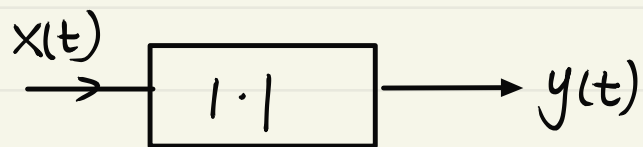


$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$$

## ⑥ 取模. 取绝对值



$$y(t) = |x(t)| = \sqrt{x(t) \cdot x^*(t)}$$

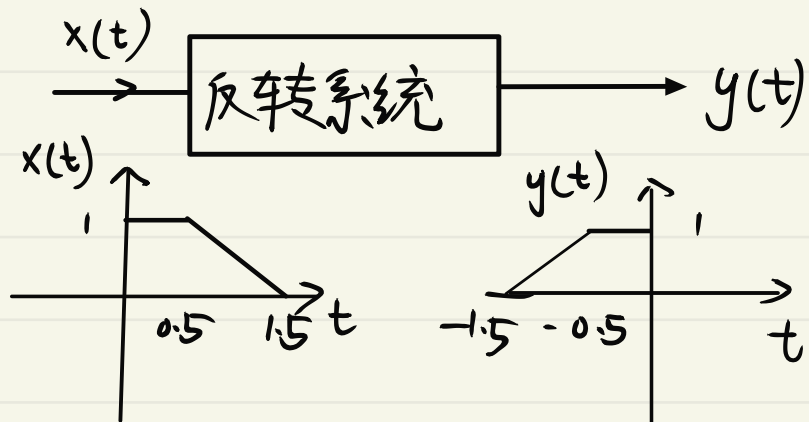


$$y[n] = |x[n]| = \sqrt{x[n] \cdot x^*[n]}$$

## §2.4.2 自变量变换引起的信号变换

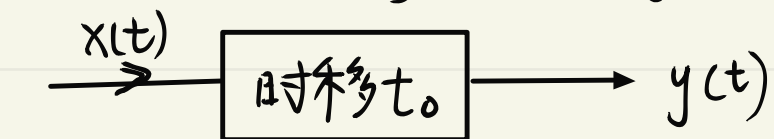
### 一. 反转系统 (很少用)

$$y(t) = x(-t) \quad y[n] = x[-n]$$



### 二. 时移系统 (用得很多)

$$y(t) = x(t-t_0) \quad y[n] = x[n-n_0]$$



$t_0 > 0$  延时 (右移)

$t_0 < 0$  超前 (左移)

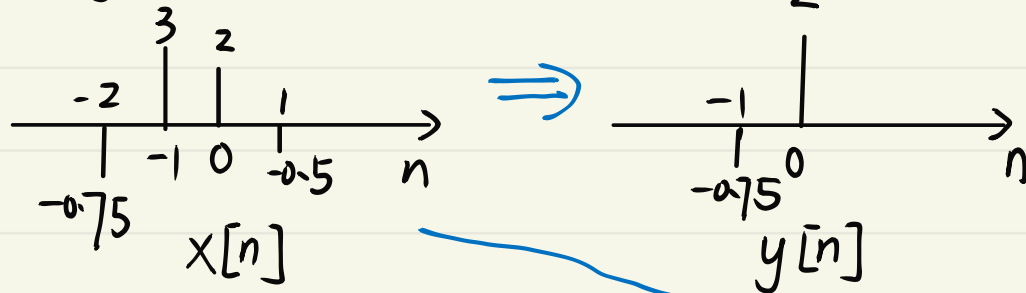
### 三. 时域的压扩, 离散时间的抽取和内插

$$y(t) = x(at)$$

$a > 1$ , 压缩  
 $0 < a < 1$ , 扩展

离散时间抽取

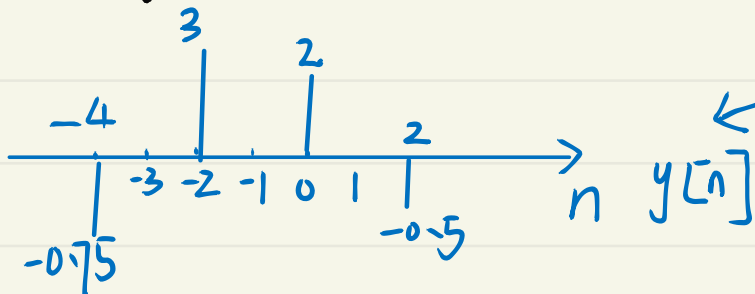
$$y[n] = x[Mn] \quad M \in \mathbb{Z}$$



内插

$$y[n] = X_{(M)}[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/M], & n = lM, l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

e.g.  $M=2$



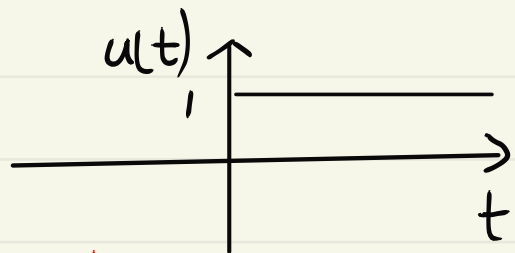
$$\text{e.g. } y[n] = X_{(2)}[n+1] = \begin{cases} x[\frac{n+1}{2}], & n+1 = 2l; l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

## § 2.5 基本的连续时间和离散时间信号

### § 2.5.1 单位阶跃信号和单位冲激信号

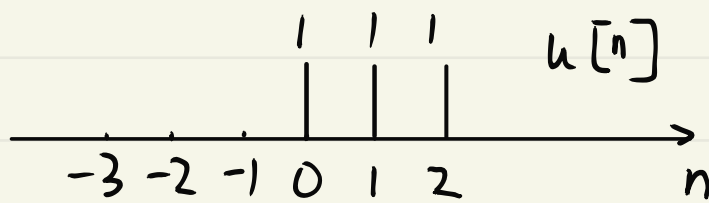
#### 一. 单位阶跃信号

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



在 0 时,  $u(t)$  无定义

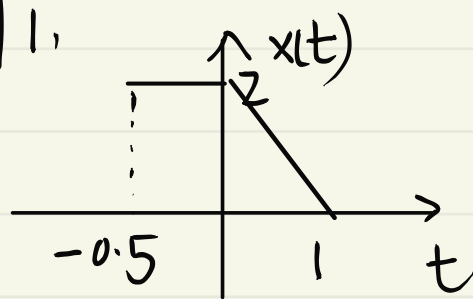
$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$u[0] = 1$

通过  $u(t)/u[n]$  的时移组合, 可以写出任何分段定义的解析表达式

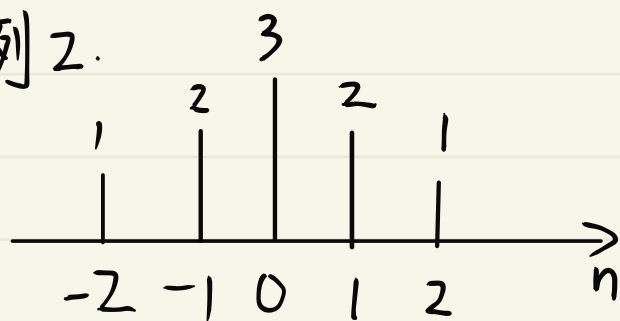
例 1.



$$x(t) = 2[u(t+0.5) - u(t)] + 2(1-t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

只在  $[-0.5, 0]$  取值为 1    只在  $[0, 1]$  取值为 1

例 2.

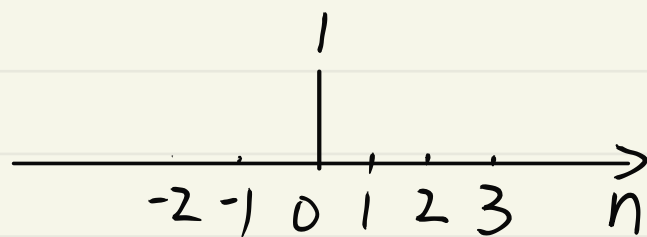


$$x[n] = (n+3)(u[n+2] - u[n-1]) + (3-n)(u[n-1] - u[n-3])$$

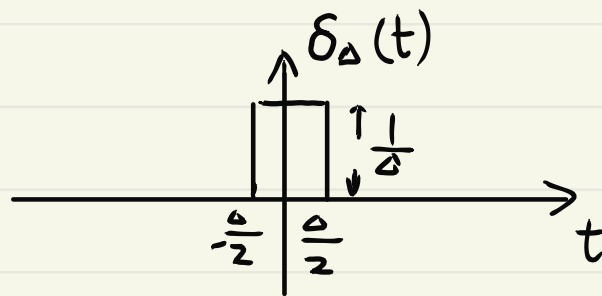
#### 二. 单位冲激信号和单位冲激序列

单位冲激序列:

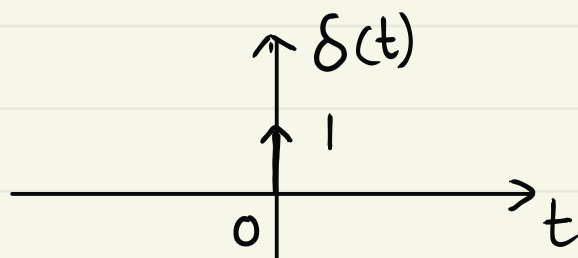
$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$



$$\delta_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta}, & -\frac{\Delta}{2} < t < \frac{\Delta}{2} \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_{\Delta}(t)$$



奇异函数



# $\delta(t)$ 的另外两种定义

① Dirac 定义  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$        $\delta(t) = 0, t \neq 0$

② 分配函数的定义: 对于在 0 点连续的任意常规函数  $x(t)$ ,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t) dt = x(0) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

## 三. 冲激信号的性质

① 具有单位面积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n] = 1$$

$$x[n] \delta[n] = x[0] \delta[n]$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \delta[n] = x[0]$$

$$x[n] \delta[n-n_0] = x[n_0] \delta[n-n_0]$$

② 偶函数

$$\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$$

$$\delta[n] = \delta[-n]$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(-t) x(t) dt \stackrel{\tau=-t}{=} \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} \delta(\tau) x(-\tau) d(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) x(-\tau) d\tau = x(-0)$$

③  $x(t) \delta(t) = x(0) \delta(t)$  (筛分性质)       $x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$

取  $\psi(t)$  在 0 连续

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

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

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(2t) dt \stackrel{\tau=2t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\frac{\tau}{2}) \delta(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} x(0)$$

④ 与  $u(t)$ ,  $u[n]$  的关系

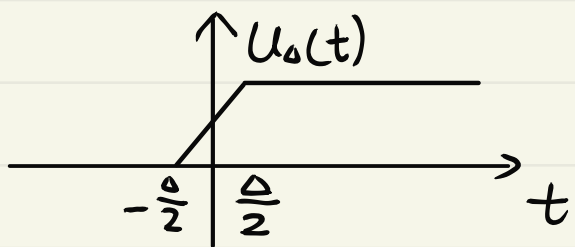
$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u(t)$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \delta[k]$$

$$\delta[n] = \Delta u[n] \quad \text{差分}$$





$$u(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} U_{\Delta}(t)$$

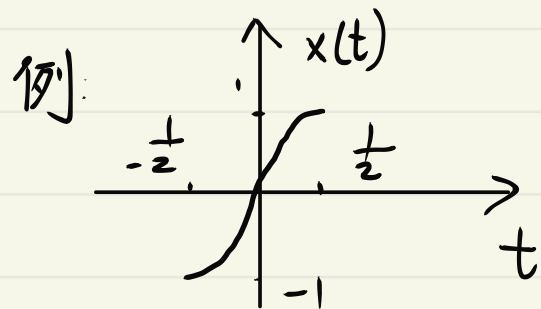
$$= \frac{d}{dt} U_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta}, & -\frac{\Delta}{2} < t < \frac{\Delta}{2} \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$= \delta_{\Delta}(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_{\Delta}(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dt} U_{\Delta}(t)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} U_{\Delta}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u(t)$$



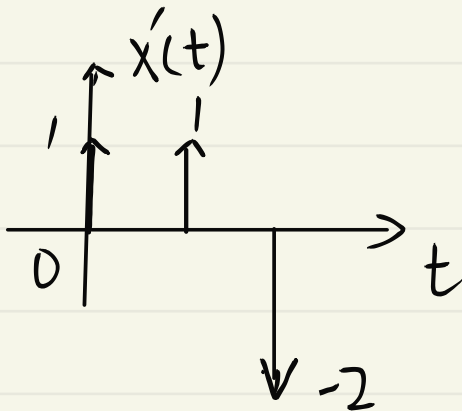
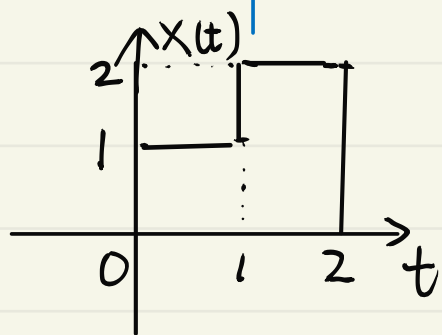
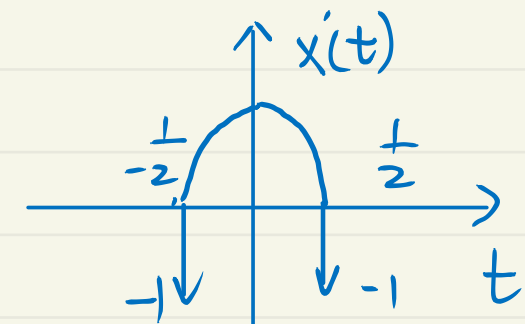
$$x(t) = \sin \pi t \left[ u\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$x'(t) = \pi \cos \pi t \left[ u\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] + \sin \pi t \left[ \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]$$

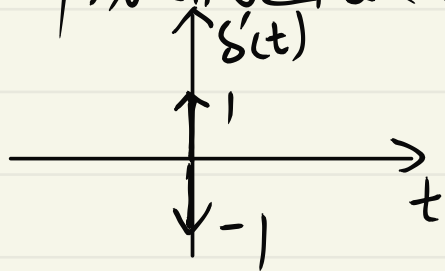
$$= \pi \cos \pi t \left[ u\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] - \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin \pi t \cdot \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \sin \pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -\delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$



单位冲激偶函数  $\delta'(t)$ ，也是奇异函数



## 2.5.2 复指数信号和正弦信号

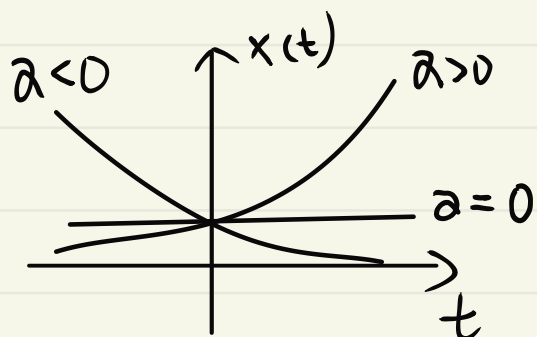
$$x(t) = e^{st}$$

$$x[n] = z^n$$

### 一. 实指数信号

$$x(t) = e^{at}$$

$$x[n] = a^n, \quad a, a \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\textcircled{1} a > 1 \quad \textcircled{2} a = 1 \quad \textcircled{3} 0 < a < 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} a < -1 \quad \textcircled{5} a = -1 \quad \textcircled{6} -1 < a < 0$$

### 二. 纯虚的指数信号和正弦信号 (用得较多)

$$s = j\omega$$

$$z = e^{j\Omega}$$

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$$

$$x[n] = e^{j\Omega n}$$

$$= \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t$$

$$= \cos \Omega n + j \sin \Omega n$$

### 连续时间正弦信号和离散时间正弦信号的区别

① 连续时间是周期函数, 离散时间不一定是周期函数

$$x[n] = \sin \frac{7}{3}n \quad \text{不是周期序列}$$

$$x[n] = \sin \frac{7\pi}{3}n \quad \text{是周期序列}$$

② 对于连续时间信号  $\omega$  不同,  $\sin \omega t$  是不同信号

对于离散时间信号  $\Omega$  和  $\Omega + 2k\pi$  对应的是同一个序列

离散时间  $\sin \pi n$  振荡最快

连续  $\omega$  越大, 振荡越快

### 三. 一般的复指数信号 (用得很少)

是前面两者的结合体

$$x(t) = e^{st} = e^{(a+j\omega)t} = e^{at} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$$

$$x[n] = z^n = a^n [\cos \Omega n + j \sin \Omega n] \quad z = a \cdot e^{j\Omega}$$

## § 2.6 信号的时域特性

### § 2.6.1 周期、周期信号和非周期信号

$$\forall t, \exists T, x(t+T) = x(t)$$

$$n, N, x[n+N] = x[n]$$

如果是周期信号, 通常用  $\tilde{x}(t)$ ,  $\tilde{x}[n]$

### § 2.6.2 信号的对称特性

#### 一. 奇偶特性及信号的奇偶分解

如果  $x(t) = x(-t)$        $x[n] = x[-n]$       偶对称信号/序列

$x(t) = -x(-t)$        $x[n] = -x[-n]$       奇

对任意的  $x(t)/x[n]$  进行奇偶分解

$$X_e(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \quad X_o(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$

$$X_e[n] = \frac{x[n] + x[-n]}{2} \quad X_o[n] = \frac{x[n] - x[-n]}{2}$$

$$X_e(t) = Ev\{x(t)\} \quad X_e[n] = Ev\{x[n]\}$$

$$X_o(t) = Od\{x(t)\} \quad X_o[n] = Od\{x[n]\}$$

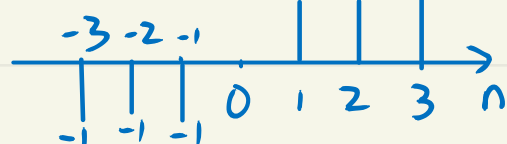
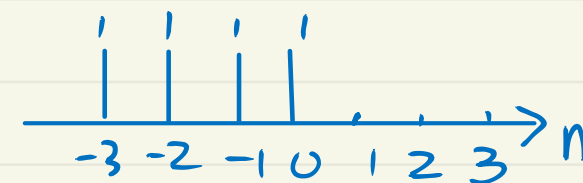
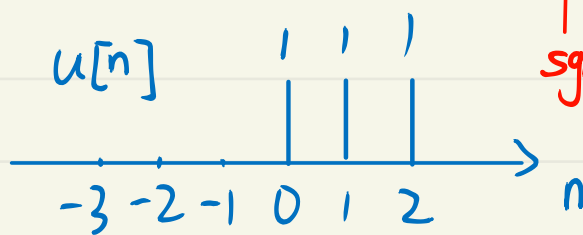
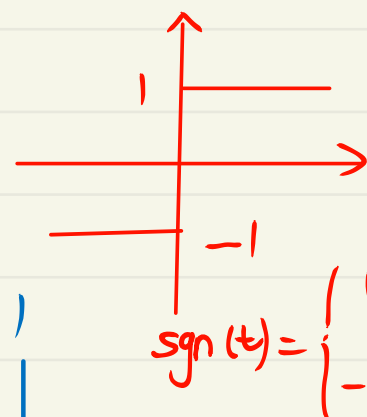
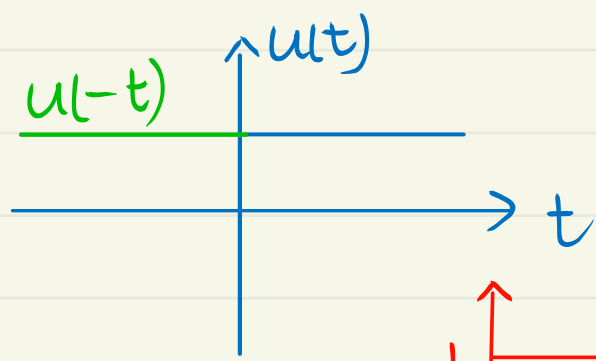
eg. 求  $u(t)$ ,  $u[n]$  的奇偶分量

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

$$Od\{u(t)\} = \frac{u(t) - u(-t)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t) \text{ 符号函数}$$

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

$$Od\{u[n]\} = \frac{u[n] - u[-n]}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}[n]$$



## 二. 共轭对称特性. 实. 虚分解

如果  $x(t) = x^*(t)$      $x[n] = x^*[n]$     共轭偶对称/实函数

$x(t) = -x^*(t)$      $x[n] = -x^*[n]$     共轭奇对称/纯虚函数

对  $\forall$  复函数取实/虚部

$\text{Re}\{x(t)\}$      $\text{Re}\{x[n]\}$     取实部

$\text{Im}\{x(t)\}$      $\text{Im}\{x[n]\}$     取虚部

## § 2.6.3 信号的大小. 功率和能量

### 一. 一阶规范量

if  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$      $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]| < \infty$

信号的一阶规范量为

$$|x(t)|_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)| dt \quad |x[n]|_1 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|$$

不满足模可积/模可和

$$|x(t)|_1 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)| dt$$

$$|x[n]|_1 = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|$$

### 二. 二阶规范量 (x 用得更多, 可积分. 微分等操作)

if:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$      $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 < \infty$

则信号的二阶规范量:

$$|x(t)|_2 = \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt} \quad |x[n]|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2}$$

else:

$$|x(t)|_2 = \sqrt{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt} \quad |x[n]|_2 = \sqrt{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2}$$

if 信号满足模平方可积/可和, 则信号的能量为

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2$$

else: 定义信号的功率为:

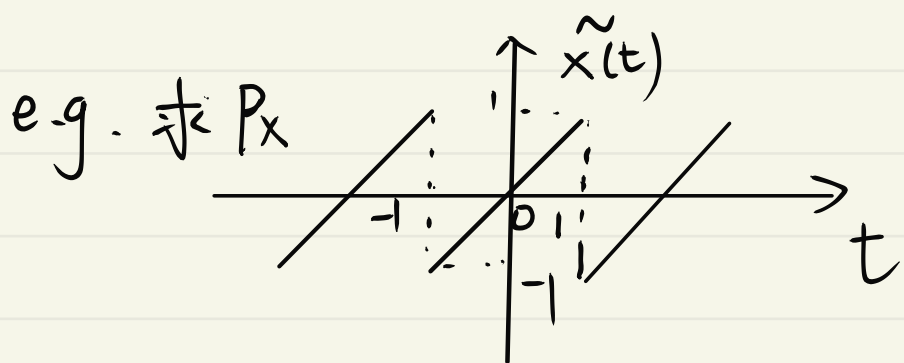
$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P_x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2$$

