



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

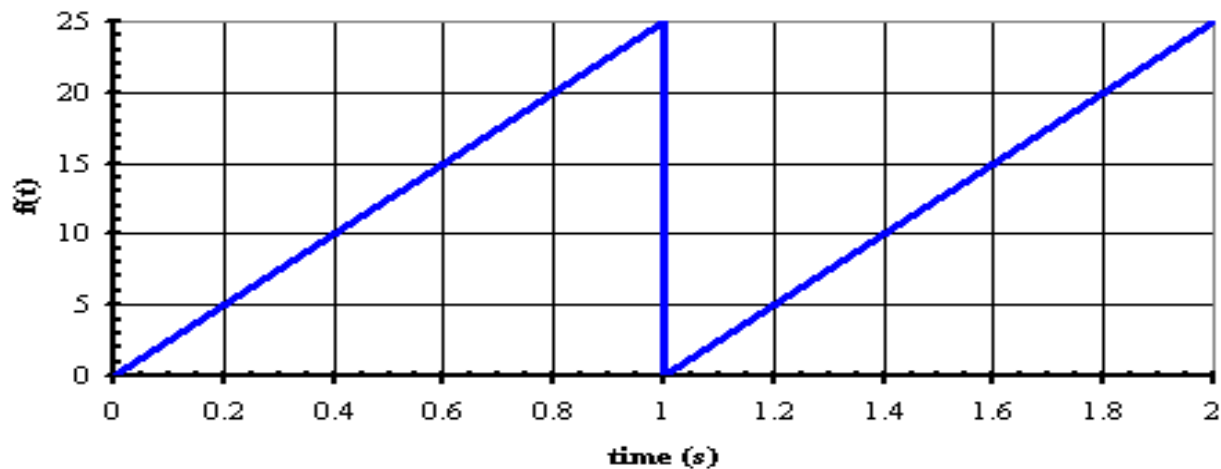
周期信号与离散频谱（二）

主讲：牛江川

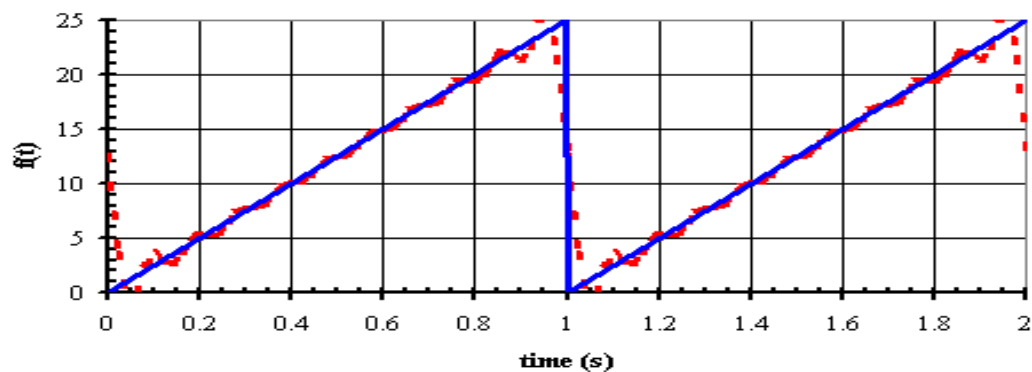
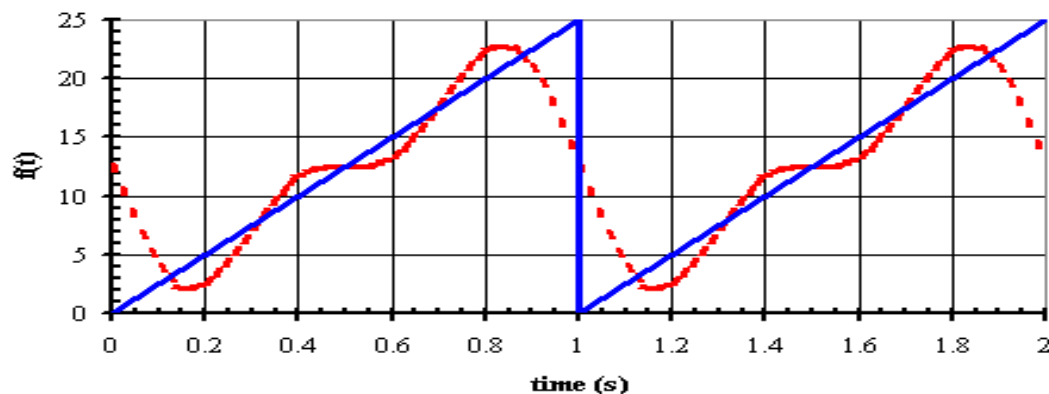
2.3 信号的频域分析



