



石家莊鐵道大學
SHIJIAZHUANG TIEDAO UNIVERSITY

在线开放课程

信号的描述及其频谱分析

信号的分类与描述（二）

主讲：牛江川

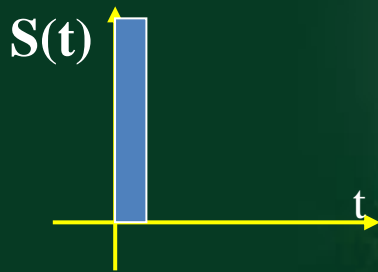
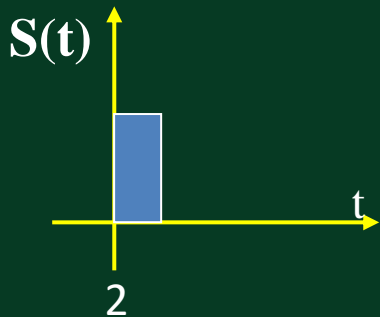
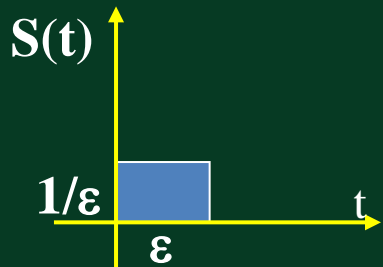
7 信号分析中常用的函数

a) δ 函数：是一个理想函数，是物理不可实现信号。

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t = 0 \\ 0, & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_{\varepsilon}(t)$$



特性:

1) 乘积特性 (抽样)

$$f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t), f(t)\delta(t - t_0) = f(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)$$

2) 积分特性 (筛选)

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

3) 卷积特性

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

4) 拉氏变换

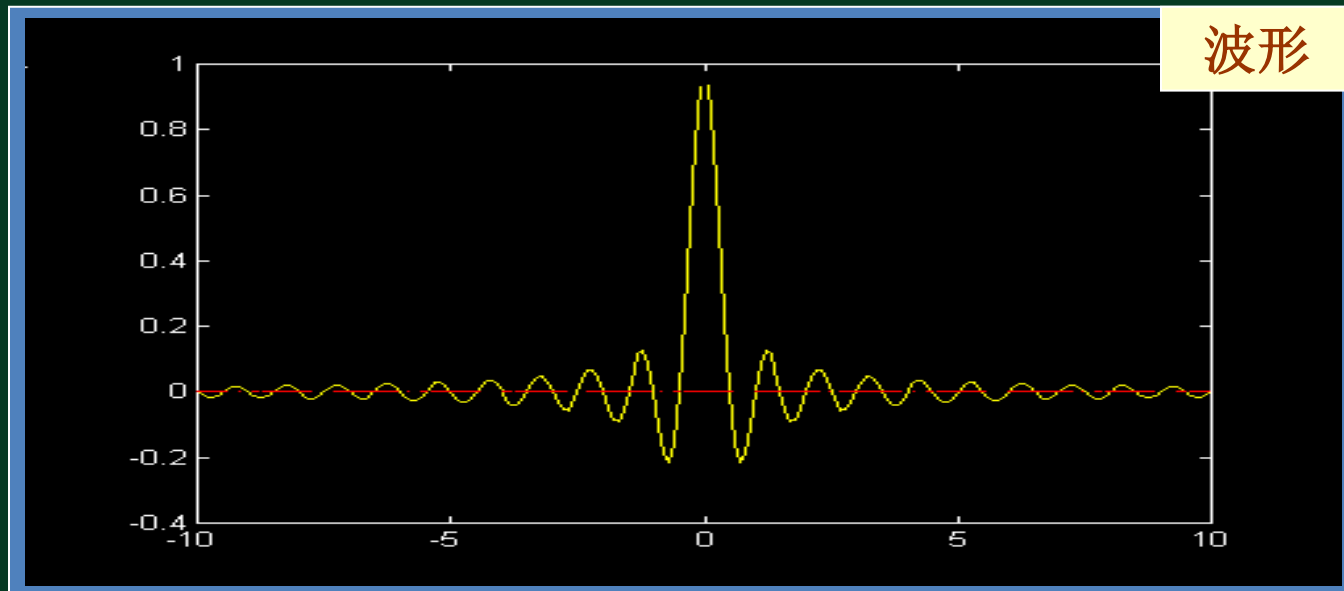
$$\Delta(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = 1$$