对于周期信号:(周期为T)

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} |x[n]|^2$$

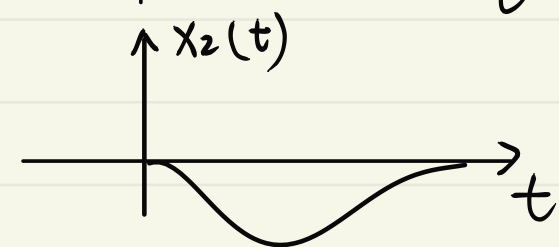
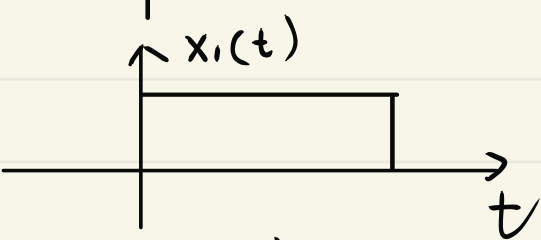
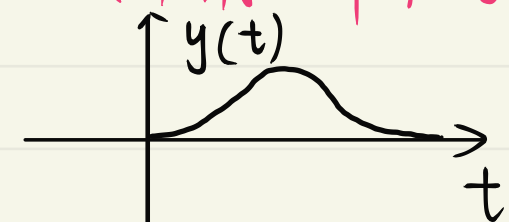


取一个周期内计算

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}$$

## §2.7 信号的正交和相关函数

§2.7.1 用一个信号去表示另一个信号



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

$$\epsilon = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [y(t) - a x(t)]^2 dt$$

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{da} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -2x(t)[y(t) - a x(t)] dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) y(t) dt}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt}$$

再将a代入

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2(t) dt - \frac{[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) y(t) dt]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2(t) dt} = 1 - \frac{[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) y(t) dt]^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2(t) dt} = 1 - \rho_{xy}^2$$

# 定义相关系数

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)y(t) dt}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2(t) dt}}$$

$\rho_{xy} = 0$  两信号正交

## §2.7.2 信号的相关函数和相关序列

### 一. 相关函数/序列

对于满足能量受限的信号  $\left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty, \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 < \infty \right)$   
简称能量信号)

其互相关函数定义为:

$$R_{xv}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t+\tau)v^*(t) dt$$

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

$$R_{xv}[m] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n+m]v^*[n]$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]v^*[n-m]$$

其自相关函数的定义为:

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

$$R_x[m] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n+m]x^*[n]$$

对于功率受限信号 (即  $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty$  存在)

(很少用, 考试不涉及)

$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |x[n]|^2 < \infty$  存在

互相关函数定义为:

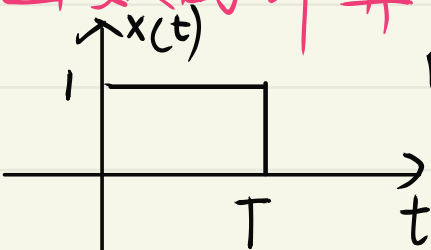
$$R_{xv}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t+\tau)v^*(t) dt, \quad R_{xv}[m] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N x[n+m]v^*[n]$$

自相关函数定义为:

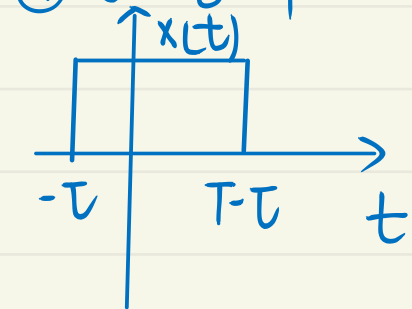
$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t+\tau)x^*(t) dt, \quad R_x[m] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N x[n+m]x^*[n]$$



## 二. 相关函数的计算

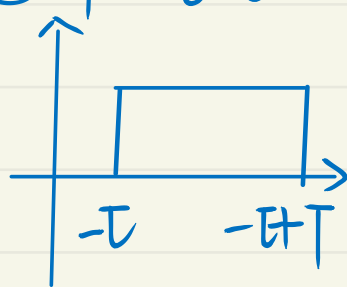
例1: 求  的  $R_x(\tau)$

①  $0 < \tau < T$



$$R_x(\tau) = \int_0^{T-\tau} 1 \cdot dt = T - \tau$$

②  $-\tau < \tau < 0$



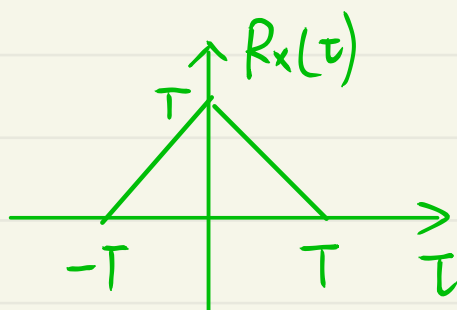
$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\tau}^T 1 \cdot dt = T + \tau$$

③  $\tau > T$

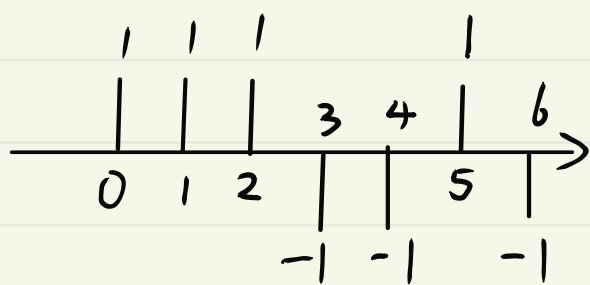
$$R_x(\tau) = 0$$

④  $\tau < -T$

$$R_x(\tau) = 0$$



例2:



求  $R_x[m]$

Barker

## 三. 相关运算的性质

$$R_{xv}(\tau) = R_{vx}^*(-\tau)$$

$$R_{xv}[m] = R_{vx}^*[-m]$$

如果是实信号:

$$R_{xv}(\tau) = R_{vx}(-\tau)$$

$$R_{xv}[m] = R_{vx}[-m]$$

$$R_{xv}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t+\tau) v^*(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) v^*(t-\tau) dt$$

$$R_{vx}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(t) x^*(t-\tau) dt = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v^*(t) x(t-\tau) dt \right]^*$$

$$R_{xv}[m] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n+m] v^*[n] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] v^*[n-m]$$

对实自相关函数

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

$$R_x[m] = R_x[-m]$$

$$R_x(0) = \max_{-\infty < \tau < +\infty} \{ R_x(\tau) \}$$

$$R_x[0] = \max_{-\infty < m < +\infty} \{ R_x[m] \}$$

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

(Cauchy - Schwarz 不等式)

$$R_x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) \cdot dt$$

$$[R_x(\tau)]^2 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t+\tau) dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

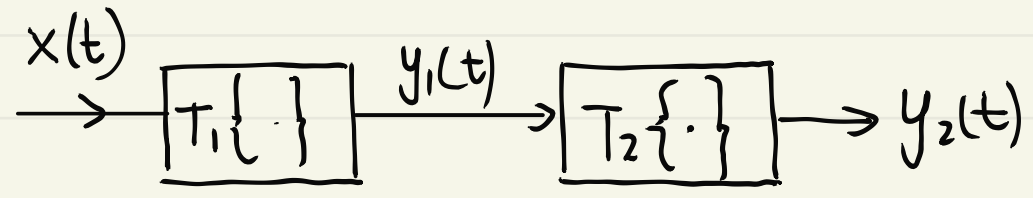
$$= \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt \right]^2$$

$$\therefore R_x(\tau) \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) \cdot dt = R_x(0)$$

## § 2.9 系统的互联 等效与等价

### § 2.9.1 系统的互联

#### ① 级联

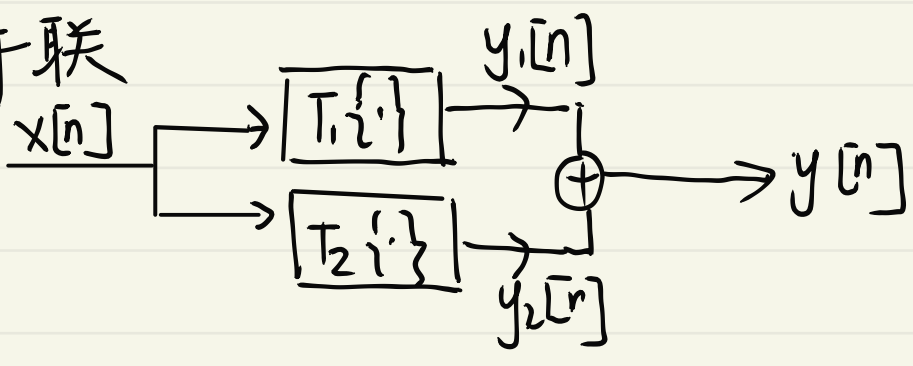


$$y_1(t) = T_1 \{ x(t) \}$$

$$y_2(t) = T_2 \{ y_1(t) \}$$

离散同理

#### ② 并联

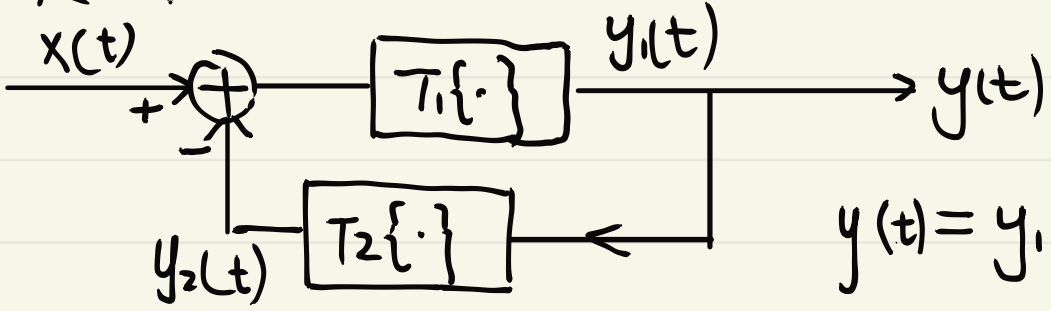


$$y[n] = y_1[n] + y_2[n]$$

$$= T_1 \{ x[n] \} + T_2 \{ x[n] \}$$

连续同理

#### ③ 反馈互联



$$y(t) = y_1(t) = T_1 \{ x(t) - T_2 \{ y(t) \} \}$$

### § 2.9.2 系统的等效或等价



## § 2.10 系统的六个性质 ※

### 一. 记忆性、无记忆性

一个系统如果任意时刻的输出仅与当前时刻的输入有关，则系统是无记忆的，否则是有记忆的

无记忆的:  $y(t) = x(t) \cdot \sin 3t$  数乘器、相加器、相乘器

有记忆的:  $y[n] = \Delta x[n]$  .  $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$  时移系统、积分器  
反转系统、尺度变换系统、累加器  
抽取器、内插零系统

### 二. 因果性、非因果性、反因果性

一个系统，对于任意输入，任意时刻的输出，仅与当前时间及以前的输入值有关，则系统是因果的，否则是非因果的 (必考)

非因果的:  $y(t) = x(2t)$  、  $y(t) = x(\frac{t}{2})$  [ $y(-1) = x(-2)$  非因果的]

微分器  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{t}{3}} x(\tau) d\tau$  [反例:  $y(-3) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} x(\tau) d\tau$ ]

因果: 积分器、累加器、一阶后向差分、延迟系统 非因果: 一阶前向差分、超前系统、

一个系统，对于任意输入，任意时刻的输出，仅与当前时间及未来的输入值有关，则系统是反因果的 (很少涉及)

反因果:  $y[n] = \nabla x[n] = x[n] - x[n+1]$

### 三. 稳定性

一个系统，如果对于任意有界的输入，任意时刻的输出也是有界的，则系统是稳定的 数乘器、时移、相加、相乘、一阶差分、反转、

稳定的:  $y[n] = \Delta x[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$  尺度变换、抽取器、内插零

不稳定的:  $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$  [反例:  $x(t) = u(t)$  时, 在0处  $y(0) \rightarrow \infty$ ]

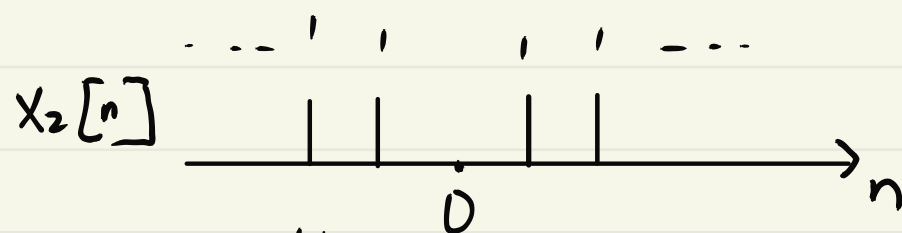
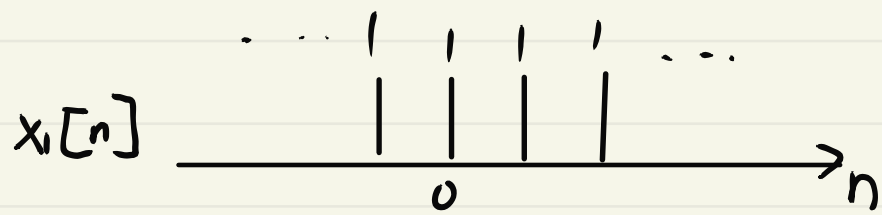
$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$  [反例:  $x(t) = u(t)$  时 累加器

$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n u[k] = (n+1)u[n]$

## 四可逆性与逆系统

对于一个系统, 对于任何不同的输入, 都有不同的输出, 则系统是可逆的

$$y[n] = n \cdot x[n]$$



输入不同, 但输出相同, 不可逆的

$$y[n] = \Delta x[n] \quad (\text{不可逆的}) \quad y(t) = x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \quad (\text{可逆的})$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \quad (\text{可逆的})$$

$$y[n] = x\left[\frac{n}{3}\right] \quad (\text{可逆, 内插 } 0)$$

$$y[n] = x[3n] \quad (\text{不可逆, 抽取})$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot \sin 2t \quad (\text{不可逆的})$$

$2t = k\pi$  处都为 0

一个系统是可逆的, 则可找到其逆系统

$$y(t) = T\{x(t)\} \iff \hat{y}(t) = T^{-1}\{\hat{x}(t)\}$$



## 五时不变性

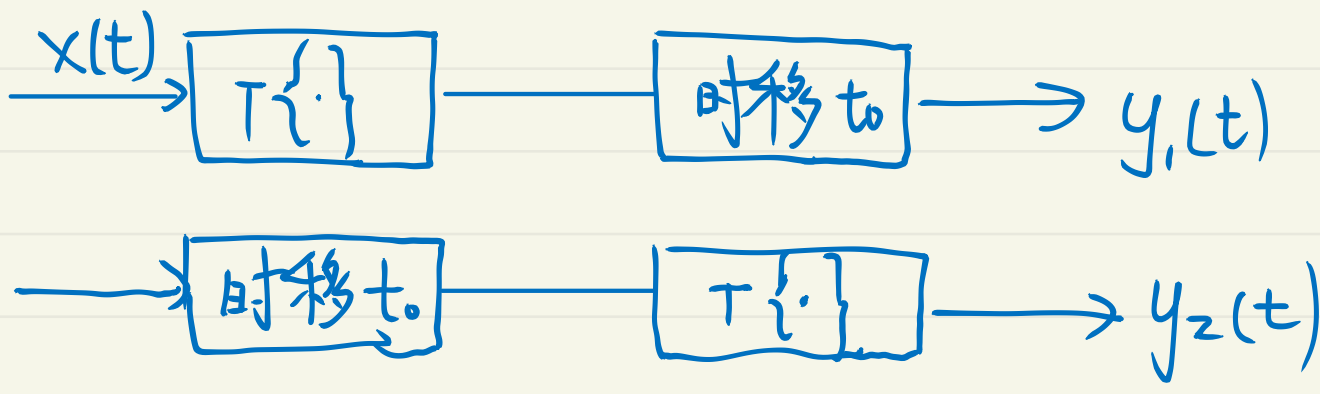
一个系统, 对于任意的输入及时移, 其输出也有相应的时移, 则系统是时不变的

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{T\{\cdot\}} y(t)$$

$\forall t_0$

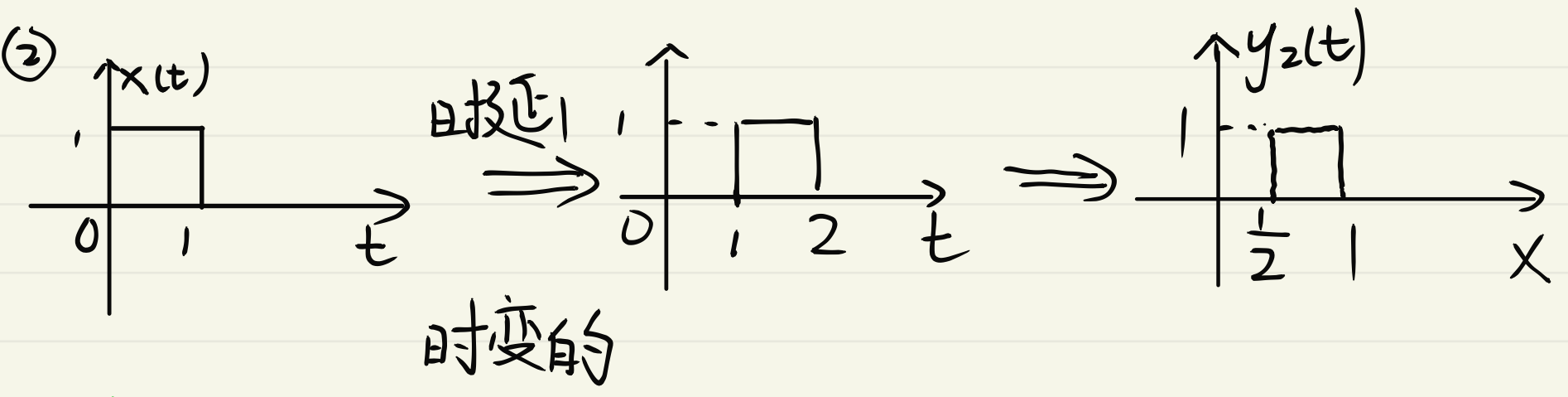
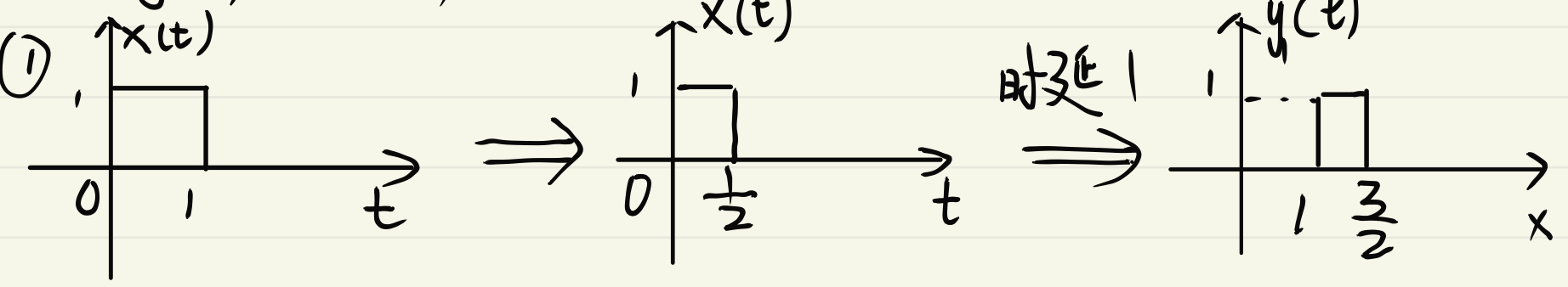
$$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{T\{\cdot\}} y(t-t_0)$$