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2.3 信号的频域分析



由以上计算结果可看到，信号本身可以用傅里叶级数中的某几项之和来逼近。所取的项数越多，亦即 n 越大，近似的精度越高。

2.3 周期信号的频谱分析——傅立叶级数复指数展开

• 欧拉公式 $e^{\pm jn\omega_0 t} = \cos n\omega_0 t \pm j \sin n\omega_0 t \quad (j = \sqrt{-1})$

则 $\cos n\omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-jn\omega_0 t} + e^{jn\omega_0 t})$ $\sin n\omega_0 t = \frac{j}{2}(e^{-jn\omega_0 t} - e^{jn\omega_0 t})$

那么

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n}{2} (e^{-jn\omega_0 t} + e^{jn\omega_0 t}) + j \frac{b_n}{2} (e^{-jn\omega_0 t} - e^{jn\omega_0 t}) \right]$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} e^{jn\omega_0 t} + \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2} e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \right]$$

令

$$C_0 = a_0$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n)$$

$$C_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n)$$

$$x(t) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{-n} e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{-n} e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

即

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

由

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

所以

$$C_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt - \frac{2j}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) [\cos n\omega_0 t - j \sin n\omega_0 t] dt$$

即

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

在一般情况下, C_n 是复数

$$C_n = C_{nR} + jC_{nI} = |C_n| e^{j\varphi_n}$$

$$|C_n| = \sqrt{C_{nR}^2 + C_{nI}^2}$$

$$\varphi_n = \arctg \frac{C_{nI}}{C_{nR}}$$

把周期函数 $x(t)$ 展开为傅立叶级数以后, 作关系图

C_{nR} — ω_0 称为实频图

C_{nI} — ω_0 称为虚频图

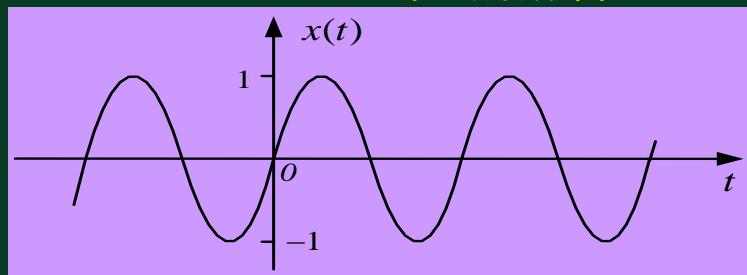
$|C_n|$ — ω_0 称为双边幅频图, $n=-\infty \sim +\infty$, $n\omega_0 = -\infty \sim +\infty$,

φ_n — ω_0 称为双边相频图

例3.画出正弦函数 $\sin\omega_0 t$ 的频谱图。

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

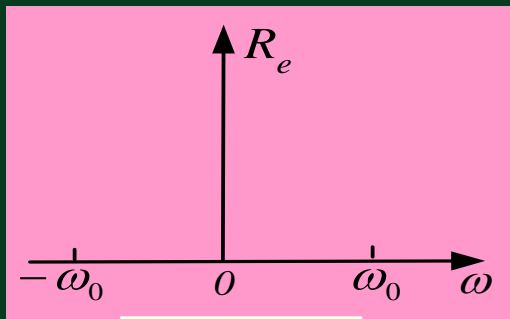
$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