5) 傅氏变换

$$\Delta(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = 1$$

b) sinc 函数

$$\text{sinc}(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}, \text{ 或, } \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}, (-\infty < t < \infty)$$



$$Sa(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Sa(t) dt = \pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 Sa(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} Sa(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

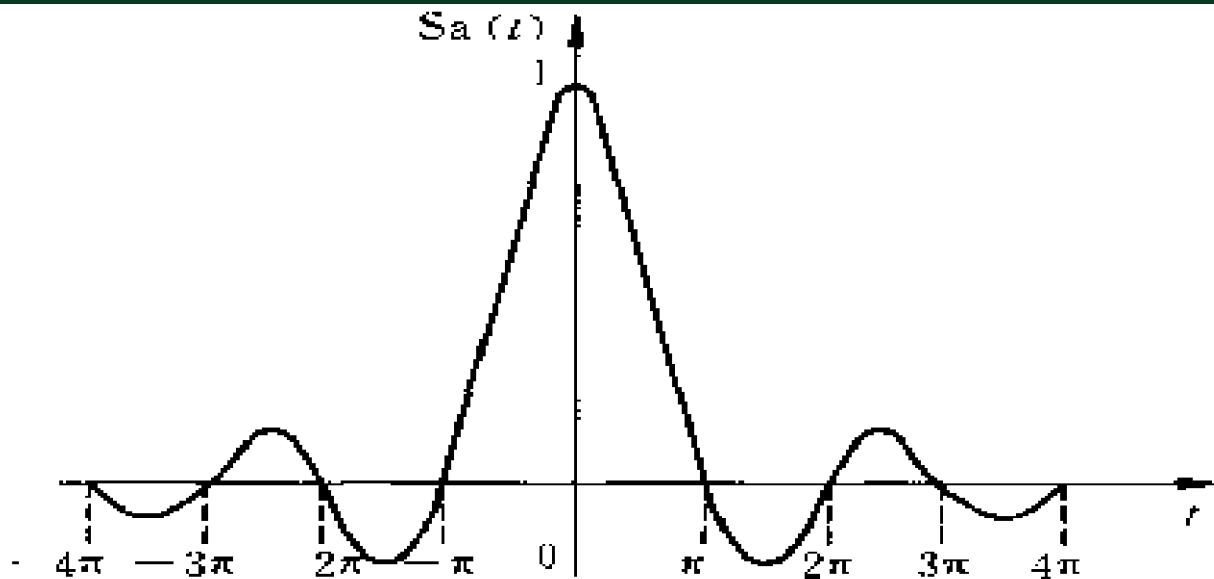


图 1-2 Sa 函数的波形

c) 符号函数 $\text{sgn}(t)$

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

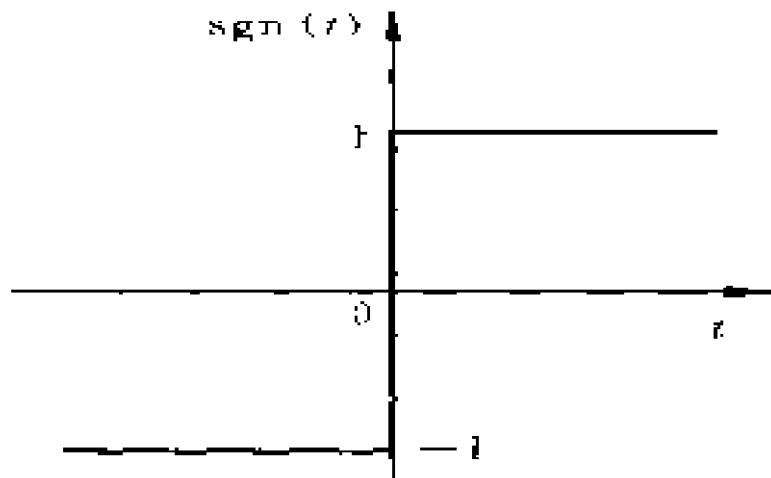
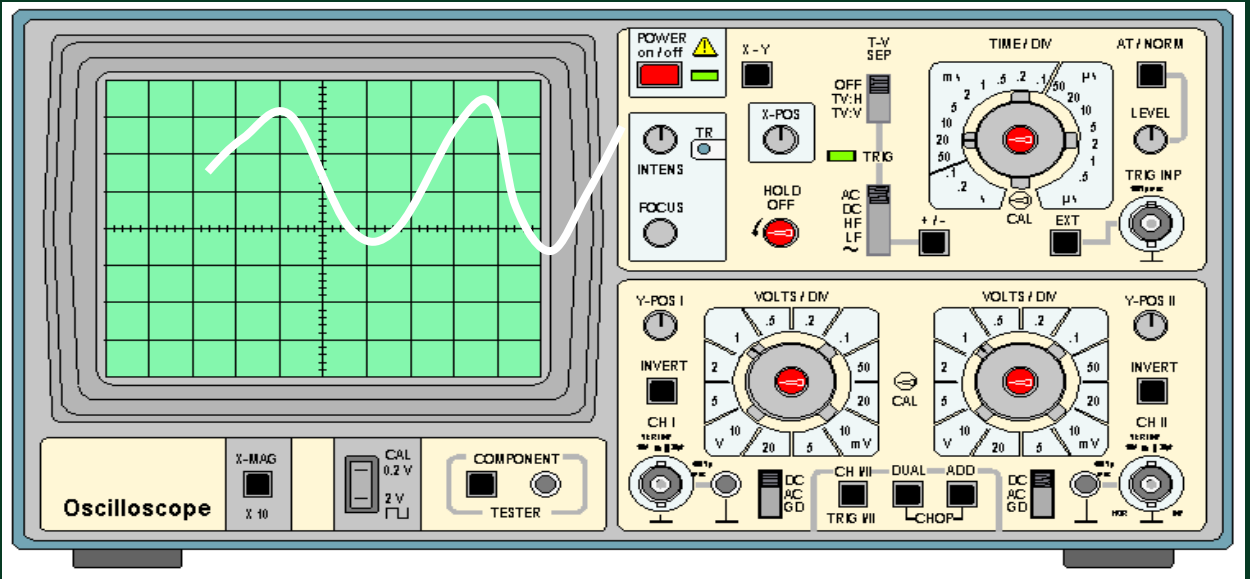
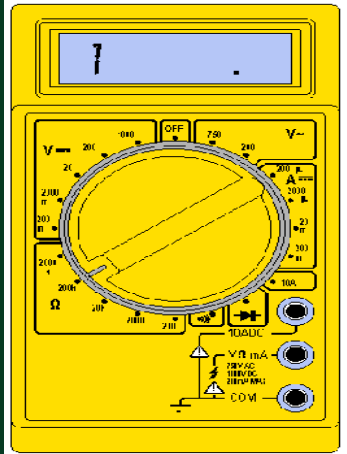