$\Rightarrow$  时不变



检验方法

例:  $y(t) = x(2t)$



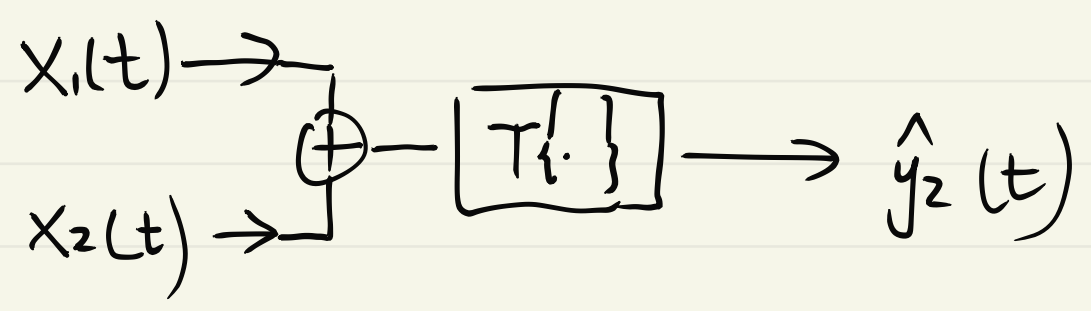
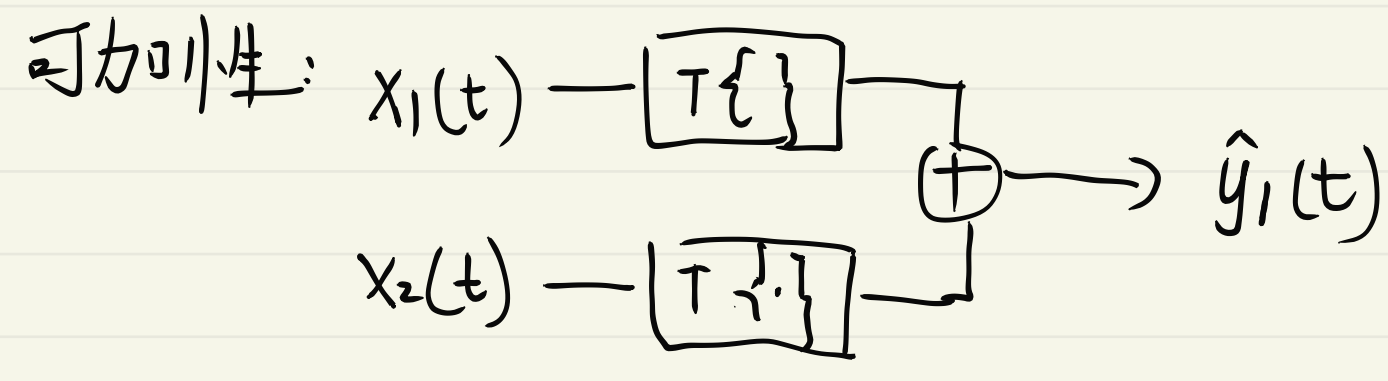
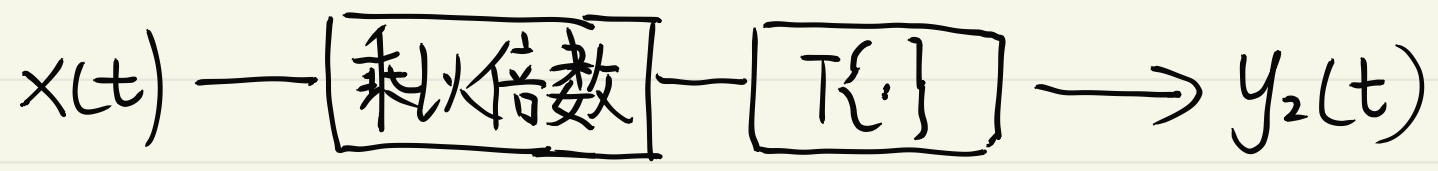
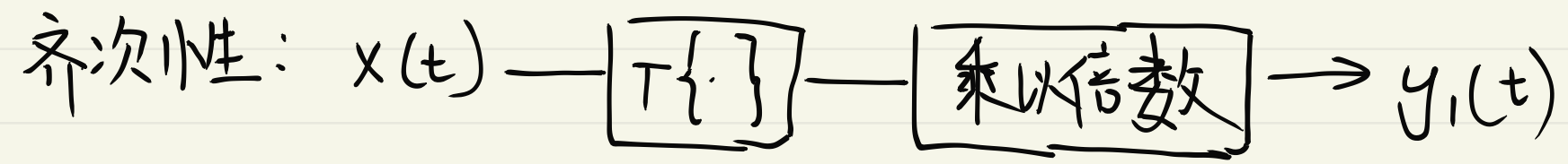
时变的:  $y[n] = x[-n]$ ,  $y(t) = x(2t)$       连续时间尺度变换系统  
 $y[n] = x[3n]$ ,  $y[n] = x_{(3)}[n]$

时不变的:  $y[n] = \Delta x[n]$ ,  $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$   
 $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$ ,  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) \cdot d\tau$   
 $y[n] = x[n-n_0]$ ,  $y(t) = x(t-t_0)$

### 六线性、增量线性

如果  $\forall x_1(t) \xrightarrow{T\{.\}} y_1(t)$      $\forall \alpha, \beta$   
 $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{T\{.\}} y_2(t)$              $\xrightarrow{T\{.\}} \alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t) \rightarrow \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t)$

一个系统满足齐次性和可加性, 则系统是线性的



例:  $y(t) = \text{Re}\{x(t)\}$  e.g.  $x(t) = 1 + 3j$

齐次性 ①:  $1 + 3j \rightarrow 1 \xrightarrow{\text{乘} j} j$

②:  $1 + 3j \xrightarrow{\text{乘} j} -3 + j \rightarrow -3$  非齐次性

推论: 一个系统如果是线性的, 一定有 0 输入导致 0 输出 (反过来不一定)

可以用零输入不产生零输出来否定系统的线性

增量线性系统:

e.g.  $y[n] = 3x[n] + 2$

数乘器、积分器、累加器、微分器、差分器、时移系统、平滑系统都是线性系统

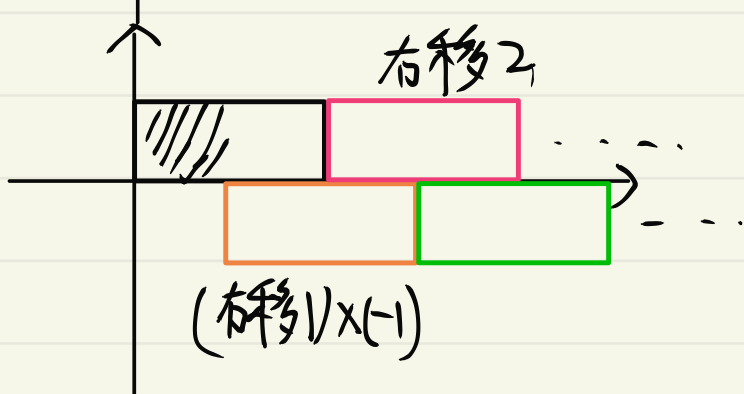
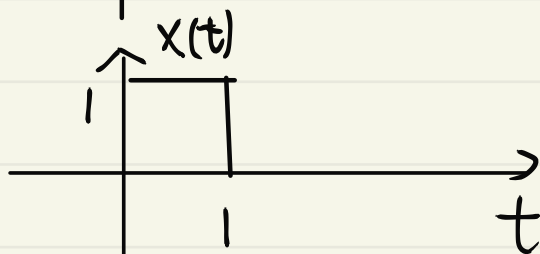
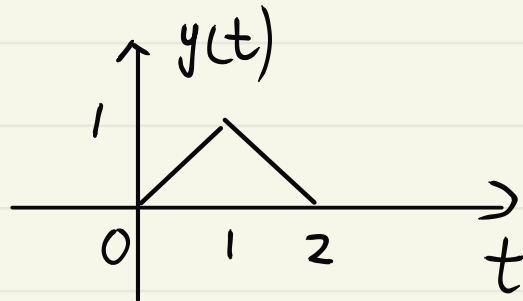
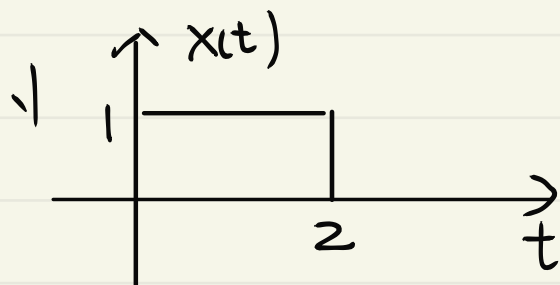
# 第三章 LTI系统的时域分析和信号卷积

解题思路:  $\varphi_i(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \psi_i(t)$

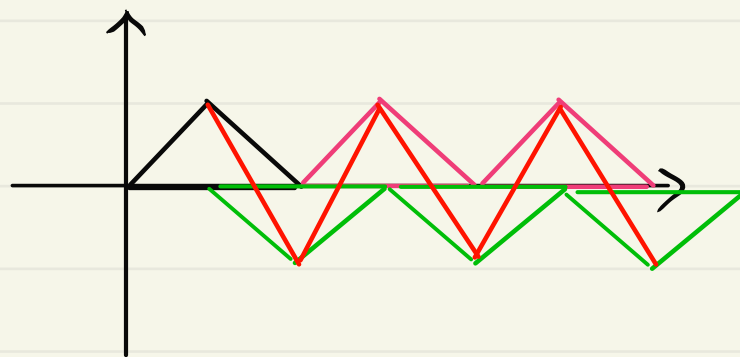
时不变性:  $\varphi_i(t-t_k) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \psi_i(t-t_k)$

$\forall X(t)$   $X(t) = \sum_{i,k} \alpha_{i,k} \varphi_i(t-t_k) \xrightarrow{\text{线性}} y(t) = \sum_{i,k} \alpha_{i,k} \psi_i(t-t_k)$

例 3.1



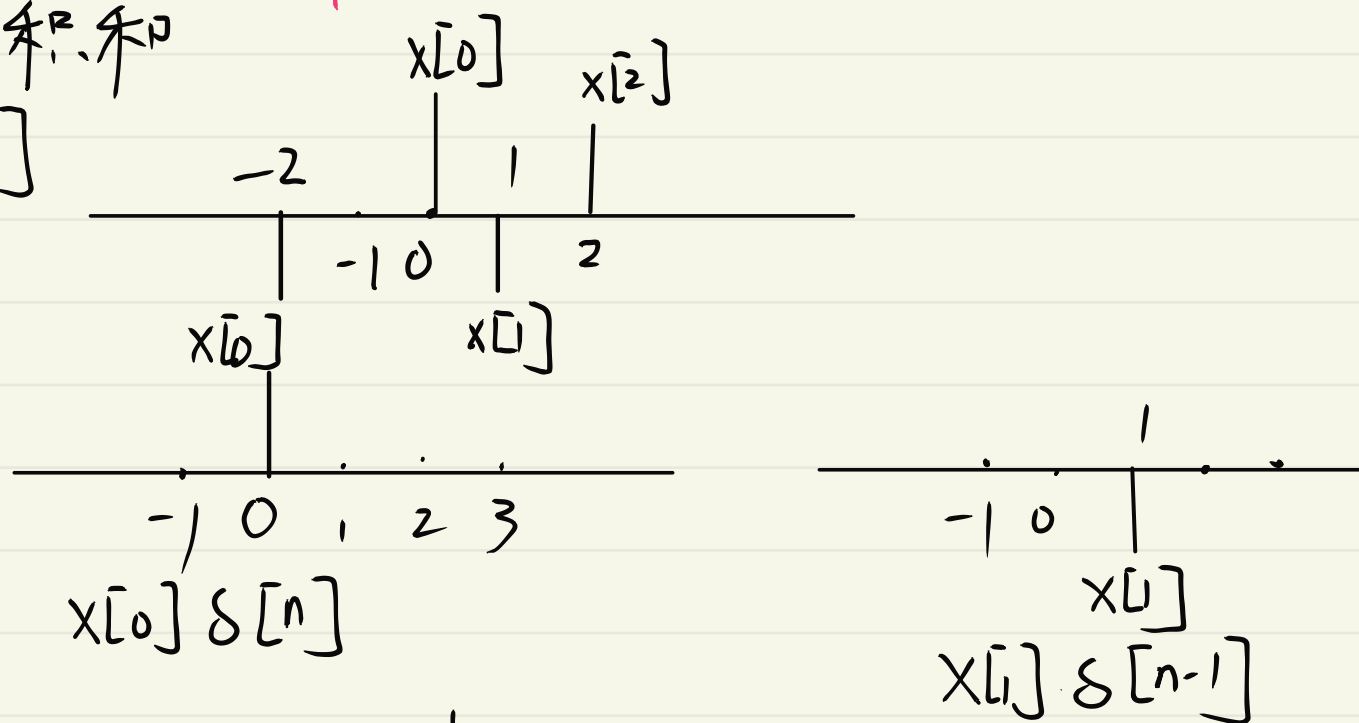
$y$  同样  $\Rightarrow$



## § 3.2 卷积的推出

一. 卷积和

$X[n]$



$$\therefore X[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X[k] \delta[n-k]$$

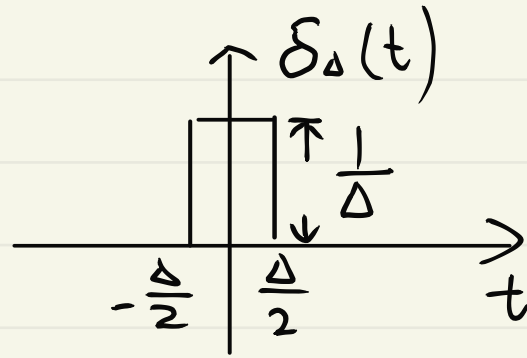
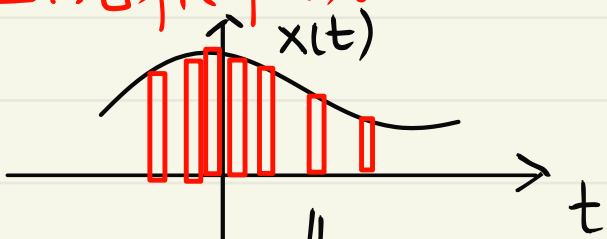


假定  $\delta[n] \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} h[n]$  (单位冲激响应)

则  $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$

卷积和 =  $x[n] * h[n]$

二. 卷积积分



拆开



$x(0)\delta_\Delta(t) \cdot \Delta$

$x(\Delta)\delta_\Delta(t-\Delta) \Delta$

$X_\Delta(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta) \delta_\Delta(t-k\Delta) \Delta$

$x(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} X_\Delta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$

假定  $\delta_\Delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} h_\Delta(t)$   $h(t)$  单位冲激响应

$X_\Delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta) h_\Delta(t-k\Delta) \cdot \Delta$

$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow y(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta) h_\Delta(t-k\Delta) \cdot \Delta$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$

卷积积分

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

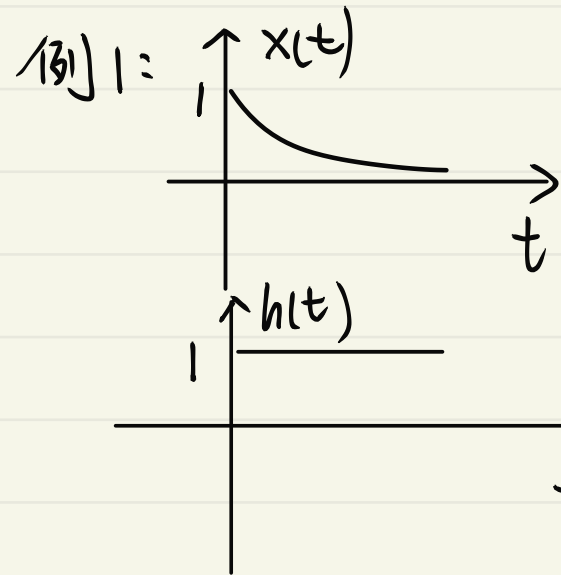
# §3.3 卷积的计算

## §3.3.2 三种方式求卷积

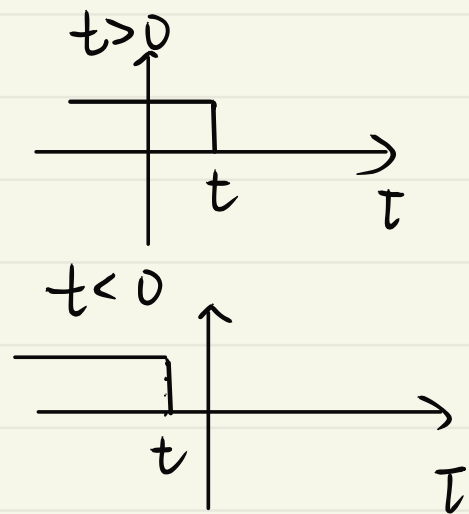
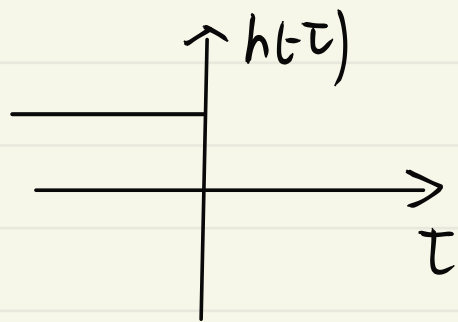
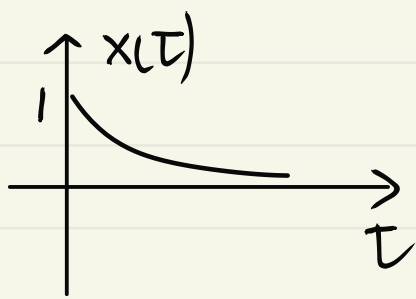
一. 图解法

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$

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



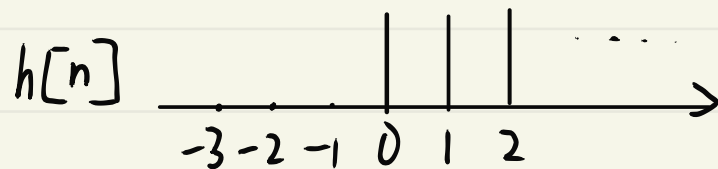
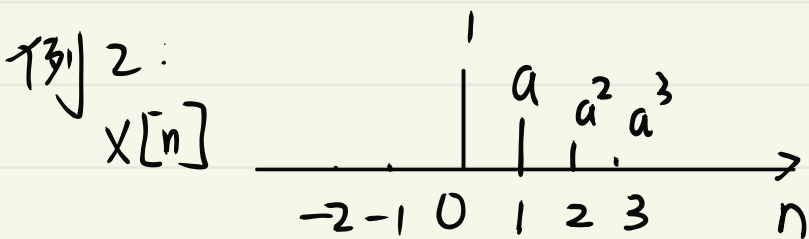
$$x(t) = e^{-at} \cdot u(t) \quad h(t) = u(t) \quad \text{求 } y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$



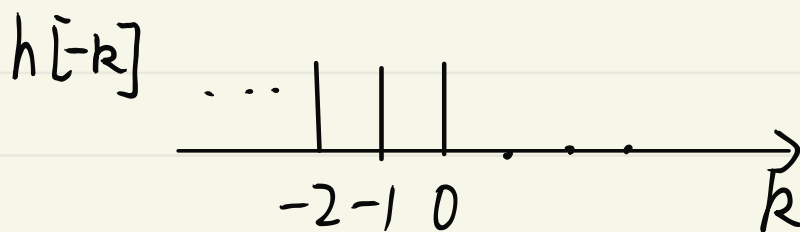
$$t > 0 \text{ 时 } y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} d\tau = \frac{1 - e^{-at}}{a}$$

$$t < 0 \text{ 时 } y(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - e^{-at}}{a}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

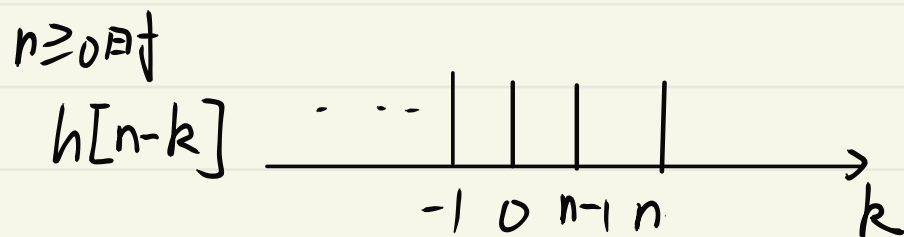


$$x[n] = a^n u[n]$$



$$h[n] = u[n]$$

$$\text{求 } y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

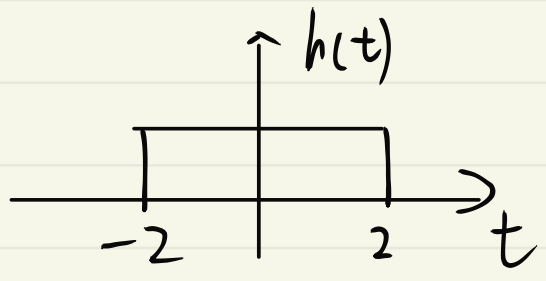
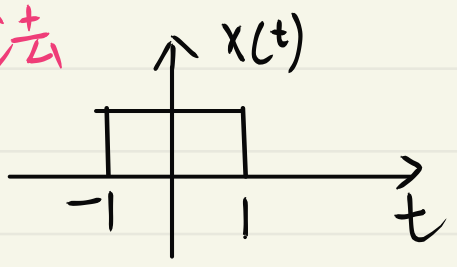


$$n \geq 0 \quad y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n a^k = \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1 - a}$$

$$n < 0 \quad y[n] = 0$$

## 二、解析法

例3. 求



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

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

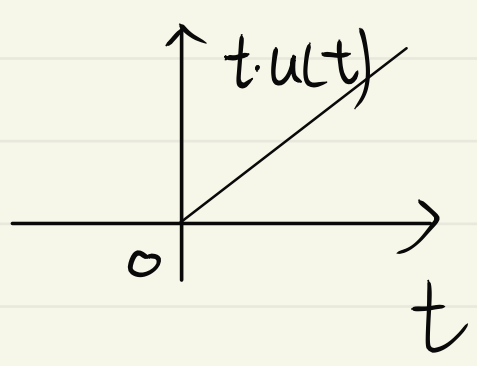
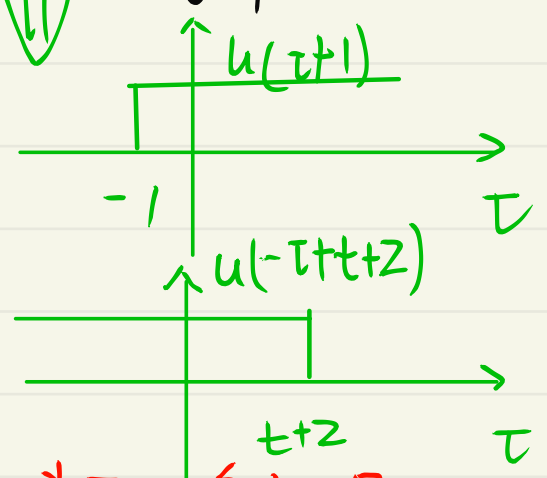
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [u(\tau+1) - u(\tau-1)] [u(t-\tau+2) - u(t-\tau-2)] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau+1)u(t-\tau+2) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau+1)u(t-\tau-2) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau-1)u(t-\tau+2) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau-1)u(t-\tau-2) d\tau$$