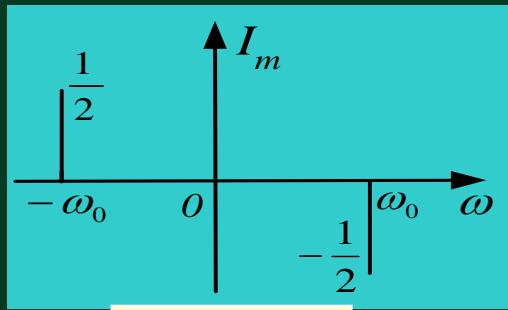
$$\sin \omega_0 t = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} = j \frac{1}{2} e^{j \cdot (-1) \cdot \omega_0 \cdot t} + j \frac{-1}{2} e^{j \cdot 1 \cdot \omega_0 \cdot t}$$

在 $-\omega_0$ 处: $C_n = \frac{j}{2}$ $C_{nR} = 0$ $C_{nI} = \frac{1}{2}$ $|C_n| = \frac{1}{2}$ $\varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{2}$

在 ω_0 处: $C_n = -\frac{j}{2}$ $C_{nR} = 0$ $C_{nI} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $|C_n| = \frac{1}{2}$ $\varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{2}$



实频谱



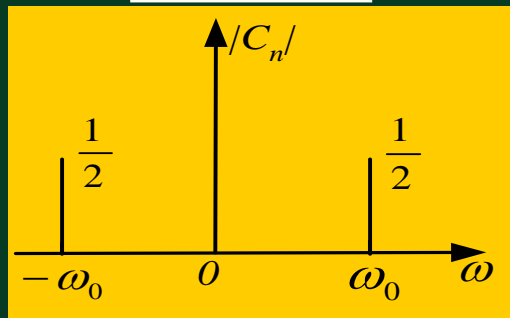
虚频谱

在 $-\omega_0$ 处: $C_{nr} = 0$; $C_{ni} = \frac{1}{2}$;

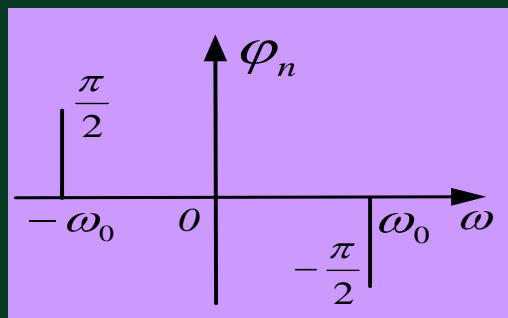
$$|C_n| = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

在 ω_0 处: $C_{nr} = 0$; $C_{ni} = -\frac{1}{2}$;

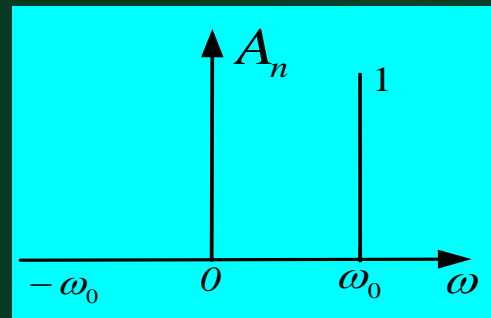
$$|C_n| = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