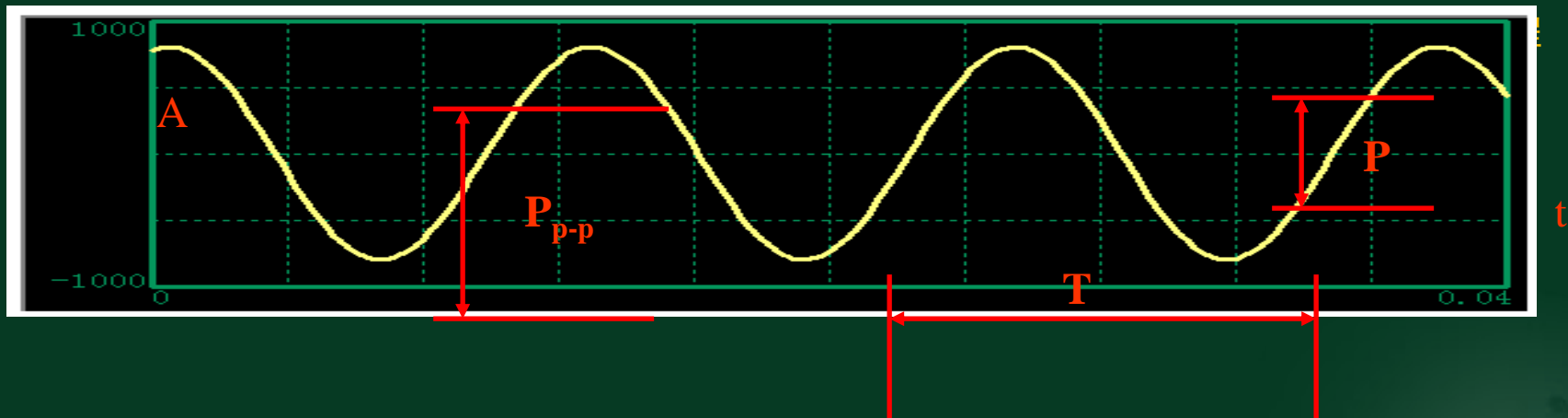
图 1-7 符号函数的波形

3 信号的时域波形分析

信号的时域波形分析是最常用的信号分析手段，用示波器、万用表等普通仪器直接显示信号波形，读取特征参数。



1、信号波形图



周期 T ，频率 $f=1/T$

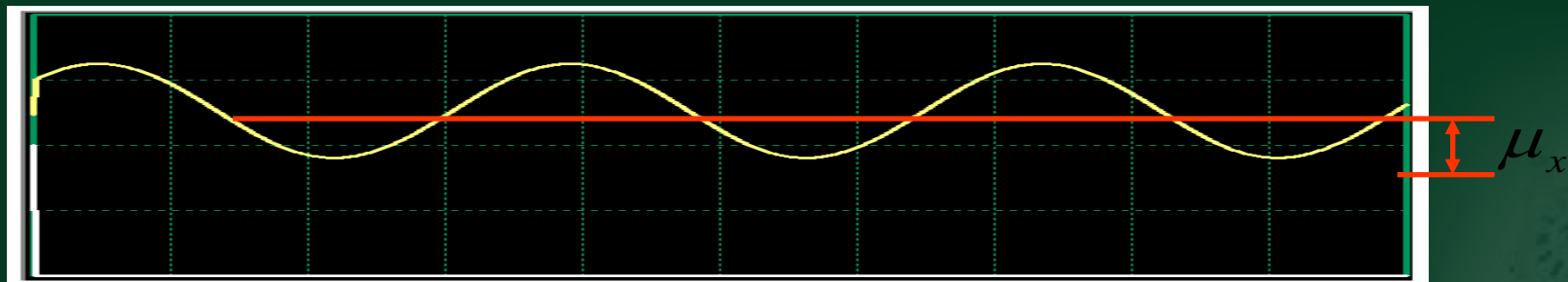
峰值 P

双峰值 P_{p-p}