τ是自变量

$$= \int_{-1}^{t+2} 1 \cdot d\tau \cdot u(t+3) - \int_{-1}^{t-2} 1 \cdot d\tau \cdot u(t-1) - \int_{1}^{t+2} 1 \cdot d\tau \cdot u(t+1) + \int_{1}^{t-2} 1 \cdot d\tau \cdot u(t-3)$$

$$= (t+3)u(t+3) - (t-1)u(t-1) - (t+1)u(t+1) + (t-3)u(t-3)$$



τ为正, 确定下界  
τ为负, 确定上界

例4.  $x[n] = a^n u[n]$ ,  $h[n] = u[n]$ , 求  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a^k u[k] u[n-k]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n a^k \cdot u[n] = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a} u[n]$$

k为正, 确定求和下界, 为0  
k为负, 确定求和上界, 为n

确保  $n \geq 0$  时有值



### 三. 卷积和的矢量表示法及列表法

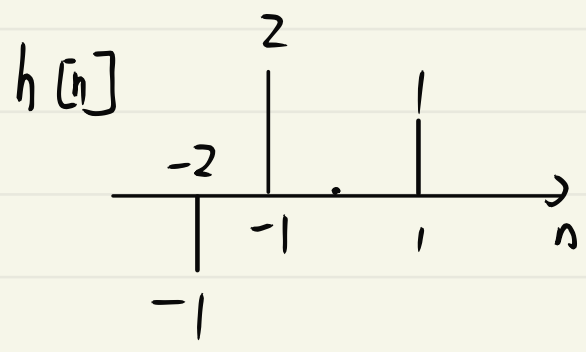
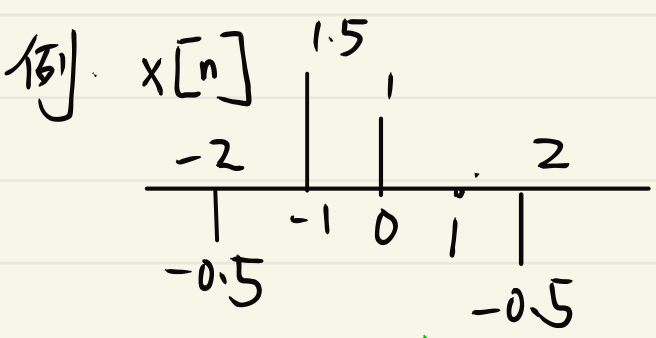
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$

定义:  $y = \begin{bmatrix} y[0] \\ y[1] \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x[0] \\ x[1] \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h(0) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ h(1) & h(0) & \dots & 0 \\ h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = HX$$



-2 ( $x[n]$  起始  $x_0$ )

$x_0 + h_0$   
↑

		-0.5	1.5	1	0	-0.5
-2	-1	0.5	-1.5	-1	0	0.5
	2	-1	3	2	0	-1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	-0.5	1.5	1	0	-0.5

$n$	$< -4$	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	$\geq 4$
$y[n]$	0	0.5	-2.5	2	1.5	2	0	0	-0.5	0

有值的点  $M+N-1$

### §3.3.3 卷积的收敛

收敛的条件

① 参与卷积的2个函数/序列是模可积/和, 那么卷积是收敛的

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) h(t-\tau) dt < \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt$$

② 参与卷积的1个函数/序列是模可积/和, 另一个是有界的, 那么卷积是收敛的

### §3.4 卷积的性质及其在 LTI 系统分析中的作用

- ① 明白数学性质后面的物理含义
- ② 加快运算

#### §3.4.1 卷积的代数性质

##### 一. 满足交换律

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

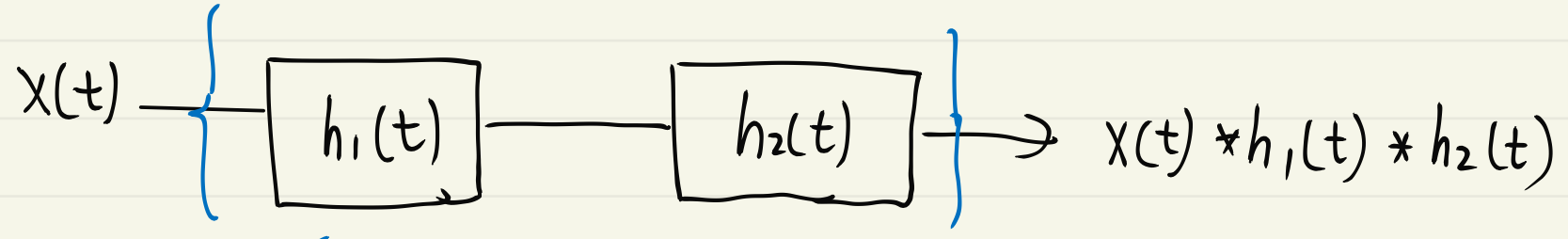
$$x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow[t=-t-\tau]{t-\tau=\tau} - \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

##### 二. 结合律

$$x(t) * h_1(t) * h_2(t) = x(t) * [h_1(t) * h_2(t)] = x(t) * h_2(t) * h_1(t)$$

$$x[n] * h_1[n] * h_2[n] = x[n] * (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_2[n] * h_1[n]$$



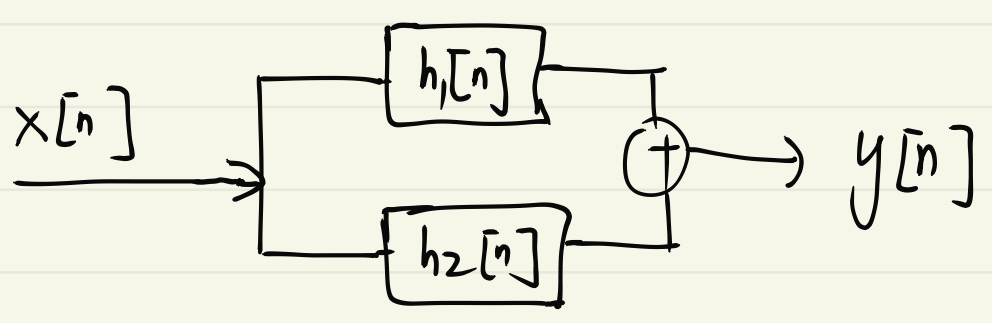
① 两个 LTI 系统级联仍是 LTI 系统, 其  $h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t)$

② LTI 系统可任意交换顺序

##### 三. 分配律

$$x(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t)] = x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t)$$

$$x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$$

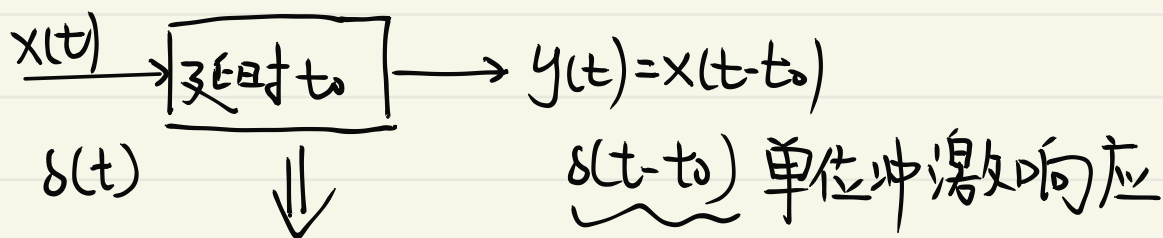


## § 3.4.2 涉及单位冲激的卷积及卷积的时移性质

### 一. 涉及单位冲激的卷积

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(t) * x(t) &= x(t) * \delta(t) = x(t) & \delta(t) * \delta(t) &= \delta(t) \\ \delta[n] * x[n] &= x[n] * \delta[n] = x[n] & \delta[n] * \delta[n] &= \delta[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(t-t_0) * x(t) &= x(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0) \\ \delta[n-n_0] * x[n] &= x[n] * \delta[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0] \end{aligned}$$



$$y(t) = x(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0)$$

$$\delta(t-t_1) * \delta(t-t_2) = \delta[t-(t_1+t_2)] \quad \delta[n-n_1] * \delta[n-n_2] = \delta[n-(n_1+n_2)]$$



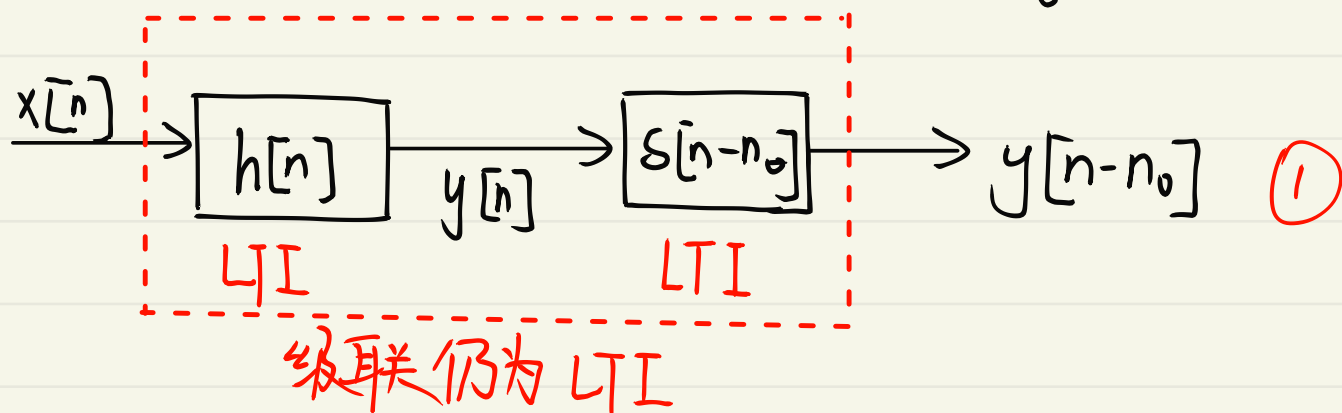
### 二. 卷积的时移性质

如果:  $x(t) * h(t) = y(t)$

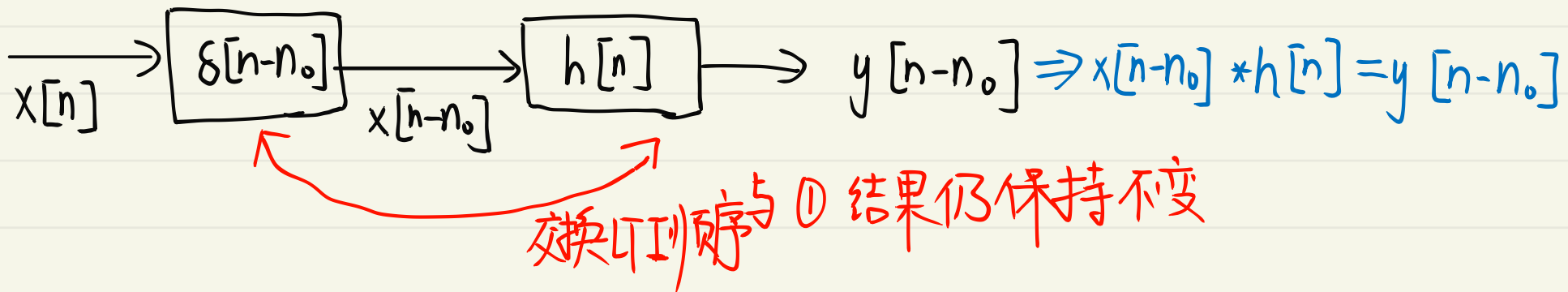
则:  $x(t-t_0) * h(t) = x(t) * h(t-t_0) = y(t-t_0)$

如果:  $x[n] * h[n] = y[n]$

则:  $x[n-n_0] * h[n] = x[n] * h[n-n_0] = y[n-n_0]$

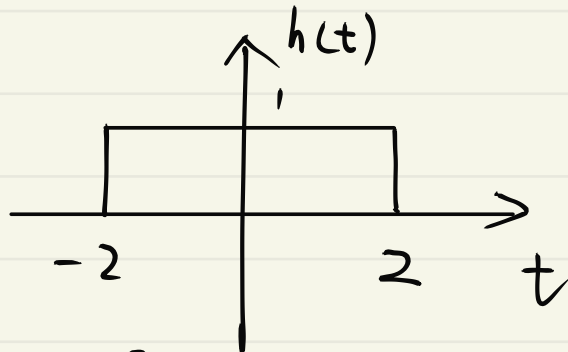
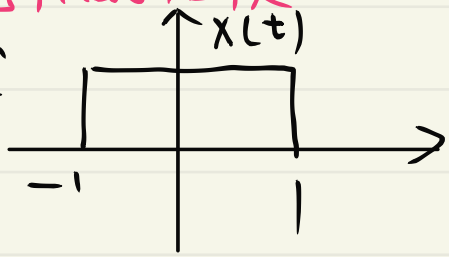


$$\delta[n] \longrightarrow h[n] \longrightarrow h[n-n_0] \Rightarrow x[n] * h[n-n_0] = y[n-n_0]$$



### §3.4 卷积的性质

例：求



$$u(t) * u(t) = tu(t)$$

$$u[n] * u[n] = (n+1)u[n]$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = [u(t+1) - u(t-1)] * [u(t+2) - u(t-2)]$$

$$= u(t) * [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] * u(t) [\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-2)]$$

$$= u(t) * u(t) * [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] * [\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-2)]$$

$$= tu(t) * [\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-1) - \delta(t+1) + \delta(t-3)]$$

$$= (t+3)u(t+3) - (t-1)u(t-1) - (t+1)u(t+1) + (t-3)u(t-3)$$

### §3.4.3 卷积的微分/差分, 积分/累加性质

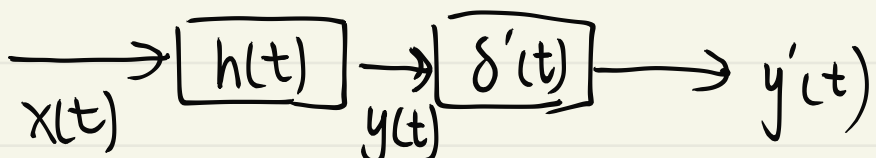
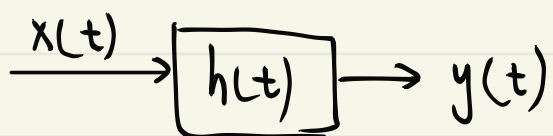
#### 一. 卷积的微分/差分性质

如果： $x(t) * h(t) = y(t)$

$$\text{则：} \frac{d}{dt} [x(t) * h(t)] = \left[ \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right] * h(t) = x(t) * \left[ \frac{d}{dt} h(t) \right] = \frac{d}{dt} y(t)$$

如果： $x[n] * h[n] = y[n]$

$$\text{则：} \Delta \{x[n] * h[n]\} = (\Delta x[n]) * h[n] = x[n] * (\Delta h[n]) = \Delta y[n]$$



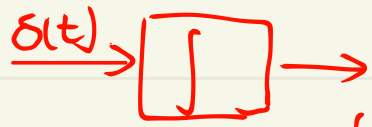
## 二. 卷积的积分/累加性质

如果  $x(t) * h(t) = y(t)$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^t [x(\tau) * h(\tau)] d\tau = \left( \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \right) * h(t) = x(t) * \left( \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau \right) = \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau$$

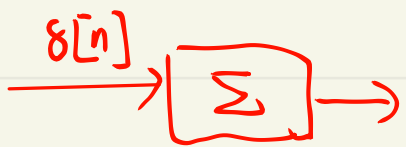
如果:  $x[n] * h[n] = y[n]$

$$\text{则: } \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \{x[k] * h[k]\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] * h[n] = x[n] * \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n y[k]$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases} = u(t) \text{ (单位冲激响应)} \Rightarrow \boxed{u(t)} \rightarrow$$

滑变积分系统

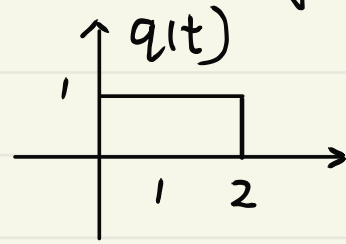
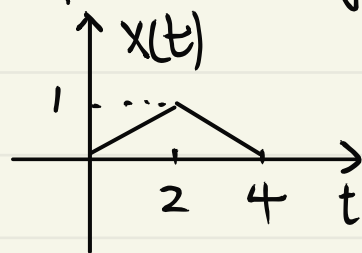
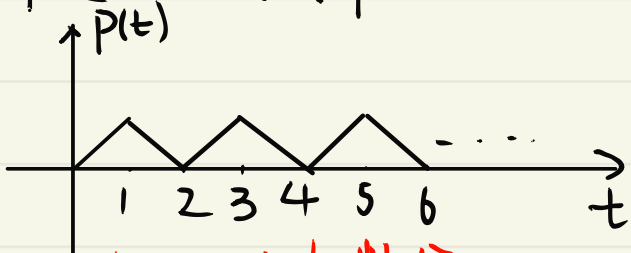


滑变累加系统

$$\Rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{u[n]}$$

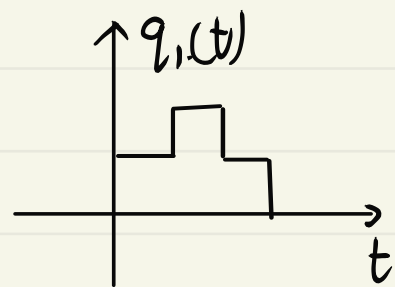
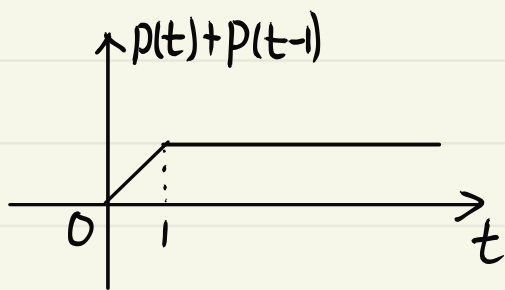
### 例题:

某连续时间因果 LTI 系统当输入  $p(t)$  时的输出  $q(t)$ , 求对  $x(t)$  输入时的响应  $y(t)$

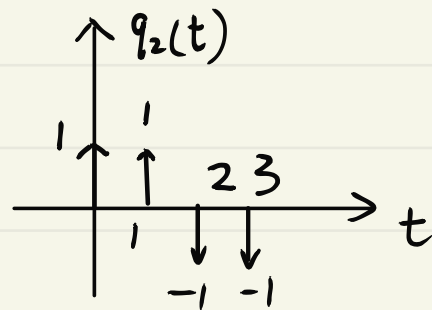
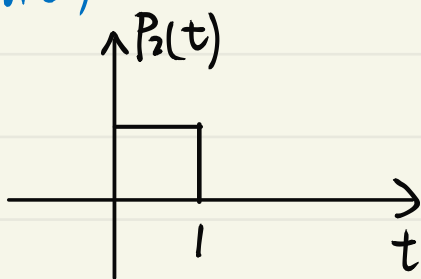


三角形的变为微分

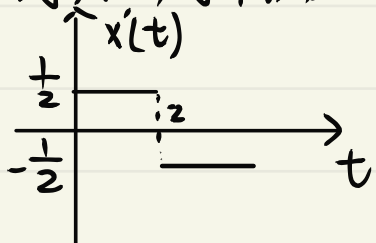
①  $p(t) + p(t-1) \leftarrow p_1(t)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  输出为  $q(t) + q(t-1)$   
 $\uparrow q_1(t)$



②  $p_2(t) = p_1'(t)$   
 $q_2(t) = q_1'(t)$

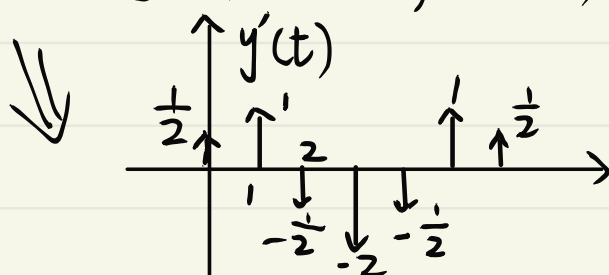


对  $x(t)$  求微分

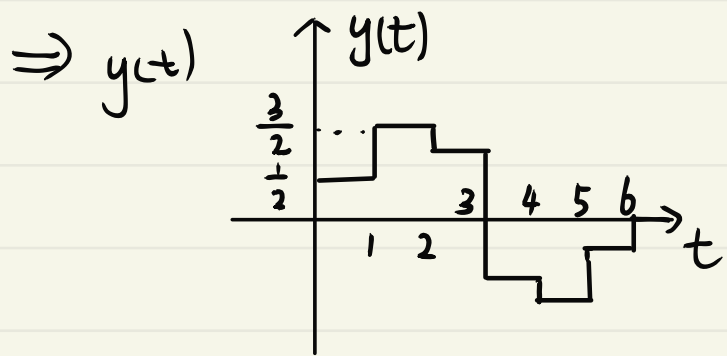


$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{2} [p_2(t) + p_2(t-1) - p_2(t-2) - p_2(t-3)]$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{1}{2} [q_2(t) + q_2(t-1) - q_2(t-2) - q_2(t-3)]$$



0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	-1	-1			
	1	1	-1	-1		
		-1	-1	1	1	
			-1	-1	1	1
1	2	-1	-4	-1	2	