双边幅频图



双边相频图



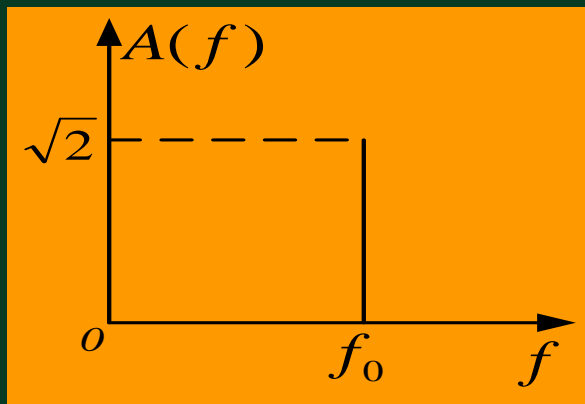
单边幅频图

一般周期函数实频谱总是偶对称的，虚频谱总是奇对称的。

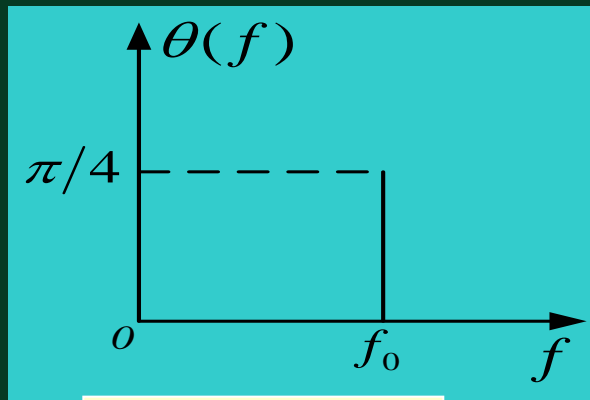
例4.画出 $x(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \pi/4)$ 的频谱

1.三角频谱

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n), (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$



幅值频谱图



相位频谱图

2.复指数频谱

$$x(t) = \sin 2\pi f_0 t + \cos 2\pi f_0 t = j \frac{1}{2} (e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} - e^{j2\pi f_0 t}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{j2\pi f_0 t})$$

$$= j \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\pi(-f_0)t} - e^{j2\pi f_0 t}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\pi(-f_0)t} + e^{j2\pi f_0 t})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + j \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{j2\pi(-f_0)t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - j \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{j2\pi f_0 t}$$

在 $-f_0$ 处:

$$C_{nR} = 1/2$$

$$C_{nI} = 1/2$$

$$|C_n| = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\varphi_n = \pi/4$$

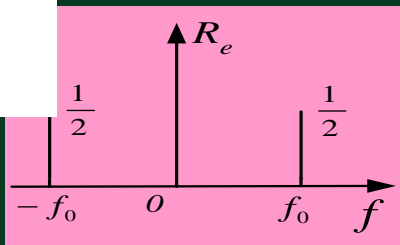
在 f_0 处:

$$C_{nR} = 1/2$$

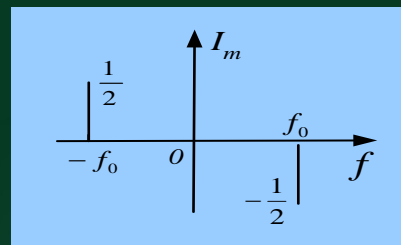
$$C_{nI} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|C_n| = \sqrt{2}/2$$