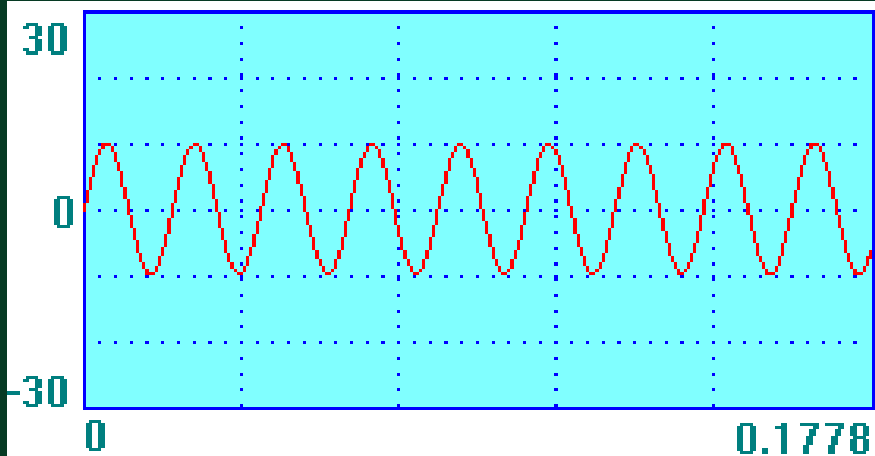
2、均值

均值 $E[x(t)]$ 表示集合平均值或数学期望值。[在线开放课程](#)

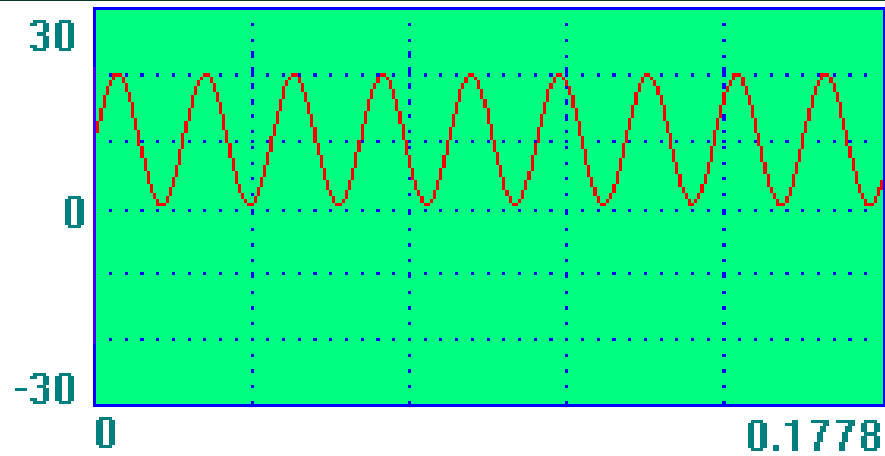
$$\mu_x = E[x(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$