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

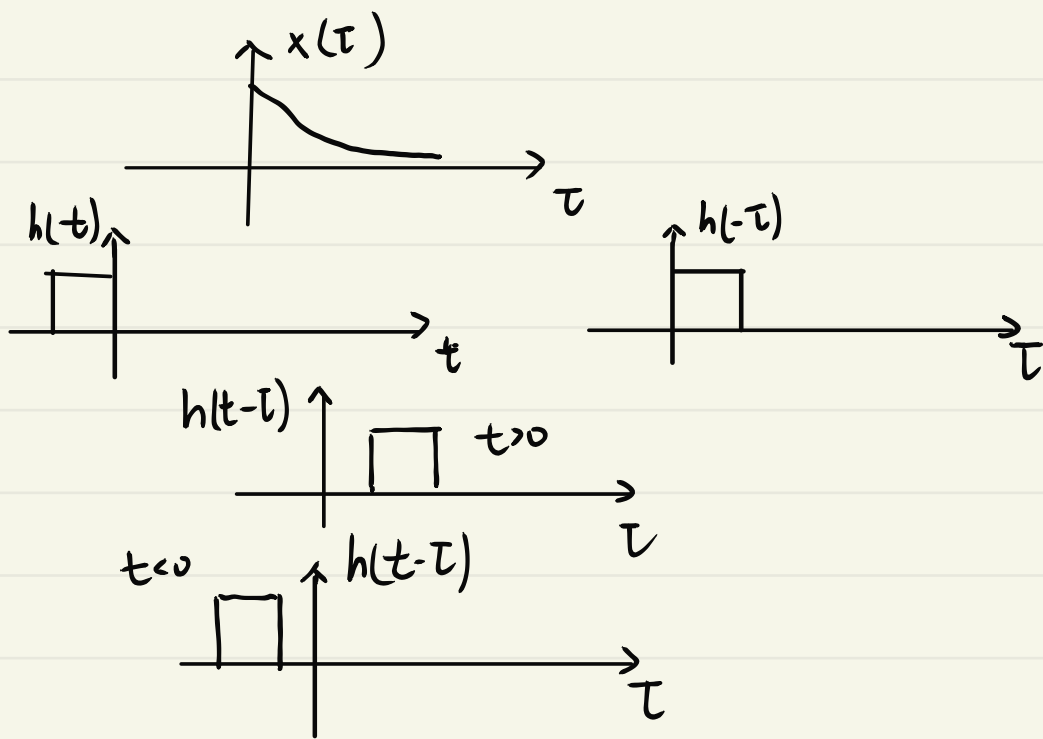
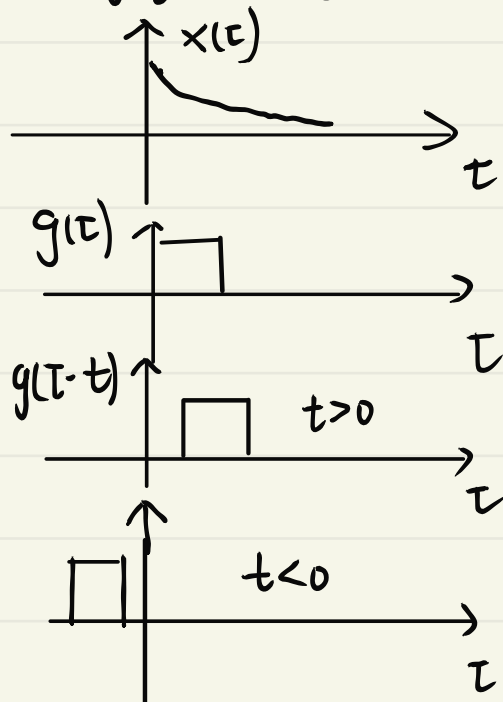
### § 3.4.4 相关运算与卷积的关系

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

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

↓ 对实信号

$$R_{xg}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) g(\tau-t) d\tau$$



实:  $R_{xg}(t) = x(t) * g(-t)$

一般:  $R_{xg}(t) = x(t) * g^*(t-t)$

$R_{xg}[n] = x[n] * g^*[-n]$

### § 3.5 周期卷积

对于周期为  $T/N$  的  $\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t) / \tilde{x}_1[N], \tilde{x}_2[N]$

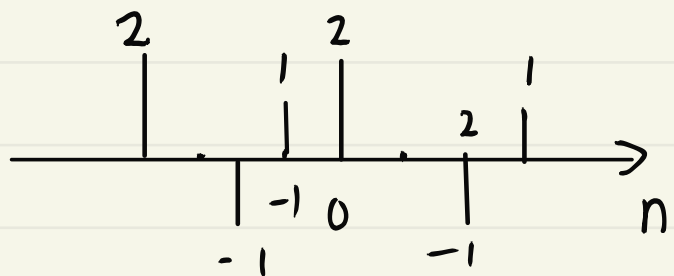
其周期卷积的结果  $\tilde{y}(t) / \tilde{y}[n]$  仍是  $T/N$

$$\tilde{y}(t) = \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}_1(\tau) \tilde{x}_2(t-\tau) d\tau \quad \tilde{y}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}_1[k] \tilde{x}_2[n-k]$$

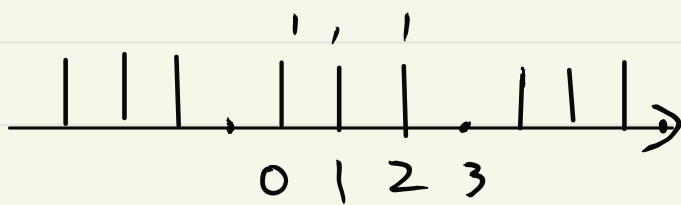
$$= \tilde{x}_1(t) \otimes \tilde{x}_2(t) \quad = \tilde{x}_1[n] \otimes \tilde{x}_2[n]$$

$T$  为  $\tilde{x}_1$  与  $\tilde{x}_2$  最小  
周期  $T_1, T_2$  的最小公倍数

例: 求

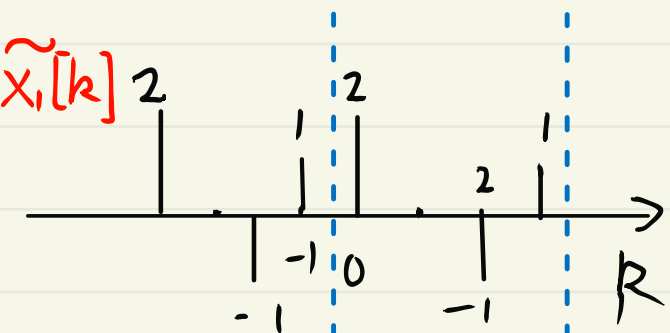


$N_1 = 4$

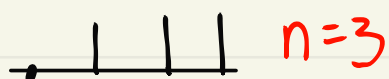
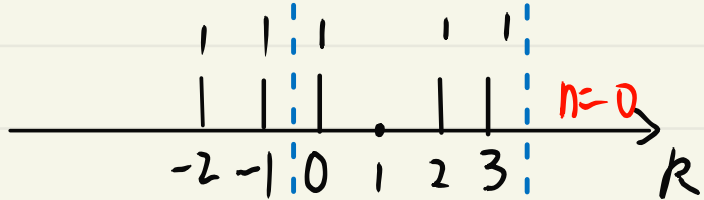


$N_2 = 4$

若  $N_1 \neq N_2$ , 找  $N_1$  与  $N_2$  最小公倍数  $N$



$\tilde{x}_2[k]$



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}_1[0] &= 2 & \tilde{y}_1[4] &= 2 \\ \tilde{y}_1[1] &= 3 & \tilde{y}_1[5] &= 3 \\ \tilde{y}_1[2] &= 1 & \tilde{y}_1[6] &= 1 \\ \tilde{y}_1[3] &= 0 & \tilde{y}_1[7] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



## § 3.7 LTI系统的特性与单位冲激响应之间的关系

### § 3.7.1 LTI系统的单位冲激响应

#### 一、典型 LTI 系统的 $h(t)$ / $h[n]$

	连续 $h(t)$	离散 $h[n]$
恒等	$\delta(t)$	$\delta[n]$
时移	$\delta(t-t_0)$	$\delta[n-n_0]$
微分/差分	$\delta'(t)$	$\delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$
积分/累加	$u(t)$	$u[n]$
数乘	$c\delta(t)$	$c\delta[n]$

要记牢

单位冲激响应是 **LTI 系统** 的完全充分的表征

LTI 系统的所有特性都由  $h(t)$  /  $h[n]$  表征, 与  $x(t)$  /  $x[n]$  在运算时看起来一样

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

### § 3.7.2 直接由 $h(t)$ / $h[n]$ 看系统的性质

如果一个输入/输出关系能写成卷积的形式, 则这个系统一定是 LTI

例:  $y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-k}$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-k} \cdot u[n-k]$$

$$= x[n] * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$\therefore$  是 LTI 系统



#### ① 记忆性, 非记忆性

无记忆性:  $h(t) = c\delta(t)$      $h[n] = c\delta[n]$ , 否则都是有记忆的

若  $h(t) \neq 0$  ( $t < 0$ ) 时, 又  $\because \delta(t)$  在  $t=0$  处开始有值

$\therefore$  因为因果, 则输出  $h(t_0)$  由  $\delta(t_0)$  之间决定, 则  $h(t_0) = 0$

#### ② 因果性, 非因果性

因果:  $h(t) = 0, t < 0$      $h[n] = 0, n < 0$     否则是非因果的 **矛盾**

推广一下: 一个信号或函数. 如果  $t < 0$   $x(t) = 0$      $n < 0$   $x[n] = 0 \Rightarrow$  因果函数/序列



### ③ 稳定性

如果:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$   
 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$  } 系统是稳定的

### ④ 可逆性, 逆系统

一个LTI系统不一定可逆

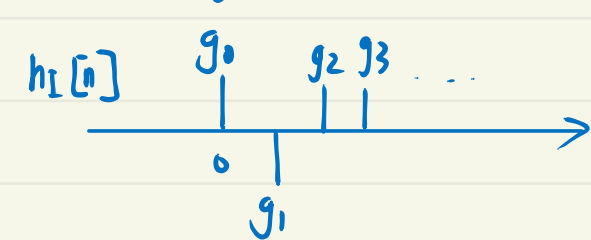
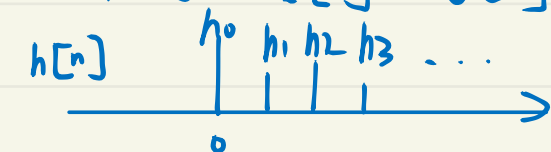
如果  $h(t)/h[n]$  存在  $h_I(t)/h_I[n]$

$$h(t) * h_I(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$h[n] * h_I[n] = \delta[n]$$

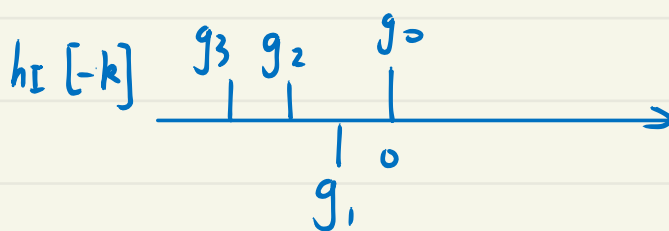
例 3.31 习题

$$h[n] * h_I[n] = \delta[n]$$



∵ 为因果稳定的LTI

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



$$n=0 \quad h_0 g_0 = \delta[0] = 1$$

$$h_1 g_0 + h_0 g_1 = \delta[1] = 0$$

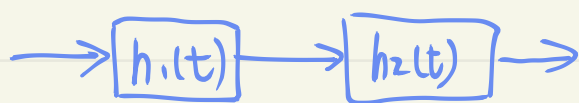
⋮

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n h_{n-k} g_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g_n = -\frac{1}{h_0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} g_k h_{n-k}$$

### § 3.7.3 系统互联的 $h(t)/h[n]$

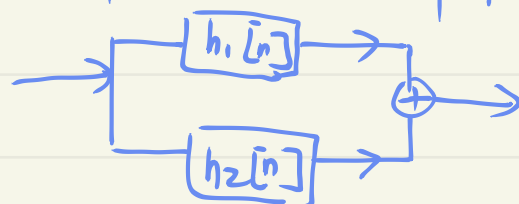
一. 两个LTI系统级联



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

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

二. 两个LTI系统的并联

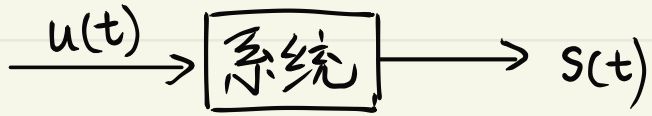


$$h[n] = h_1[n] + h_2[n]$$

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

三. 反馈互联

### § 3.8 LTI系统的单位阶跃响应



$s(t) = h(t) * u(t)$

$s[n] = h[n] * u[n]$

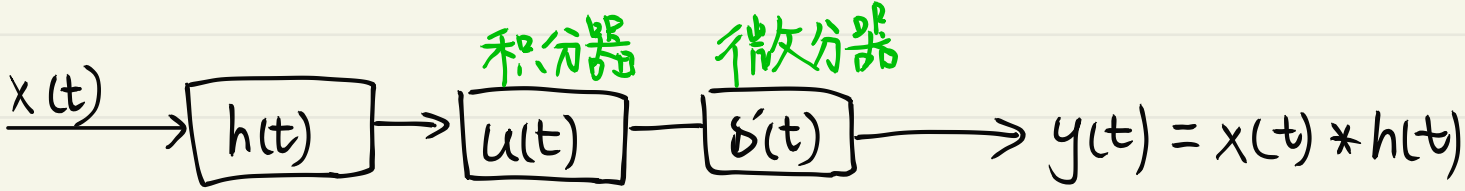
$h(t) = \frac{d s(t)}{d t}$

$h[n] = \Delta s[n]$

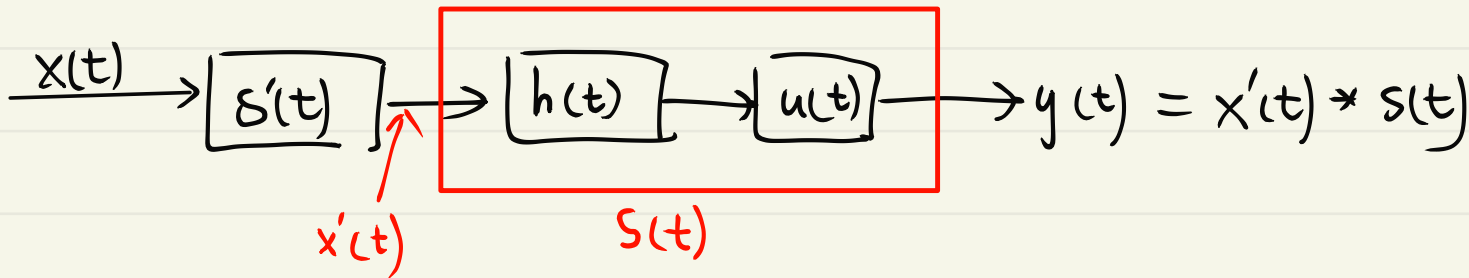
$\delta(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\phantom{h(t)}} \rightarrow h(t)$

$\frac{d u(t)}{d t} \rightarrow \boxed{\phantom{h(t)}} \rightarrow h(t)$

$\therefore h(t) = \frac{d s(t)}{d t}$



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



对偶离散时间:  $y[n] = \Delta x[n] * s[n]$

### LTI系统的单位阶跃响应

连续  $s(t)$

离散  $s[n]$

$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) dt$

恒等

$u(t)$

$u[n]$

数乘

$c u(t)$

$c u[n]$

$s(t) = h(t) * u(t)$

微分/差分

$\delta(t)$

$\delta[n]$

积分/累加

$t u(t)$

$(n+1) u[n]$

时移

$u(t-t_0)$

$u[n-n_0]$

$u(t) * u(t)$

$u[n] * u[n]$

### § 3.9 奇异函数

分配函数的定义: 对于0点连续的  $x(t)$

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

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta'(t) dt = -x'(0)$

#### 一. 冲激函数 $\delta(t)$

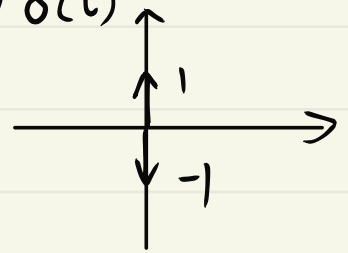
性质: ① 具有单位面积  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$

② 是偶函数  $\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$

③  $x(t) \delta(t) = x(0) \delta(t)$

## 二. 冲激函数的微分 $\delta'(t)$

单位冲激偶函数



定义:  $u_1(t) = \delta'(t)$

$$u_k(t) = \underbrace{u_1(t) * u_1(t) * \dots * u_1(t)}_{k \uparrow \text{微分器级联}}$$

$$u_0(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$u_k(t) * x(t) = \frac{d^k}{dt^k} x(t)$$

性质:

①  $k \geq 1$  时, 对于在 0 点  $k$  阶导数连续的  $x(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_k(t) x(t) dt = (-1)^k x^{(k)}(0)$$

② 具有 0 面积,  $k \geq 1$  时  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_k(t) dt = 0$

③  $u_k(t) = (-1)^k u_k(-t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) u_k(-t) dt \stackrel{-t=\tau}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(-\tau) u_k(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= (-1)^k \cdot \frac{d^k}{d\tau^k} x(-\tau) \Big|_{\tau=0}$$

$$= (-1)^k \cdot (-1)^k x^{(k)}(-0) = x^{(k)}(0)$$

$$= (-1)^k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_k(t) x(t) dt$$

④ 对于 0 点  $k$  阶微分连续的  $x(t)$

$$x(t) u_k(t) = \sum_{m=0}^k (-1)^m \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} x^{(m)}(0) u_{k-m}(t)$$

## 三. $\delta(t)$ 的各阶积分

定义  $u_{-1}(t) = u(t)$

$$u_{-k}(t) = \underbrace{u_{-1}(t) * u_{-1}(t) * \dots * u_{-1}(t)}_{k \uparrow}$$

↑ 常规函数

积分

## 四. 离散时间对偶

定义:  $u_0[n] = \delta[n]$      $u_1[n] = \Delta \delta[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$

$$u_{-1}[n] = u[n]$$

$$u_k[n] = \underbrace{u_1[n] * u_1[n] * \dots * u_1[n]}_{k \uparrow}$$

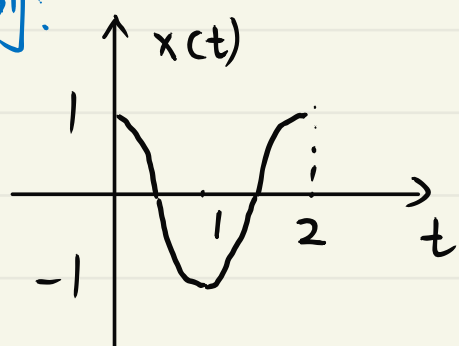
$$u_{-k}[n] = \underbrace{u_{-1}[n] * u_{-1}[n] * \dots * u_{-1}[n]}_{k \uparrow}$$

### §3.9.3 卷积运算的一般化

$$x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{t_{m-1}} x(t_m) dt_m dt_{m-1} \dots dt_1 * \frac{d^m}{dt^m} h(t)$$

$$x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^n \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{m_k=-\infty}^{m_{k-1}} x[m_k] * \Delta^k h[n]$$

例:

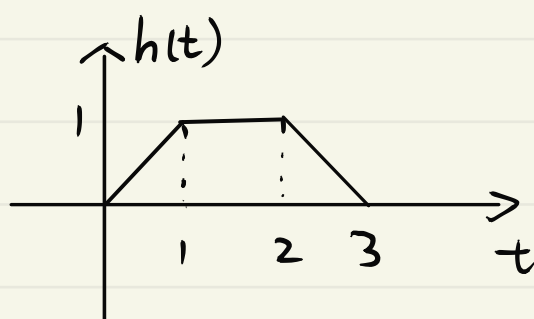


$$x(t) = \cos \pi t [u(t) - u(t-2)]$$

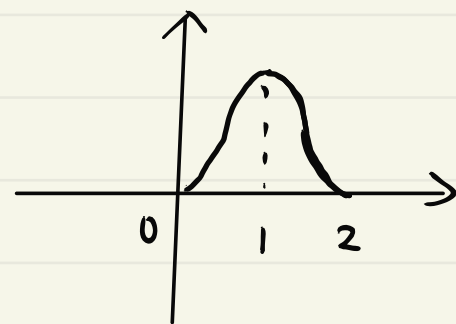
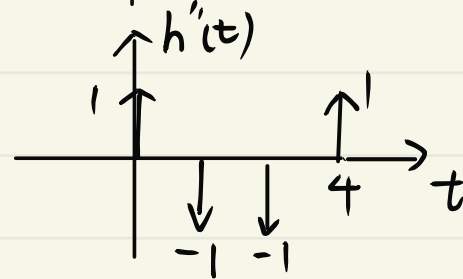
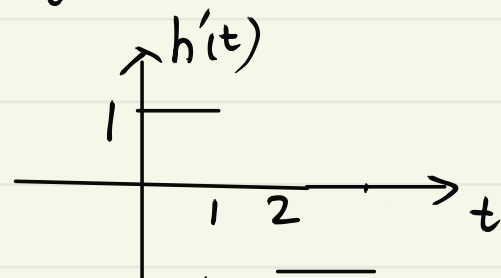
$$x_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-2)]$$

$$x_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x_1(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi \tau [u(\tau) - u(\tau-2)] d\tau$$

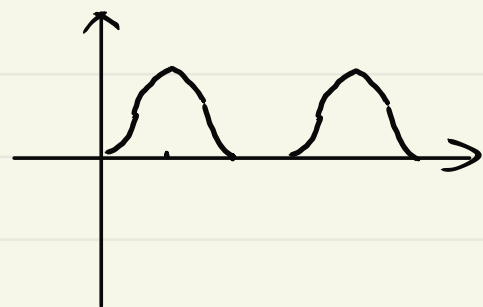
$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} (1 - \cos \pi t) [u(t) - u(t-2)]$$



求  $x(t) * h(t)$



$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x_2(t) * h''(t)$$



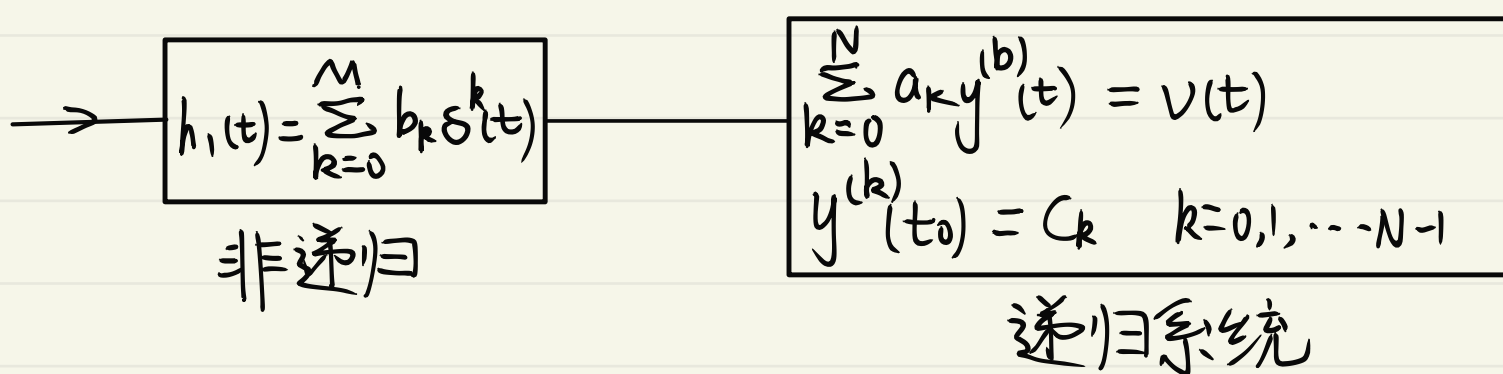
## 第四章 用微分方程和差分方程描述的系统

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k)}(t) \\ y^{(k)}(t_0) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] \\ y[n_0+k] = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