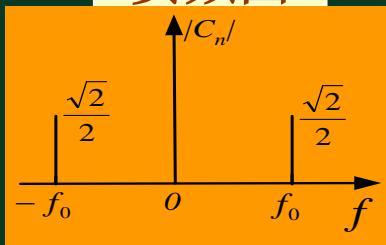
$$\varphi_n = -\pi/4$$



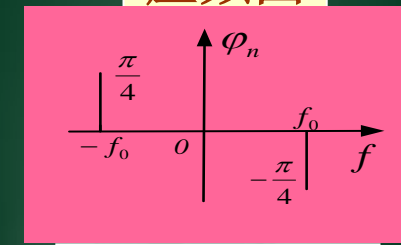
实频图



虚频图



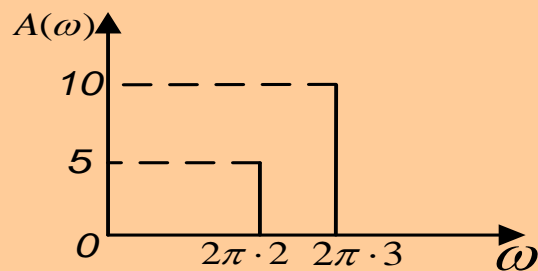
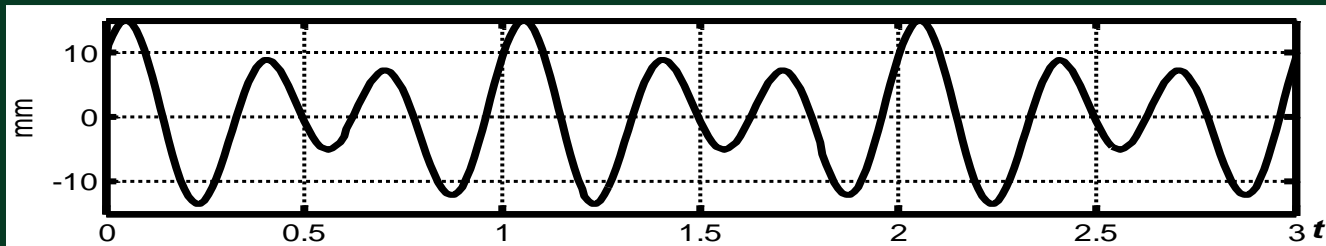
双边幅频图



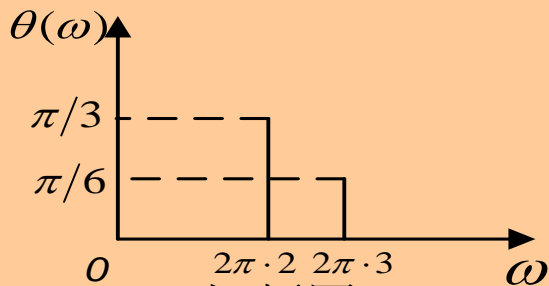
双边相频图

例5. 画出 $x_3(t) = 10\text{Sin}(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot t + \pi/6)$

$+ 5\text{Sin}(2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot t + \pi/3)$ 的频谱



(a) 幅频图



(b) 相频图

$$x_3(t) = 10\sin(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot t + \pi/6) + 5\sin(2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot t + \pi/3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_3(t) &= 10\left[\sin(2\pi 3t) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos(2\pi 3t) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ &\quad + 5\left[\sin(2\pi 2t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos(2\pi 2t) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] \\ &= 5\sqrt{3}\sin(2\pi 3t) + 5\cos(2\pi 3t) + \frac{5}{2}\sin(2\pi 2t) + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(2\pi 2t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_3(t) &= j\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\left[e^{-j2\pi 3t} - e^{j2\pi 3t}\right] + \frac{5}{2}\left[e^{-j2\pi 3t} + e^{j2\pi 3t}\right] \\ &\quad + j\frac{5}{4}\left[e^{-j2\pi 2t} - e^{j2\pi 2t}\right] + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}\left[e^{-j2\pi 2t} + e^{j2\pi 2t}\right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_3(t) &= j \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} [e^{-j2\pi 3t} - e^{j2\pi 3t}] + \frac{5}{2} [e^{-j2\pi 3t} + e^{j2\pi 3t}] \\
 &\quad + j \frac{5}{4} [e^{-j2\pi 2t} - e^{j2\pi 2t}] + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} [e^{-j2\pi 2t} + e^{j2\pi 2t}] \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{2} + j \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) e^{-j2\pi 3t} + \left(\frac{5}{2} - j \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) e^{j2\pi 3t} \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} + j \frac{5}{4}\right) e^{-j2\pi 2t} + \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - j \frac{5}{4}\right) e^{j2\pi 2t}
 \end{aligned}$$