均值：反映了信号变化的中心趋势，也称之为直流分量。



零均值信号

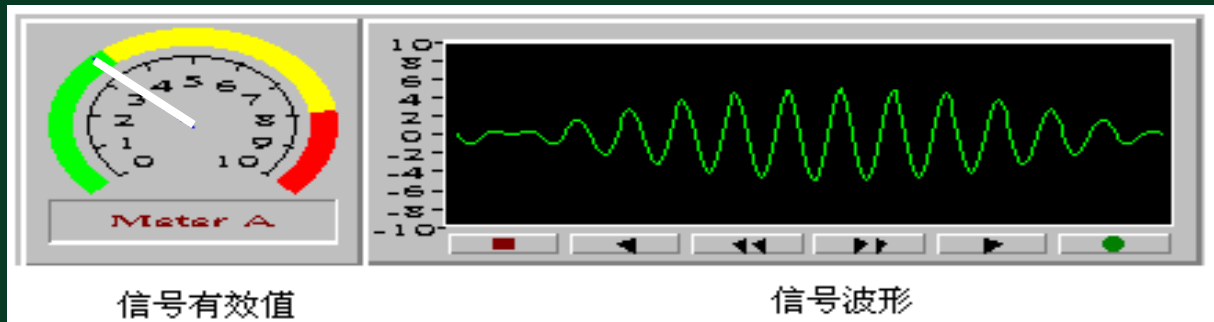


非零均值信号

3、均方值

信号的均方值 $E[x^2(t)]$ ，表达了信号的强度；其正平方根值，又称为有效值(RMS)，也是信号平均能量的一种表达。

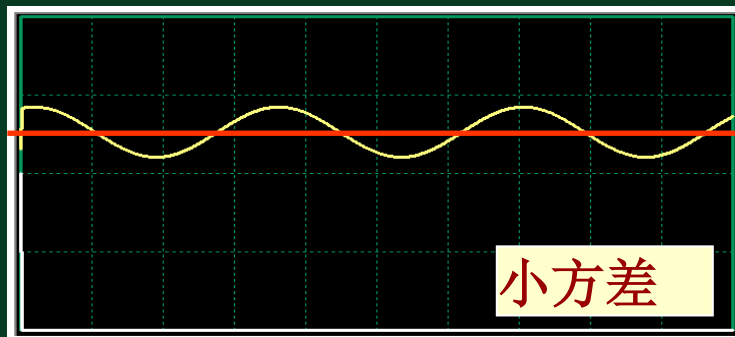
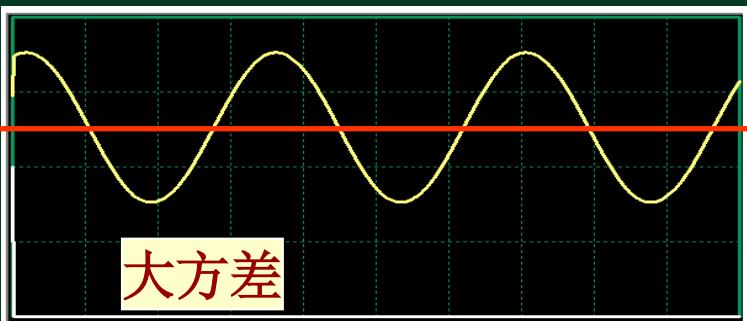
$$\psi_x^2 = E[x^2(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$$



4、方差

信号 $x(t)$ 的方差定义为:

$$\sigma_x^2 = E[(x(t) - E[x(t)])^2] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (x(t) - \mu_x)^2 dt$$