### § 4.2 递归和非递归系统的级联

$$v(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k)}(t) \leftarrow \text{LTI系统} \quad h_1(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(k)}(t) = v(t) \\ y^{(k)}(t_0) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$



### § 4.3 经典解法

#### § 4.3.1 微分方程

一. 齐次解和特解

$$y(t) = y_H(t) + y_P(t)$$

$$\text{齐次方程: } \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \lambda^k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_H(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} & \text{根不同} \\ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{o_i} A_{ik} t^{k-1} e^{\lambda_i t} & r \uparrow o_i \text{ 阶重根} \end{cases}$$

特解:	$x(t)$	$y_p(t)$
	$E$	$B$
	$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k t^k$	$\sum_{m=0}^L P_m t^m$
	$e^{at} \quad a \neq \lambda_i$	$P e^{at}$
	$e^{at} \quad a \text{ 为 } \sigma_i \text{ 阶重根}$	$P t^{\sigma_i} e^{at}$
	$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k t^k e^{at}, \quad a \neq \lambda_i$	$\sum_{m=0}^L P_m t^m e^{at}$
	$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k t^k e^{at}, \quad a \text{ 为 } \sigma_i \text{ 阶重根}$	$\sum_{m=\sigma_i}^{L+\sigma_i} P_m t^m e^{at}$

$$y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t)$$

= 待定系数  $A_i$

假设  $y^{(k)}(0) = C_k$

$$A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_N + y_p(0) = C_0$$

$$A_1 \lambda_1 + A_2 \lambda_2 + \dots + A_N \lambda_N + y_p'(0) = C_1$$

⋮

$$A_1 \lambda_1^{N-1} + A_2 \lambda_2^{N-1} + \dots + A_N \lambda_N^{N-1} + y_p^{(N-1)}(0) = C_{N-1}$$

$$a = [A_1 \ A_2 \ \dots \ A_N]^T$$

$$y_p = [y_p(0) \ y_p'(0) \ \dots \ y_p^{(N-1)}(0)]^T$$

$$C = [C_0 \ C_1 \ \dots \ C_{N-1}]^T$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_N \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_N^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{N-1} & \lambda_2^{N-1} & \dots & \lambda_N^{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = V^{-1}(C - y_p)$$

例:  $\int y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = x(t) + 2x(t) \quad (1)$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = e^{-t}, & y(0) = 0 & y'(0) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x'(t) + 2x(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_H(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

再看特解  $e^{-t}$  -1 为 1 阶重根

$$\Rightarrow y_p(t) = B t e^{-t}$$

$$y_p'(t) = B e^{-t} - B t e^{-t}$$

$$y_p''(t) = -2B e^{-t} + B t e^{-t}$$

代入  $\lambda = -1$  中  $\Rightarrow B = 1$

$$\therefore y(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t} + t e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 0 \\ -A_1 - 2A_2 + 1 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_2 = -2 \\ A_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} + t e^{-t}$$

### §4.3.2 差分方程的经典解法

一. 齐次解和特解

$$y[n] = y_H[n] + y_p[n]$$

齐次方程:  $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \lambda^{N-k} = 0$  ~~\*~~ e.g.  $y[n] + 3y[n-1] + 2y[n-2] = 0$   
 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$

$$y_H[n] = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n & N \text{ 个不同的根} \\ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{o_i} A_{ik} n^{k-1} \lambda_i^n & r \text{ 个 } o_i \text{ 阶重根} \end{cases}$$

特解:

$X[n]$	$y_p[n]$
$E$	$B$
$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k n^k$	$\sum_{m=0}^L P_m n^m$
$a^n, a \neq \lambda_i$	$P a^n$
$a^n, a \text{ 是 } o_i \text{ 阶重根}$	$P n^{o_i} a^n$
$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k n^k a^n, a \neq \lambda_i$	$\sum_{m=0}^L P_m n^m a^n$
$\sum_{k=0}^L E_k n^k a^n, a \text{ 是 } o_i \text{ 阶重根}$	$\sum_{m=0}^{o_i+L} P_m n^m a^n$



## 二、待定系数

若特殊来看:  $y[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n + y_p[n]$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_N + y_p[0] = C_0 \\ A_1 \lambda_1 + A_2 \lambda_2 + \dots + A_N \lambda_N + y_p[1] = C_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_1 \lambda_1^{N-1} + A_2 \lambda_2^{N-2} + \dots + A_N \lambda_N^{N-1} + y_p[N-1] = C_{N-1} \end{cases}$$

例:  $y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n] - x[n-1]$

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = n^2 & y[-1] = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n-1$$

$$\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$$

$$y_H[n] = A(-2)^n$$

特解:  $y_p[n] = B_0 + B_1 n$

$$y_p[n-1] = B_0 + B_1(n-1)$$

代入原方程  $\Rightarrow$

$$B_0 + B_1 n + 2B_0 + 2B_1(n-1) = 2n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad B_0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$y[n] = A(-2)^n + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{3}n \quad y[-1] = -1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{4}{9}$$

## § 4.3.3 差分方程的递推解法

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

$$\textcircled{1} a_0 y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k] \right\} \quad \text{后推方程}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_N y[n-N] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y[n-k]$$

$$y[n-N] = \frac{1}{a_N} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y[n-k] \right\} \quad \text{前推方程}$$



还是上例:

后推  $y[n] = 2n - 1 - 2y[n-1]$   
 $\Rightarrow y[0] = -1 - 2y[-1] = -1 + 2 = 1$   
 $y[1] = 1 - 2y[0] = -1$   
 $y[2] = 3 - 2y[1] = 5$   
 $\vdots$   
 $y[n] = \dots$

前推:  $y[n-1] = \frac{1}{2}(2n-1 - y[n])$   
 $y[-2] = \frac{1}{2}(-3 - y[-1]) = -1$   
 $y[-3] = \frac{1}{2}(-5 - y[-2]) = -2$   
 $\vdots$

适合于计算机

补充: 方程描述系统的线性和时不变分析

### ① 线性考虑

用连续时间举例:

$$y(t) = y_H(t) + y_p(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t)$$

$$a = V^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} c - y_p \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$  由附加条件和特解决定  
 即使  $x(t) = 0$  使特解  $y_p = 0$   
 但只要  $c$  中有不为 0 的, 则  $a \neq 0$ , 则有输出

附加条件不全为 0 时, 系统不满足 0 输入  $\Rightarrow$  0 输出, 不是线性的  
 附加条件全为 0 时, 则是线性的

### ② 时不变性

$$a = V^{-1}(c - y_p) = \underbrace{V^{-1}c}_{\text{特解}} - \underbrace{V^{-1}y_p}_{\text{附加条件}}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ic} e^{\lambda_i t} + \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ip} e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t)$$

如果不是零附加条件, 肯定是时变的,  $\because$  ① 与输入无关

例:  $y'(t) + 2y(t) = x(t), y(0) = 0$

求在  $x_1(t) = u(t), x_2(t) = u(t+1)$  时 分别的输出为  $y_1(t), y_2(t)$

$y(t) = y_H(t) + y_p(t)$

$y_H(t) = Ae^{-2t}$

(1)  $y_p(t) = C$

$\begin{cases} 2C = 1 & t > 0 \\ 2C = 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow y_1(t) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}, & t > 0 \\ Be^{-2t}, & t < 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{aligned} & \text{又: } y(0) = 0 \\ & A = -\frac{1}{2} \quad B = 0 \end{aligned}$

$\Rightarrow y_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$

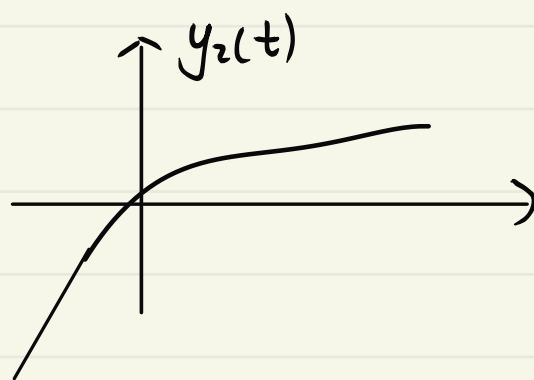
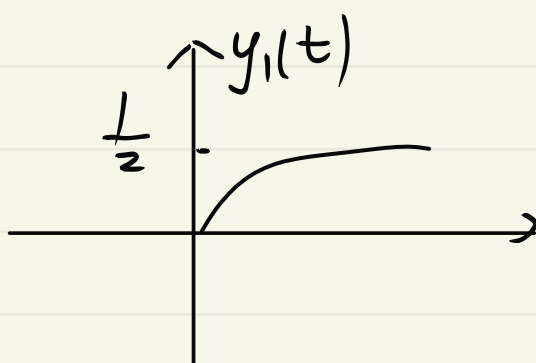
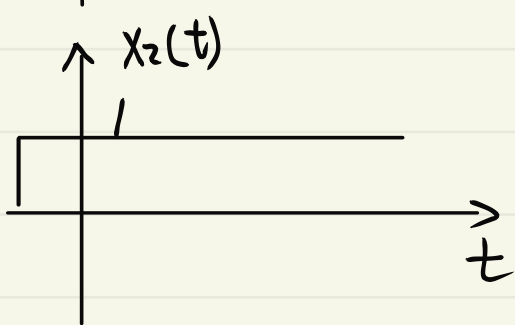
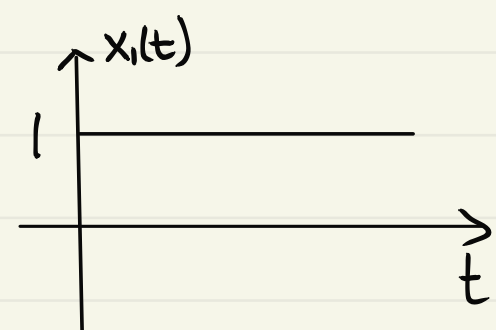
(2)  $y_2(t) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}, & t > -1 \\ Be^{-2t}, & t < -1 \end{cases}$

$y_2(0) = A + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$

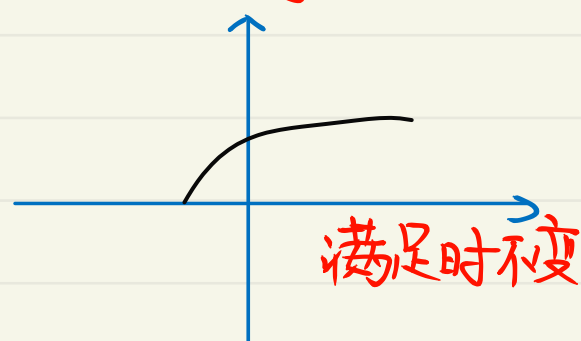
$y_2(-1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^2$

$\Rightarrow y_2(-1) = Be^{2} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow y_2(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}, & t > -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-2} - 1)e^{2t}, & t < -1 \end{cases}$



附加条件  
若  $x_2$  时 改为  $y(-1) = 0$



满足时不变

只有在信号加入的时刻 给一个零附加条件, 系统才是时不变的

(3) 因果性:

系统只有在信号加入的时刻, 给出附加条件, 系统才是因果的  
可0可非0

## § 4.4 用方程描述的因果系统

零输入响应和零状态响应

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k)}(t) \\ y^{(k)}(0^-) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$y^{(k)}(0^-) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

只关注  $y(t), t > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] \\ y[-k] = C_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$$y[-k] = C_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$y[n], n \geq 0$

由附加条件导致的输出：零输入响应

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y_{zi}^{(k)}(t) = 0 \\ y_{zi}^{(k)}(0^+) = y_{zi}^{(k)}(0^-) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow y_{zi}(t), t > 0$

$$y_{zi}^{(k)}(0^+) = y_{zi}^{(k)}(0^-) = C_k, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y_{zi}[n-k] = 0 \\ y_{zi}[-k] = C_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow y_{zi}[n], n \geq 0$

$$y_{zi}[-k] = C_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$y_{zi}[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n \text{ 先不加 } u[n]$$

再代入  $y_{zi}[-k] = C_k$ , 求出  $A_i \Rightarrow y_{zi}[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n u[n]$

② 零状态响应

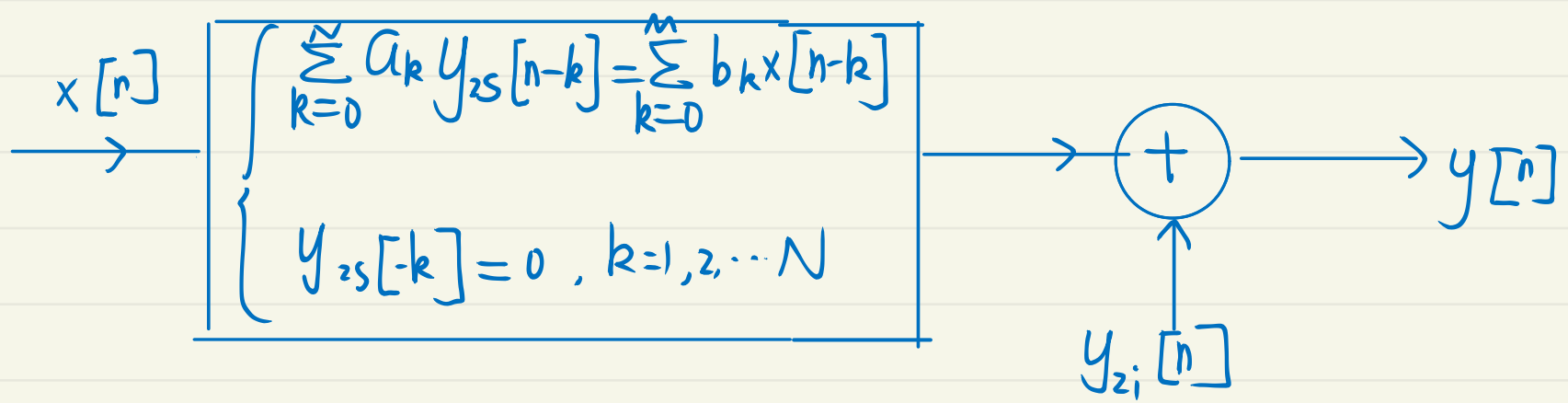
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y_{zs}^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k)}(t) \\ y_{zs}^{(k)}(0^-) = 0, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}^{(k)}(0^-) = 0, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

均为 LTI 系统

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y_{zs}[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] \\ y_{zs}[-k] = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}[-k] = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, N$$



对零状态响应, 求出  $h[n]$ .  $y_{zs}[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y_{zs}^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t) * x(t)$$

即为  $h_1(t)$

## § 4.5 用方程描述的因果 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应

### 一. 两个系统级联的方法

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_1^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_2^{(k)}(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$h_1(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t)$$

$$h_2(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_1^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_2^{(k)}(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1^{(k)}(0^-) = 0, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[-k] = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

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

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_2^{(k)}(t) * h_1(t) = \delta(t) * h_1(t) = h_1(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_1^{(k)}(t) = h_1(t)$$

假设  $h_2^{(N-1)}(t) \sim \delta(t)$   
 则  $h_2^{(N)}(t) \sim \delta'(t)$   
 不符合

$$h_2^{(N)}(t) \sim \delta(t)$$

只看  $t=0$  时刻  
 只有最高阶微分含有  $\delta(t)$

$$h_2^{(N-1)}(t) \sim u(t)$$

其它阶都是常规函数

$$\int_{0^-}^{0^+} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_2^{(k)}(t) dt = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$a_N [h_2^{(N-1)}(0^+) - h_2^{(N-1)}(0^-)] = 1 \Rightarrow h_2^{(N-1)}(0^+) = \frac{1}{a_N}, h_2^{(k)}(0^+) = 0, k=0, 1, \dots, N-2$$

$$\int \sum_{k=0}^N a_k h_2^{(k)}(t) = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2^{(k)}(0^+) = 0, k=0, \dots, N-2, h_2^{(N-1)}(0^+) = \frac{1}{a_N} \end{cases}$$

$$h_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{-\lambda_i t} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{代入 } h_2^{(k)}(0^+) = \dots \\ \text{求出 } A_i \end{array}$$

$$\text{从而求出: } h_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{-\lambda_i t}$$

离散时间附加条件  $y[k]$  可用递推得到

$$a_0 h_2[n] = \delta[n] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k h_2[n-k]$$

$$h_2[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left\{ \delta[n] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k h_2[n-k] \right\}$$

$$h_2[0] = \frac{1}{a_0}, \text{ 在实际计算中到此为止}$$

$$\text{再 } \textcircled{1} n > 0 \text{ 时 } \delta[n] = 0, h_2[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 再用 } h_2[0], h_2[-1] = h_2[-2] = \dots = 0 \text{ 求出 } A_i$$

$$\textcircled{3} h_2[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n u[n]$$

例:

$$4.12(e) \quad y[n] - \frac{3}{2}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-2] = x[n] + \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$$

$$= x[n] + x[n] * u[n]$$

$$= x[n] * \{ \delta[n] + u[n] \}$$

$$h_1[n] = \delta[n] + u[n]$$

$$\int h_2[n] - \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] = \delta[n], n \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[-1] = h_2[-2] = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow h_2[n] - \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] = 0, n > 0$$

$$h_2[n] = \delta[n] + \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] - \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] \Rightarrow h_2[0] = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[n] - \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] = 0 & n > 0 \\ h_2[0] = 1, h_2[-1] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda + \frac{1}{2} &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 &= 0 \quad (2\lambda-1)(\lambda-1) = 0 \\ \lambda &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2[n] = A + B\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A+2B=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=-1 \\ A=2 \end{cases}$$

$$h_2[n] = [2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n] u[n] \quad h_1[n] = \delta[n] + u[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= h_2[n] * h_1[n] = 2u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 2(n+1)u[n] - \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} u[n] \\ &= 2(n+1)u[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$a^n u[n] * b^n u[n] = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b-a} u[n]$$

课本 P78

二. 两边系数匹配的方法

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta^{(k)}(t), \quad t \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k h^{(k)}(t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t)$$

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t), & N > M \\ \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t) + \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l \delta^{(l)}(t), & M \geq N \end{cases}$$

把  $h(t)$ ,  $h'(t)$ ,  $h^{(w)}(t)$  代入到方程 (1), 根据左右两边系数匹配确定  $A_i$ ,  $C_l$

离散:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k h[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta[n-k], \quad n \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n > M \text{ 时 } \sum_{k=0}^N a_k h[n-k] = 0$$

$$h[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n u[n]$$



$$h[n] = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n u[n] & , N > M \text{ 时} \\ \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lambda_i^n u[n] + \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} C_l \delta[n-l] & , M \geq N \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

例题:

$$4.11 (f) \quad y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= x(t) * 2e^{-2t} u(t) \quad (1)$$

两边求微分

$$y^{(3)}(t) + 4y^{(2)}(t) + 3y'(t) = x(t) * [2\delta(t) - 4e^{-2t}u(t)] \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times 2 + (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$2e^{-2t}\delta(t)$$

$$y^{(3)}(t) + 6y''(t) + 11y'(t) + 6y(t) = 2x(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$h^{(3)}(t) + 6h''(t) + 11h'(t) + 6h(t) = 2\delta(t)$$

$$3 > 0 \quad \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) = Ae^{-t}u(t) + Be^{-2t}u(t) + Ce^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$h'(t) = (A+B+C)\delta(t) - Ae^{-t}u(t) - 2Be^{-2t}u(t) - 3Ce^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (A+B+C)\delta'(t) - (A+2B+3C)\delta(t) + Ae^{-t}u(t) + 4Be^{-2t}u(t) + 9Ce^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$h'''(t) = (A+B+C)\delta''(t) - (A+2B+3C)\delta'(t) + (A+4B+9C)\delta(t) - Ae^{-t}u(t) - 8Be^{-2t}u(t) - 27Ce^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$\text{代入 } h^{(3)}(t) + 6h''(t) + 11h'(t) + 6h(t) = 2\delta(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ A+2B+3C=0 \\ A+4B+9C=2 \end{cases}$$

$$C=1$$

$$\Rightarrow B=-2$$

$$A=1$$



4.16 (2)

先求零输入响应

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}[n] + \frac{3}{2}y_{zi}[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}y_{zi}[n-2] = 0 \\ y_{zi}[-1] = 2, y_{zi}[-2] = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_{zi}[n] = A(-1)^n + B(-\frac{1}{2})^n, n \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -A - 2B = 2 \\ A + 4B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -6 \\ B = 2 \end{cases}$$

$y_{zi}[n] = -6(-1)^n u[n] + 2(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$  最后再带上  $u[n]$

求  $h[n]$ :

$$h[n] + \frac{3}{2}h[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h[n-2] = \delta[n] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[n-1] \quad (2) \quad n \geq 0$$

$$h[n] + \frac{3}{2}h[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h[n-2] = 0 \quad (1), n \geq 2$$

$$h[n] = \left\{ c(-1)^n + D(-\frac{1}{2})^n \right\} u[n], n \geq 2 \quad (M > N, \text{不用再加 } \sum_{l=0}^{M-N} c_l \delta[n-l])$$