在 $\omega = -2\pi 3$ 处: $C_n = \frac{5}{2} + j \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $C_{nR} = \frac{5}{2}$ $C_{nI} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $|C_n| = 5$ $\varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{3}$

在 $\omega = 2\pi 3$ 处: $C_n = \frac{5}{2} - j \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $C_{nR} = \frac{5}{2}$ $C_{nI} = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $|C_n| = 5$ $\varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

在 $\omega = -2\pi 2$ 处: $C_n = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} + j \frac{5}{4}$ $C_{nR} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$ $C_{nI} = \frac{5}{4}$ $|C_n| = \frac{5}{2}$ $\varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{6}$

在 $\omega = 2\pi 2$ 处: $C_n = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} - j \frac{5}{4}$ $C_{nR} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$ $C_{nI} = -\frac{5}{4}$ $|C_n| = \frac{5}{2}$ $\varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\omega = -2\pi 3$$

$$C_{nR} = \frac{5}{2} \quad C_{nI} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad |C_n| = 5 \quad \varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi 3$$

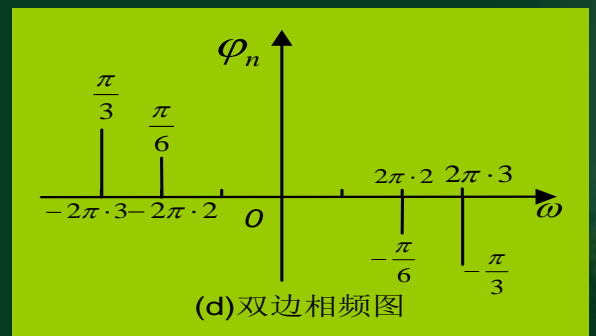
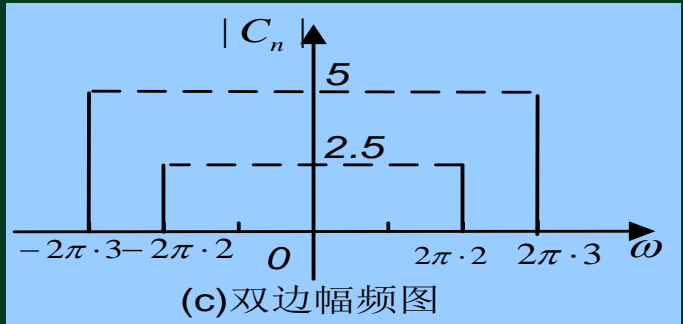
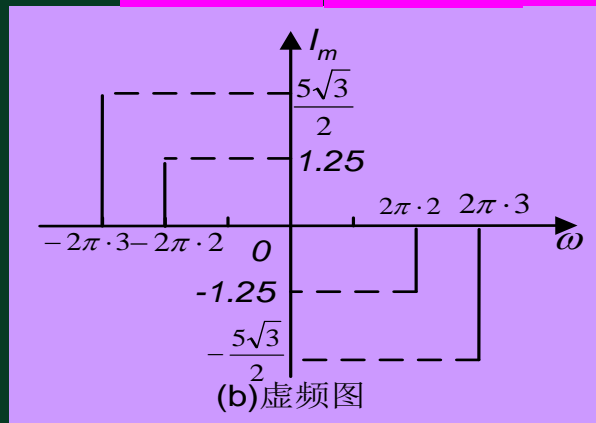
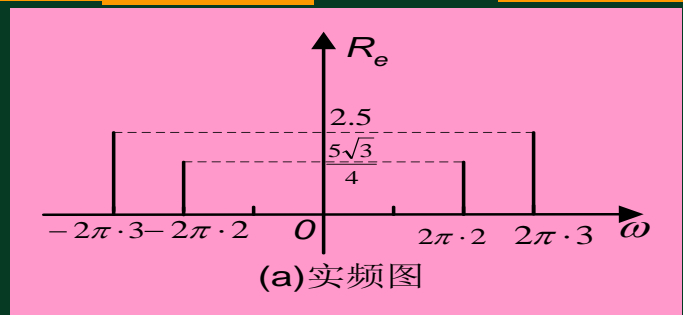
$$C_{nR} = \frac{5}{2} \quad C_{nI} = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad |C_n| = 5 \quad \varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega = -2\pi 2$$