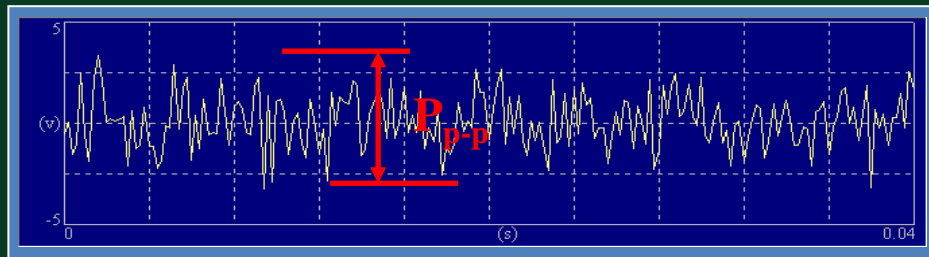


方差：反映了信号绕均值的波动程度。

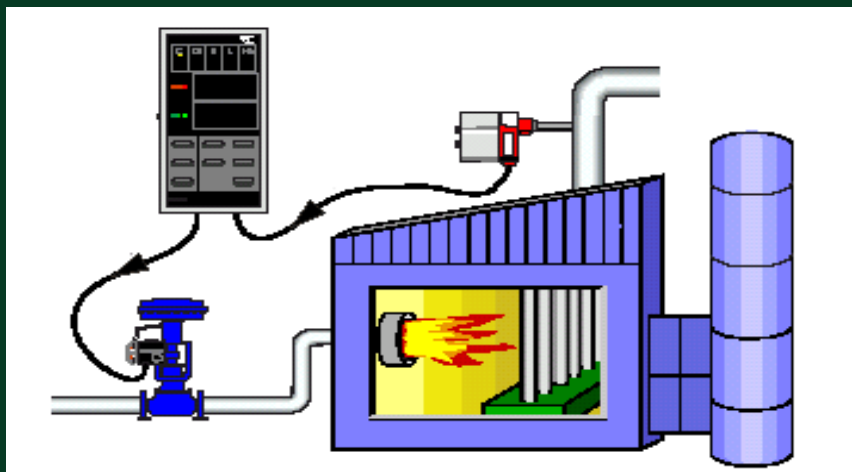
5、波形分析的应用

信号类型识别

基本参数识别

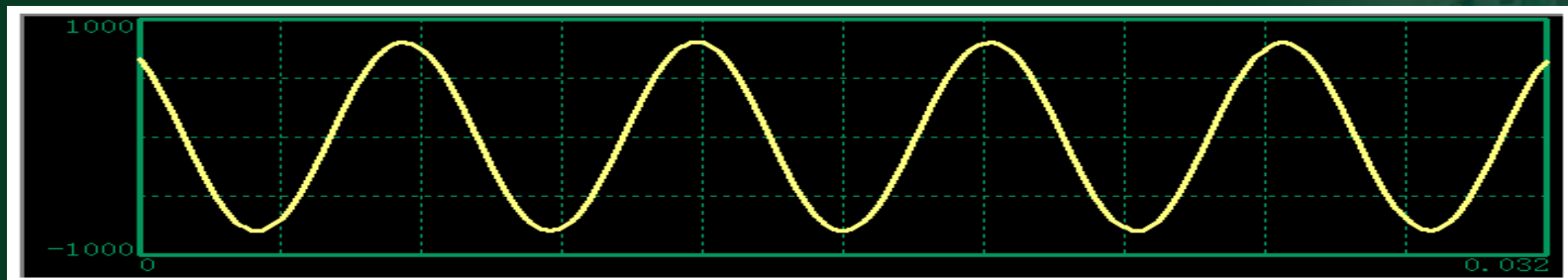
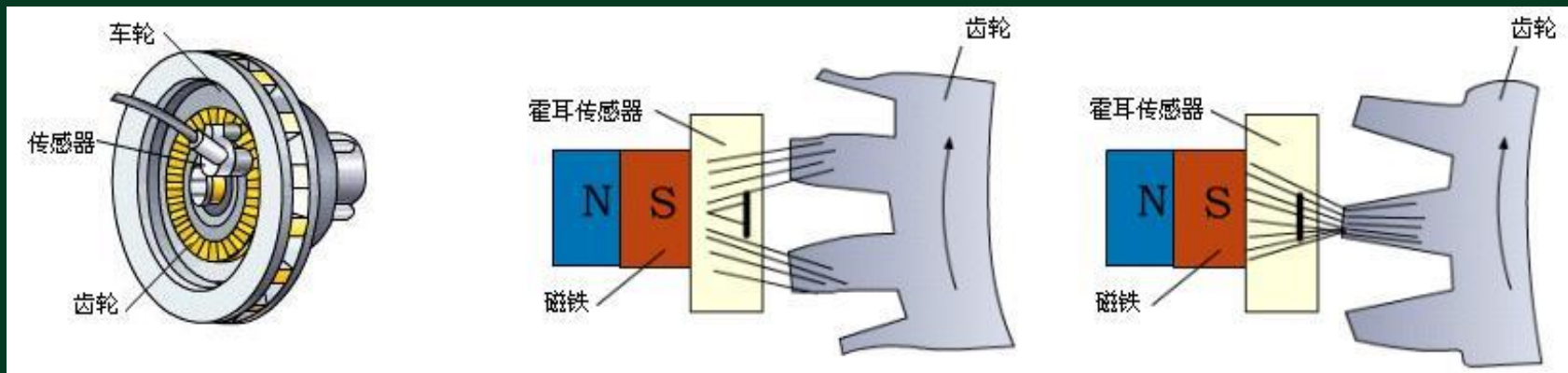


超限报警

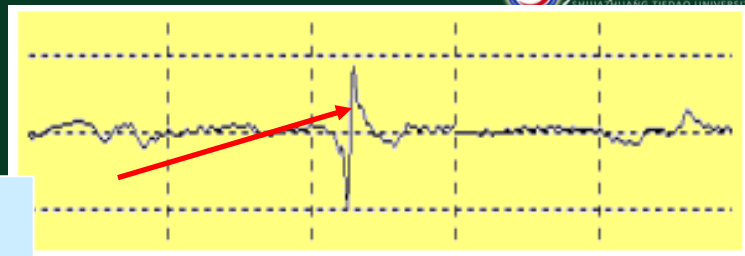


案例：汽车速度测量：

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案例：旅游索道钢缆检测



超门限报警



小结



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- 信号分析中常用的函数