$c, D$  取  $\forall$  值, 对于  $\forall n \geq 0$  都符合 (1), 最后再取特殊的  $c, D$  满足 (2)

$$= c\delta[n] - c\delta[n-1] + c\delta[n-2] - \dots + D\delta[n] - \frac{1}{2}D\delta[n-1] + D\frac{1}{4}\delta[n-2] \quad (1)$$

$$h[n-1] = (c+D)\delta[n-1] + \dots \delta[n-2] + \dots \quad (2)$$

$$h[n-2] = (c+D)\delta[n-2] + \dots \quad (3)$$

(1)(2)(3) 代入原方程 匹配两边

$$\begin{cases} (c+D) = 1 \\ (-c - \frac{1}{2}D) + \frac{3}{2}(c+D) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 3 \\ D = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad h[n] = 3(-1)^n u[n] - 2(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}[n] &= x[n] * h[n] = \left\{ 3(-1)^n u[n] - 2(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \right\} * u[n] \\ &= 3 \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{1 - (-1)} u[n] - 2 \frac{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} u[n] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} u[n] - \frac{3}{2} (-1)^{n+1} u[n] + \frac{4}{3} (-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} u[n] \end{aligned}$$

另一种方法求  $h[n]$

$$h_1[n] = \delta[n] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[n-1]$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[n] + \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] = \delta[n] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[-1] = h_2[-2] = 0 \Rightarrow h_2[0] = 1 \end{cases}$$

$n > 0$  时

$$\begin{cases} h_2[n] + \frac{3}{2}h_2[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}h_2[n-2] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h_2[0] = 1, h_2[-1] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h_2[n] = A(-1)^n + B(-\frac{1}{2})^n$$

$$h_2[0] = 1, h_2[-1] = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$h_2[n] = [2(-1)^n - (-\frac{1}{2})^n] \cdot u[n]$$

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$= (\delta[n] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[n-1]) * [2(-1)^n - (-\frac{1}{2})^n] u[n]$$

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

## §4.5.2 FIR 和 IIR (离散时间)

对于离散时间系统, 如果其单位冲激响应是有限点, 则为 FIR, 否则为 IIR

一般而言, FIR 系统无递归项

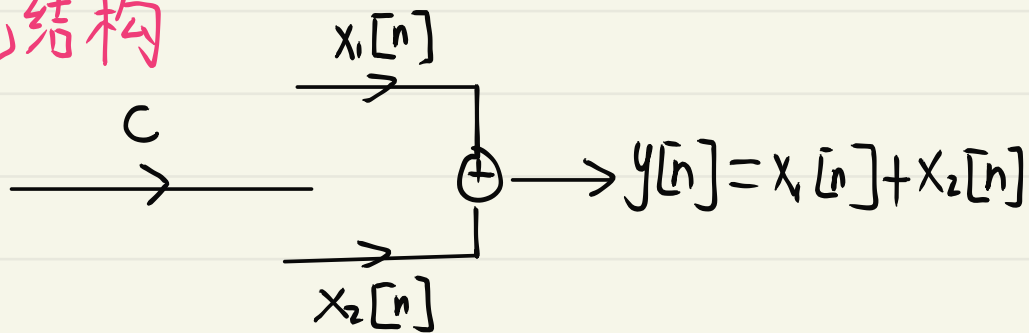
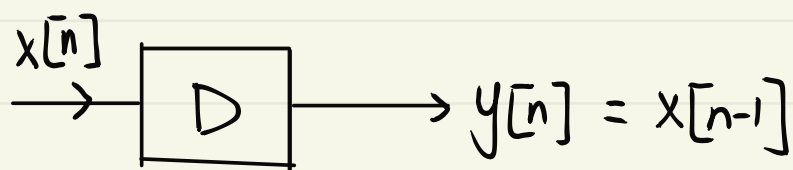
$$\text{即 } y[n] = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i x[n-i]$$

不是  $y[n] + \frac{1}{3}y[n-1] \dots$

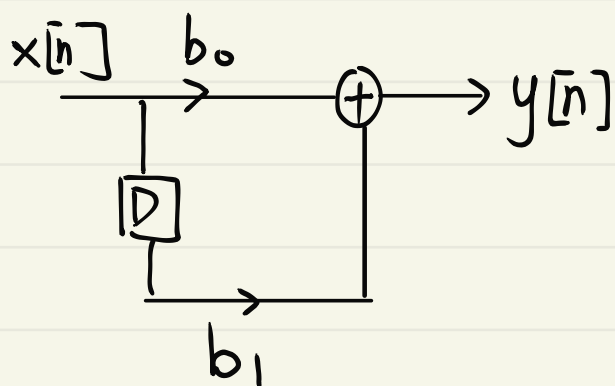
## 4.6 系统仿真及用方程描述系统的直接实现结构

只能针对因果 LTI 系统

### §4.6.1 离散时间差分方程的实现结构



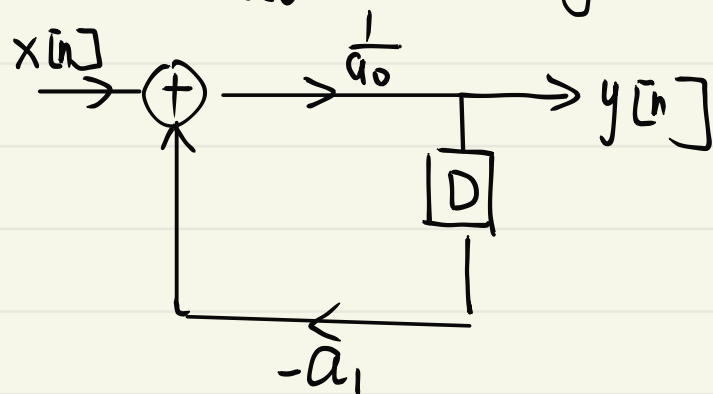
$$y[n] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$



$$a_0 y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] = x[n]$$

$$\Downarrow$$

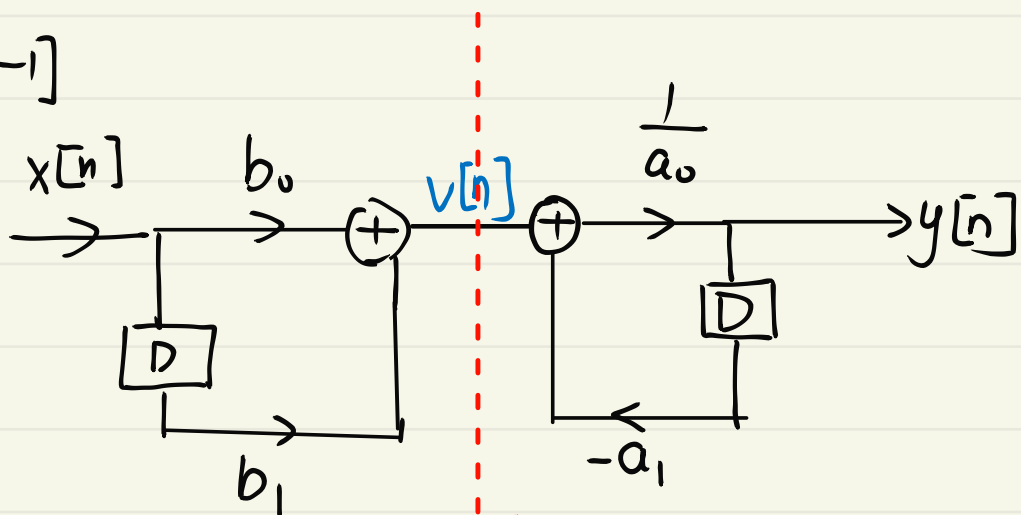
$$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \{ x[n] - a_1 y[n-1] \}$$



$$a_0 y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$

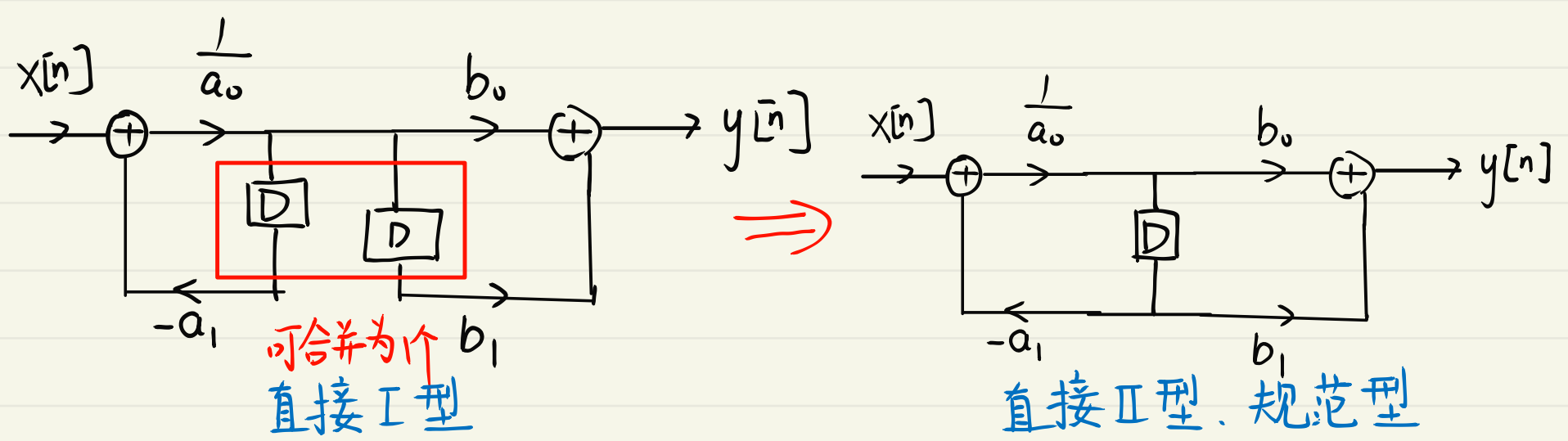
$$v[n] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$

$$a_0 y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] = v[n]$$



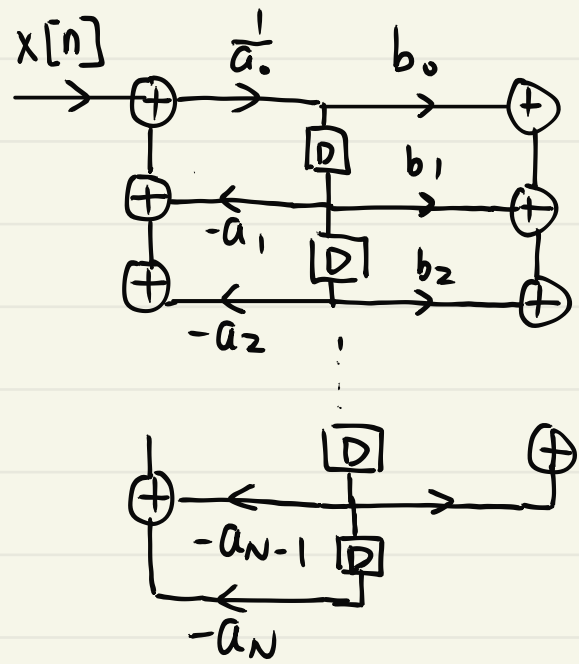
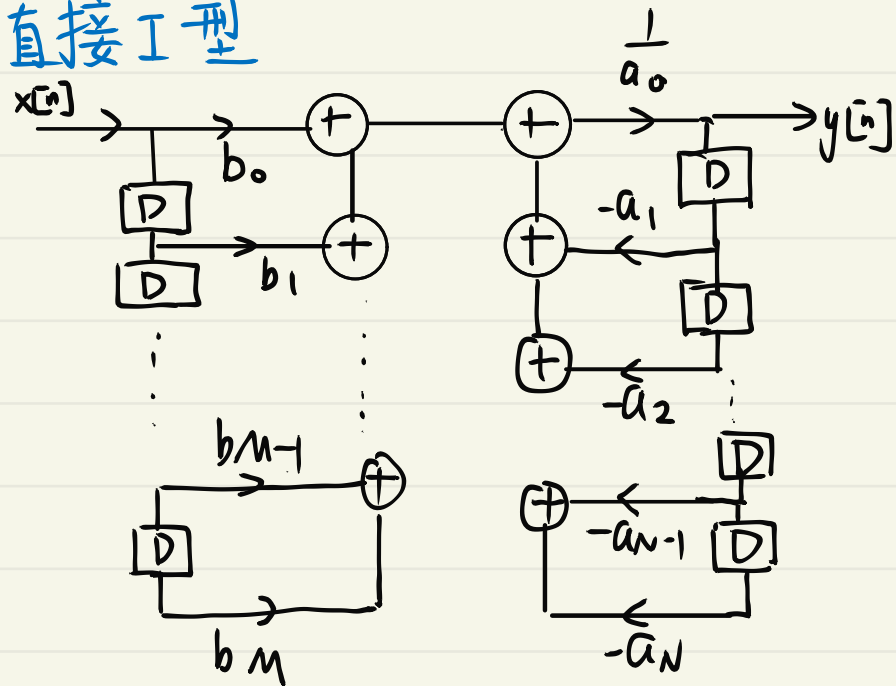
可交换





推广到高阶：因果 LTI:  $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$

直接 I 型



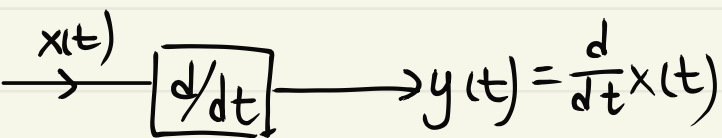
$$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k] \right\}$$

### § 4.6.2 连续时间的因果 LTI 系统的实现

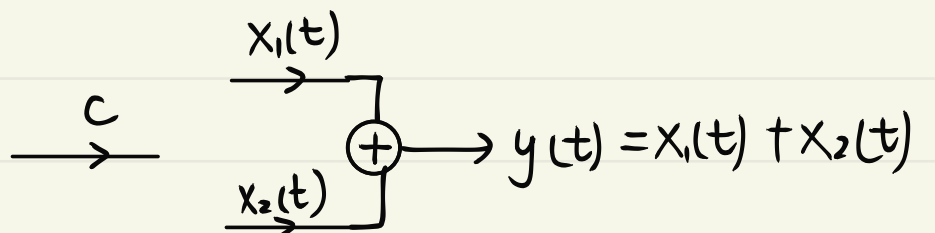
$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k)}(t)$ . 如果  $N < M$  时,  $h(t)$  中会含有  $\delta(t)$  或  $\delta^{(k)}(t)$  不稳定

只能  $N \geq M$

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t) + C_L \delta(t)$$

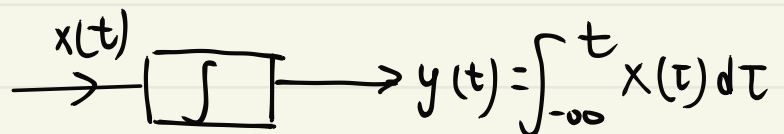


不稳定



方程两边积 N 次分

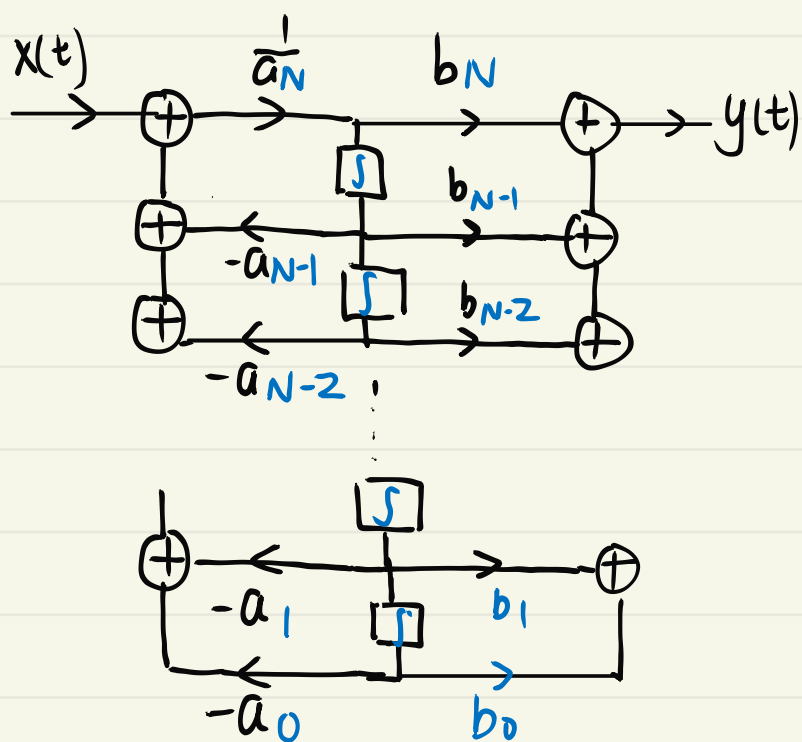
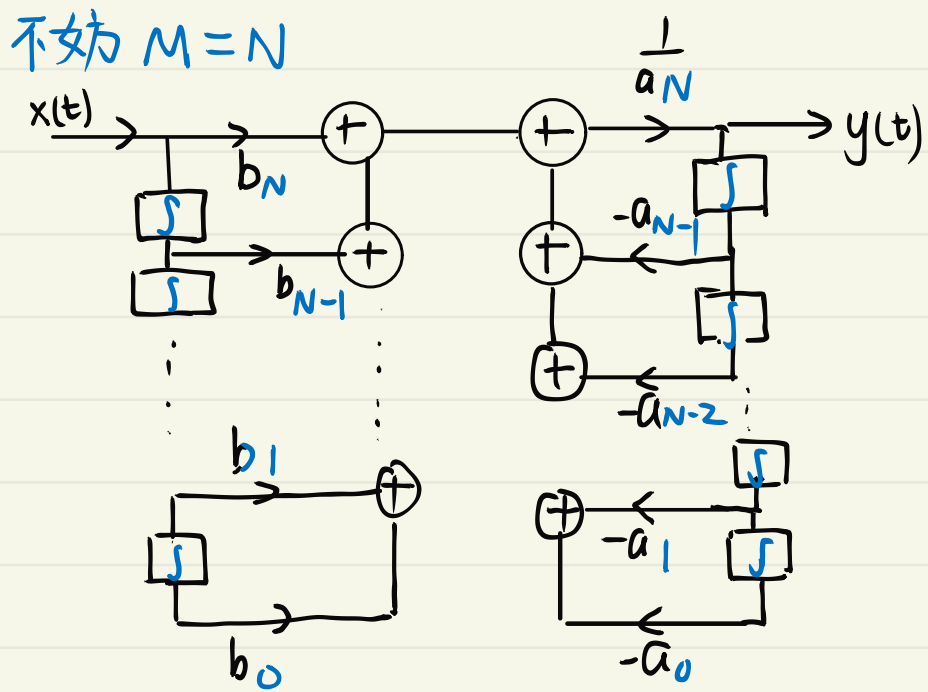
$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(k-N)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k-N)}(t)$$



限制输入不含直流分量, 工程上积分是稳定的

$$a_N y(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(k-N)}(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y^{(k-N)}(t)$$

不妨  $M=N$



例: 用方程描述的因果系统  $\begin{cases} y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = x'(t) + 3x(t) \\ y(0^-) = 1, y'(0^-) = 3 \end{cases}$

① 求其在  $x(t) = e^{-3t}u(t)$  时  $y_{zi}(t), y_{zs}(t)$

② 对用方程描述的因果 LTI 系统, 试用最少单元实现

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} y_{zi}''(t) + 4y_{zi}'(t) + 3y_{zi}(t) = 0 \\ y_{zi}(0^-) = 1, y_{zi}'(0^-) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zi}(t) = A e^{-t} + B e^{-3t} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0^-) = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0^-) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ -A - 3B = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 3 \\ B = -2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$h''(t) + 4h'(t) + 3h(t) = \delta'(t) + 3\delta(t)$$

$$h(t) = (c e^{-t} + D e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$h'(t) = (c + D)\delta(t) - (c e^{-t} + 3D e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (c + D)\delta'(t) - (c e^{-t} + 3D e^{-3t})\delta(t) + (c e^{-t} + 9D e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c + D = 1 \\ 4(c + D) - (c + 3D) = 3 \end{cases}$$

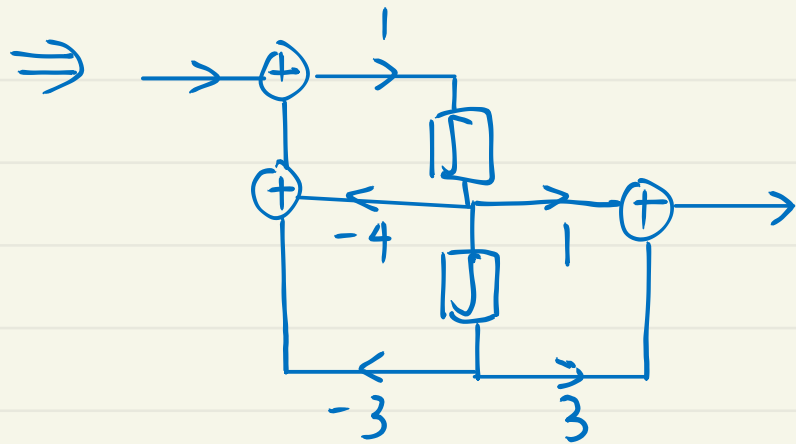
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} D = 0 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$y_{zs}(t) = e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-3t}}{3-1} u(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-t} - e^{-3t}] u(t)$$

$$(2) y(t) = x^{-1}(t) + 3x^{-2}(t) - 4y^{-1}(t) - 3y^{-2}(t)$$



例2. 用方程描述的因果系统

卷积运算补充

$$[e^{-at}u(t)] * [e^{-at}u(t)] = te^{-at}u(t)$$

$$[a^n u[n]] * [a^n u[n]] = (n+1)a^n u[n]$$

$$[e^{-at}u(t)] * [e^{-bt}u(t)] = \frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{b-a} u(t)$$

$$[a^n u[n]] * [b^n u[n]] = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b-a} u[n]$$



# 第五章 信号与系统的变换域分析

傅里叶级数  $\longrightarrow$  傅里叶变换    L氏变换    z变换

总体分析的思想:

① 找到一类正交基, 任何的信号都能展开到这组基信号上。

② 系统对基信号的响应足够简单

## §5.2 LTI系统对复指数信号的响应

一. 对复指数信号的响应

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

定义:  $H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau$   $\longleftarrow$   $h(t)$  的 L 氏变换

---

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

定义  $H(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{-k}$   $\longleftarrow$   $h[n]$  的 z 变换