$$C_{nR} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad C_{nI} = \frac{5}{4} \quad |C_n| = \frac{5}{2} \quad \varphi_n = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi 2$$

$$C_{nR} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad C_{nI} = -\frac{5}{4} \quad |C_n| = \frac{5}{2} \quad \varphi_n = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

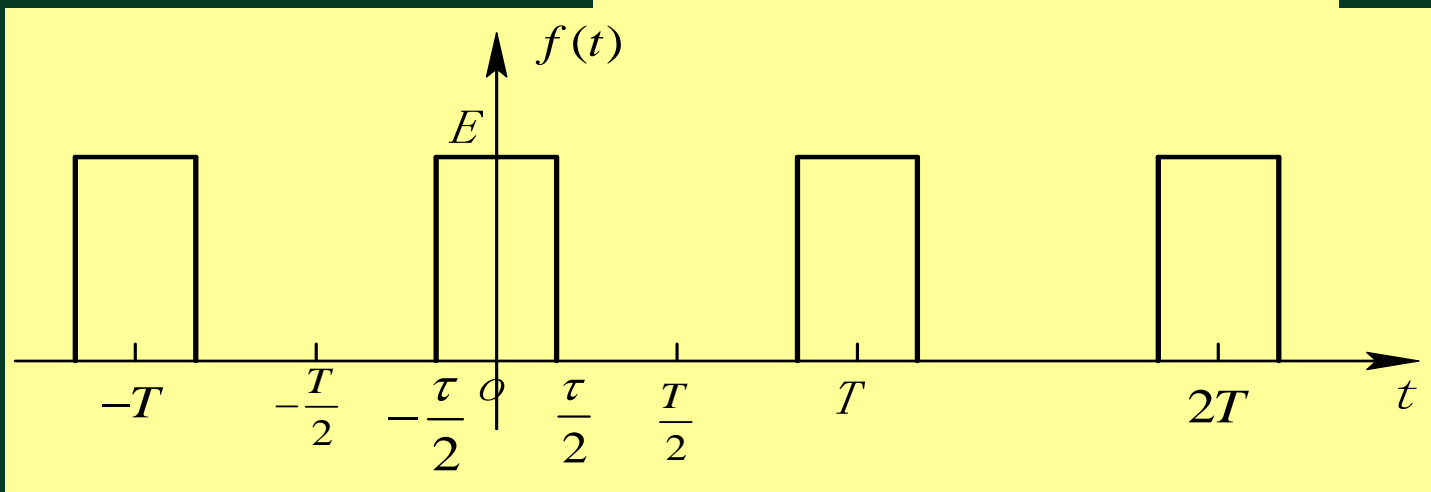


例6. 作出周期性矩形脉冲信号的频谱。

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E & \text{当 } |t| < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & \text{当 } -\frac{T}{2} < t < -\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2} < t < \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } |t| < \frac{\tau}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } -\frac{T}{2} < t < -\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2} < t < \frac{T}{2}$$