$H(s)$ 、 $H(z)$  又叫系统函数

---

对于纯虚的复指数函数  $e^{j\omega t}$ 、 $e^{j\Omega n}$

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

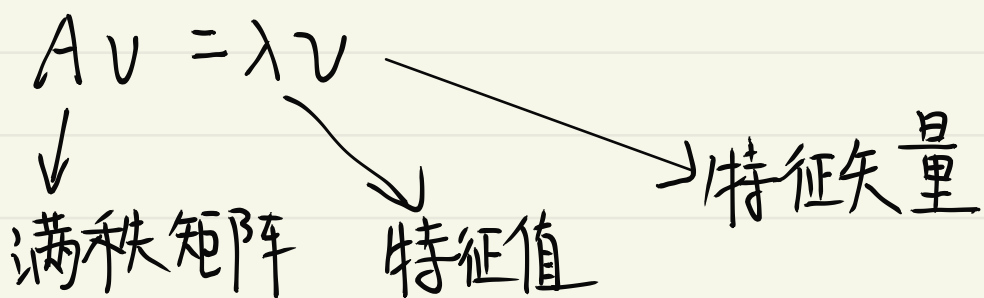
定义:  $H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$   $\longleftarrow$  连续时间傅里叶变换

---

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

定义  $H(j\Omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-j\Omega k}$   $\longleftarrow$  离散时间傅里叶变换

# 线性代数



A: LTI系统       $v$ : 特征函数       $\lambda$ : 放大倍数

①  $h(t) = \delta(t)$

$\psi(t) \xrightarrow{\delta(t)} \psi(t) \quad \therefore \forall \text{ 函数都是特征函数}$   
 特征值为 1

②  $h(t) = \delta(t-T)$

$\psi(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) \xrightarrow{\delta(t-T)} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-(k+1)T)$   
 $= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) = \psi(t)$

$\psi(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \delta(t-kT)$  时  $\xrightarrow{\delta(t-T)}$   $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \delta(t-(k+1)T)$   
 $= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m-1} \delta(t-mT) = 2\psi(t)$

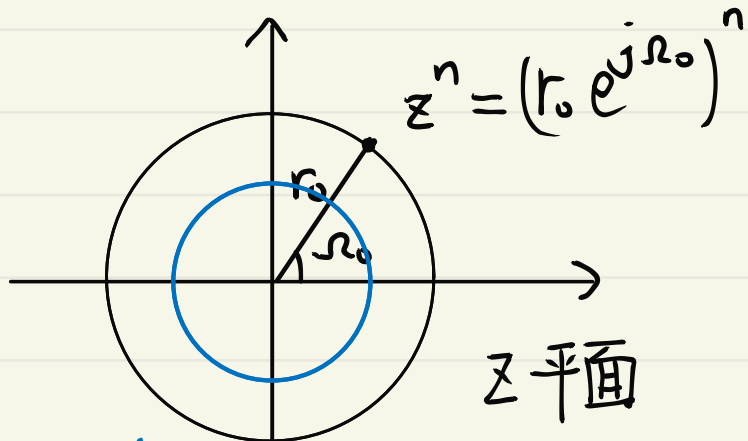
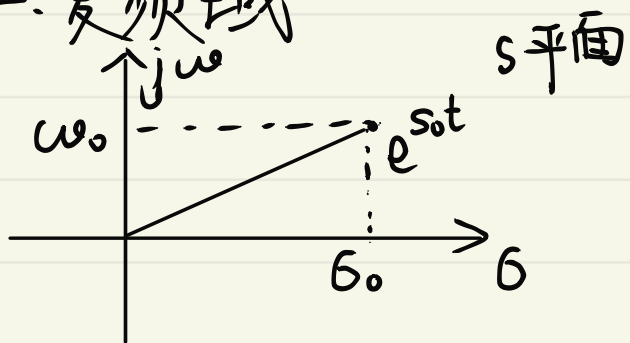
③  $h(t) = h(-t)$

$\cos \omega t \xrightarrow{h(t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \cos(\omega(t-\tau)) d\tau$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \cos \omega t \cdot \cos \omega \tau d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \omega \tau d\tau$   
 $= \cos \omega t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau + \sin \omega t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau \cdot \cos \omega t$

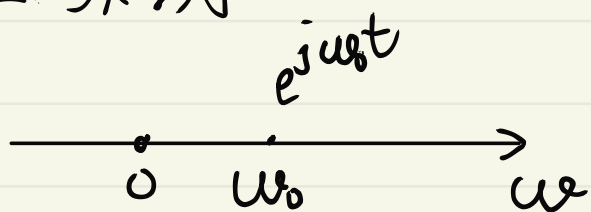
!! 奇函数

# §5.2.2 频域和复频域

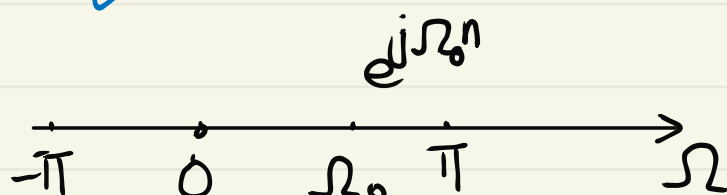
## 一. 复频域



## 二. 频域



连续时间的频域



$e^{j\pi n} = e^{j3\pi n} = (-1)^n$

离散时间频域  $[-\pi, \pi]$  是一个主区间  
其它都是以  $2\pi$  周期重复的

# §5.3 周期信号的频域表示法、连续和离散傅里叶级数

## §5.3.1 定义

CFS: 对于周期为  $T$ ,  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$  的  $\tilde{x}(t)$

分析公式 (正变换)

$$F_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

合成公式 (反变换)

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

$e^{jk\omega_0 t}$ ,  $k=0, \pm 1, \dots$   
构成了  $T$  的一组完备正交基

$$F_k = \frac{\langle \tilde{x}(t), e^{jk\omega_0 t} \rangle \rightarrow \text{内积}}{\langle e^{jk\omega_0 t}, e^{jk\omega_0 t} \rangle \rightarrow} = \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = T$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

DFS: 对于周期是  $N$ ,  $\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N}$  的  $\tilde{x}[n]$

正变换 (分析公式)  $\tilde{F}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$

只有  $N$  个基矢量  $e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$  是独立的  
 $k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$

反变换 (合成公式)  $\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{F}_k \cdot e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$

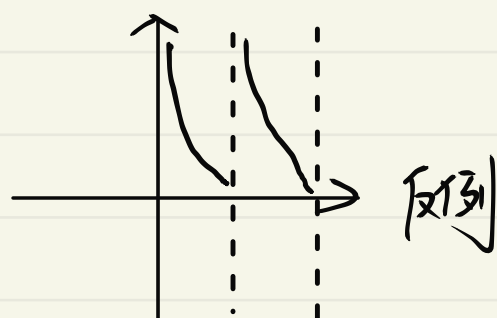
### § 5.3.2 傅里叶级数收敛:

三个狄利赫里条件

① 在一个周期里, 满足模可积和模可和

② 在一个周期里, 只有有限个极大/极小值

③ 在一个周期里, 只有有限个不连续阶跃点



### § 5.3.3 周期信号的频谱

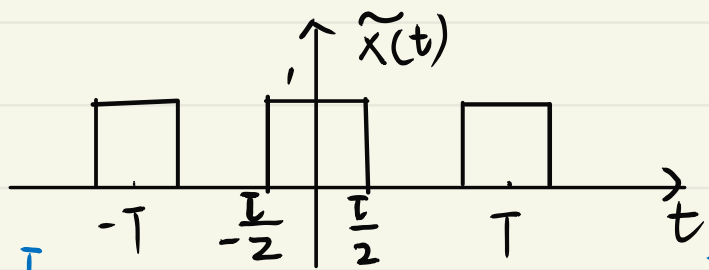
例1: 求  $\tilde{x}(t) = \cos \frac{\pi}{7}t + \sin \frac{3\pi}{7}t$  的CFS系数

$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{7}$

$\tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{7}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{7}t} + \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{3\pi}{7}t} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{7}t}$  直接两边系数匹配

$T=14 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{7} \quad F_1 = \frac{1}{2}, F_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}, F_3 = \frac{1}{2j}, F_{-3} = -\frac{1}{2j}$

例2: 求



求  $\tilde{x}(t)$  的CFS系数

$$F_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} 1 \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \left. \frac{e^{jk\omega_0 t}}{jk\omega_0} \right|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{e^{-jk\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}} - e^{jk\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}}}{-jk\omega_0}$$

$$= \frac{T}{T} \frac{\sin k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}}{k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}}$$

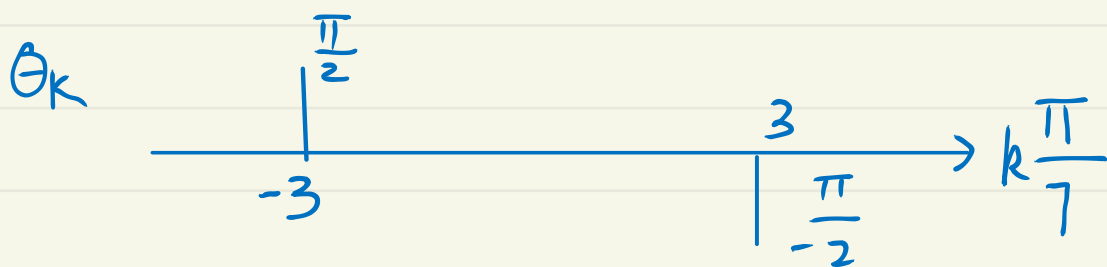
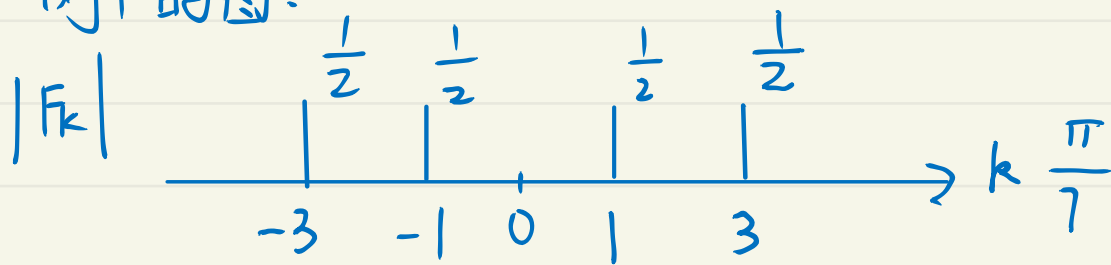
定义  $\text{sax}(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$  (抽样函数)

$$= \frac{\tau}{T} \text{Sa} \frac{k\omega_0 \tau}{2}$$

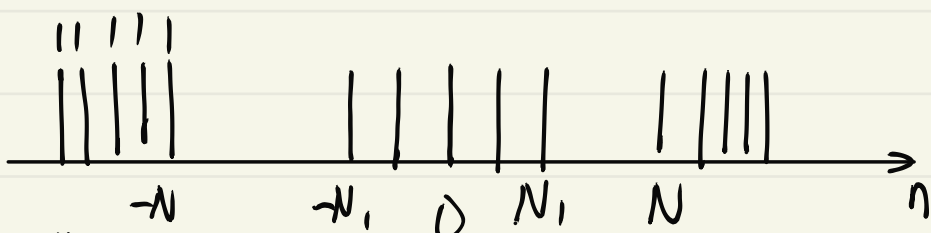
$$F_k = |F_k| e^{j\theta_k}$$

$\uparrow$  幅度谱       $\downarrow$  相位谱

e.g 例1的图:



例3. 求



$$\tilde{F}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-N_1}^{N_1} \tilde{x}[n] e^{jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-N_1}^{N_1} e^{jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{N} e^{jN_1 \Omega_0 k} \sum_{n=0}^{2N_1} e^{-jk\Omega_0 n}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{N} e^{jN_1 \Omega_0 k} \frac{1 - e^{-jk\Omega_0 (2N_1+1)}}{1 - e^{-jk\Omega_0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} e^{jN_1 \Omega_0 k} \frac{e^{-j\frac{2N_1+1}{2} k\Omega_0} [e^{j\frac{2N_1+1}{2} k\Omega_0} - e^{-j\frac{2N_1+1}{2} k\Omega_0}]}{e^{-j\frac{k\Omega_0}{2}} [e^{j\frac{k\Omega_0}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{k\Omega_0}{2}}]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \frac{\sin \frac{2N_1+1}{2} k\Omega_0}{\sin \frac{k\Omega_0}{2}}$$

定义  $\text{sad}(m, x) = \frac{\sin mx}{\sin x}$

总结:

- ① CFS 和 DFS 都是离散的谱线, 只在  $\omega_0, \Omega_0$  的整数倍上有值
- ② CFS 一般有无穷根谱线, DFS 有无穷根谱线, 但是只有  $N$  根是独立的, 是以  $N$  为周期的
- ③ 一般信号都是实函数, 其求出的幅度谱是偶函数, 相位谱是奇函数

### §5.3.4 LTI 系统对周期信号的响应

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

① 把周期函数展开成基信号的线性组合

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } e^{jk\omega_0 t} &\xrightarrow{h(t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{jk\omega_0(t-\tau)} h(\tau) d\tau = e^{jk\omega_0 t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-jk\omega_0 \tau} d\tau \\ &= H(k\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{③ } \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{h(t)} \tilde{y}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k H(k\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

对偶到  $\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{F}_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{jk\Omega_0 n} &\xrightarrow{h[n]} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h[m] e^{jk\Omega_0(n-m)} = e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h[m] e^{-jk\Omega_0 m} \\ &= H(k\Omega_0) e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \end{aligned}$$

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



课后 P213 5.12

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|k|} e^{jk(\frac{2\pi}{T})t}, \quad 0 < a < 1$$

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

周期函数  $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} |x(t)|^2 dt$

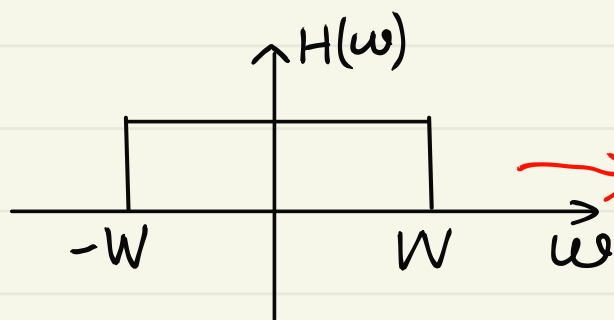
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \tilde{x}(t) \tilde{x}(t)^* \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|k|} e^{jk(\frac{2\pi}{T})t} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|k|} e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{T})t} \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \left\{ \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|2m|} + \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq 0}} \beta_m e^{jm(\frac{2\pi}{T})t}}_{\text{积分出来为0}} \right\} dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|2m|}$$

$\frac{1}{jm(\frac{2\pi}{T})} \beta_m e^{jm(\frac{2\pi}{T})t} \Big|_{\langle T \rangle} = 0$

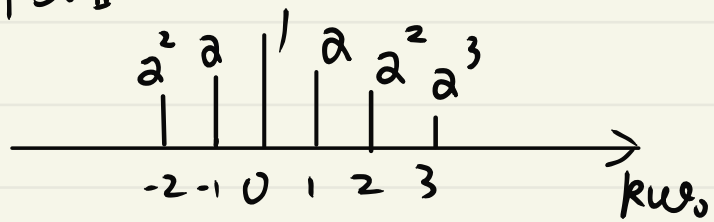
$$P_x = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|2m|} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^{2m} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a^{2m} = \frac{1}{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} = \frac{1+a^2}{1-a^2}$$



→ 理想低通滤波器

此处不是 W. ∵ H(w) 中横坐标不是 kw.

CFS 谱



$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}(t) = \sum_{k=-M}^M a^{|k|} \cdot 1 \cdot e^{jk(\frac{2\pi}{T})t}$$

$$P_y = \sum_{m=-M}^M a^{|2m|}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^M a^{2m} + \sum_{m=1}^M a^{2m} = \frac{1-a^{2(M+1)}}{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2(1-a^{2M})}{1-a^2}$$

$$\frac{1-a^{2(M+1)} + a^2 - a^{2(M+1)}}{1-a^2} \geq 0.9 \frac{1+a^2}{1-a^2}$$

$$a^{2(M+1)} \leq 0.05(a^2+1) \Rightarrow M \geq \frac{1}{2} \log_a [0.05(1+a^2)] - 1$$

再 M 取整

$$W \geq M \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ 从而求出 } W$$

## § 5.4 非周期函数和序列的频域表示法

连续和离散时间的傅里叶变换

### § 5.4.1 CFT & DTFT

$$\text{CFT: } F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dt \quad \leftarrow \text{正变换, 分析公式}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega \quad \leftarrow \text{反变换, 合成公式}$$

$$\text{DTFT: } \tilde{F}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] e^{j\Omega n}$$

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

### § 5.4.2 收敛

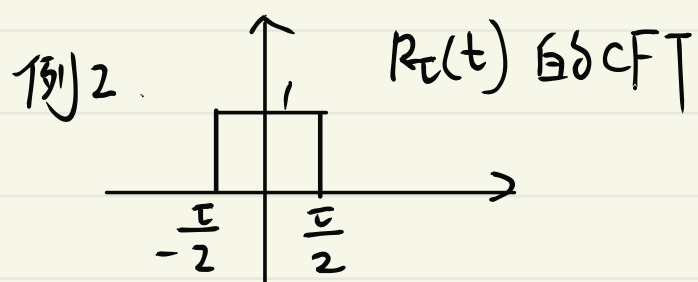
- ① 在整个时域上, 满足模可积/和
- ② 在有限区间里只有有限个极大/极小值
- ③ 在有限时间里只有有限个不连续间断点

### § 5.4.3

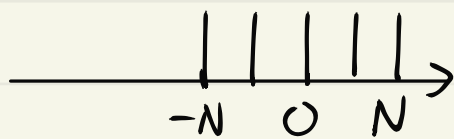
例 1. 求  $\delta(t)$ ,  $\delta[n]$  的 CFT / DTFT

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

$$\tilde{F}\{\delta[n]\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n] e^{j\Omega n} = 1$$



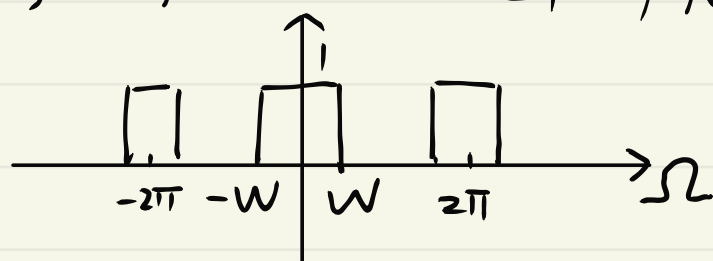
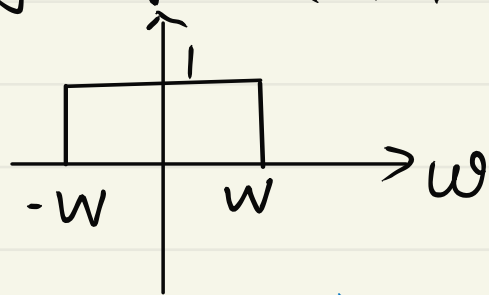
$R_{2N+1}[n]$  的 DTFT



$$R_{\tau}(t) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{\tau}(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} = \tau \cdot \text{Sa} \frac{\omega\tau}{2}$$

$$R_{2N+1}[n] \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} R_{2N+1}[n] e^{j\Omega n} = \sum_{n=-N}^N e^{j\Omega n} = \frac{\sin \frac{(2N+1)\Omega}{2}}{\sin \frac{\Omega}{2}}$$

例4. 求  $R_{2\omega}(\omega)$  和  $R_{2\tilde{\omega}}(\Omega)$  对应的时域函数/序列



$$R_{2\omega}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\omega}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{2\omega}(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^W e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-W}^W}{jt}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{2j \sin \omega t}{jt}$$

$$= \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega t)$$

$$\tilde{\omega}^{-1} \{ R_{2\tilde{\omega}}(\Omega) \} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} R_{2\tilde{\omega}}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^W e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa}(Wn)$$

### §5.4.4 非周期信号的频谱及LTI系统的频率响应

#### 一. 信号的频谱

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

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{X}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \frac{\tilde{X}(\Omega) d\Omega}{2\pi} e^{j\Omega n}$$

$X(\omega), \tilde{X}(\Omega)$ : 信号的频谱密度函数, 简称频谱

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

$$\tilde{X}(\Omega) = |\tilde{X}(\Omega)| e^{j\tilde{\theta}(\Omega)} \rightarrow \text{相位谱}$$

↓  
幅度谱

① 非周期信号的频谱是一个连续谱

② 对于DTFT而言, 它永远是  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数, CFT 一般是非周期的

时域上: CFS, DFS 是周期的, DFS 是以  $N$  ( $N\Omega_0$ ) 为周期的

在时域上, 如果是离散的, 则频域上是周期的

在时域上, 如果是周期的, 则频域上是离散的

## 二. LTI系统的频率响应

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &\xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} H(\omega) \\ h[n] &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{H}(\Omega) \end{aligned} \quad \text{LTI系统的频率响应}$$

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

$$e^{j\Omega n} \xrightarrow{h[n]} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{j\Omega(n-k)} = e^{j\Omega n} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-j\Omega k} = \tilde{H}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= |H(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \\ \tilde{H}(\Omega) &= (|\tilde{H}(\Omega)| e^{j\tilde{\varphi}(\Omega)}) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{幅频响应} \\ \text{相频响应} \end{array}$$

## 三. 信号输入 LTI系统

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(\omega) d\omega}{2\pi} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(\omega) d\omega}{2\pi} H(\omega) e^{j\omega t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) H(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega = y(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{定义 } Y(\omega) = X(\omega) H(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{x}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega = \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \frac{\tilde{x}(\Omega) d\Omega}{2\pi} e^{j\Omega n} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \\ &= \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \frac{\tilde{x}(\Omega) d\Omega}{2\pi} \tilde{H}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \tilde{x}(\Omega) \tilde{H}(\Omega) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{定义 } \tilde{Y}(\Omega) = \tilde{x}(\Omega) \tilde{H}(\Omega) = y[n]$$