周期矩形脉冲信号

为得到该信号的频谱，先求其傅里叶级数的复振幅。在线开放课程

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

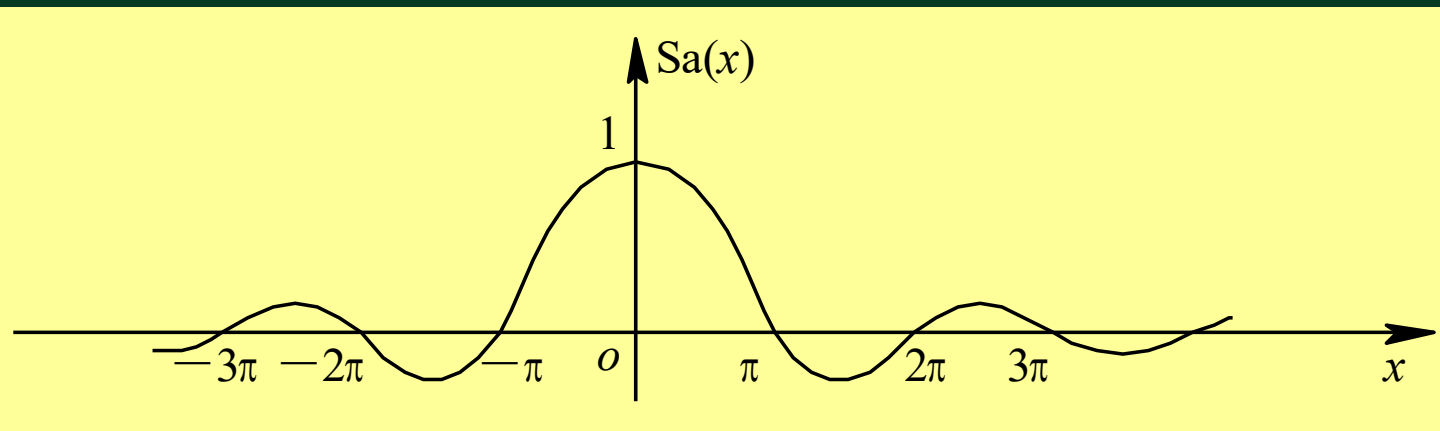
$$= \frac{E}{T} \cdot \frac{e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{-jn\omega_0} \Bigg|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} = \frac{2E}{T} \cdot \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 \tau / 2)}{n\omega_0}$$

$$= \frac{E\tau}{T} \cdot \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 \tau / 2)}{n\omega_0 \tau / 2}$$

取样函数定义为

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

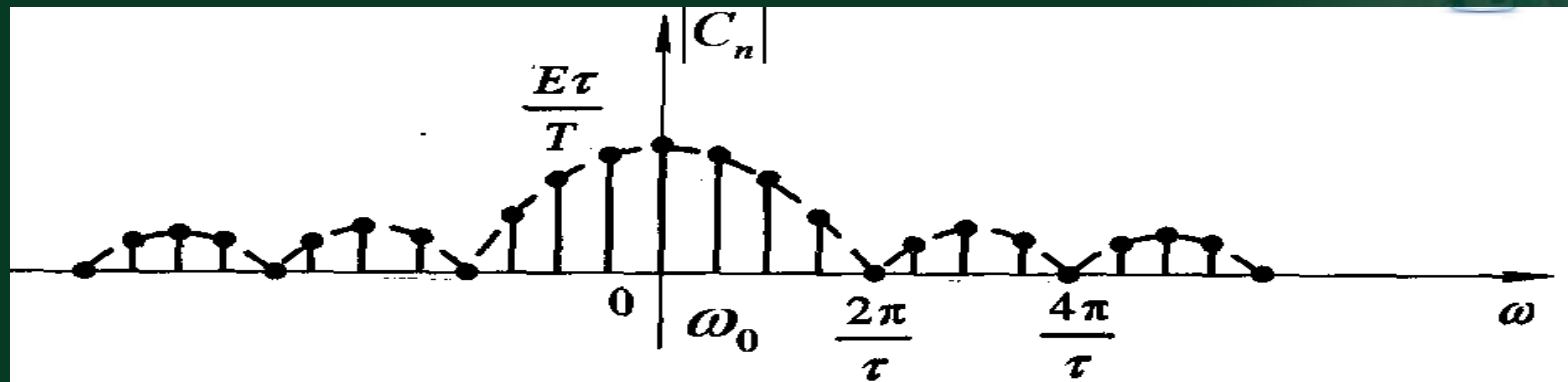
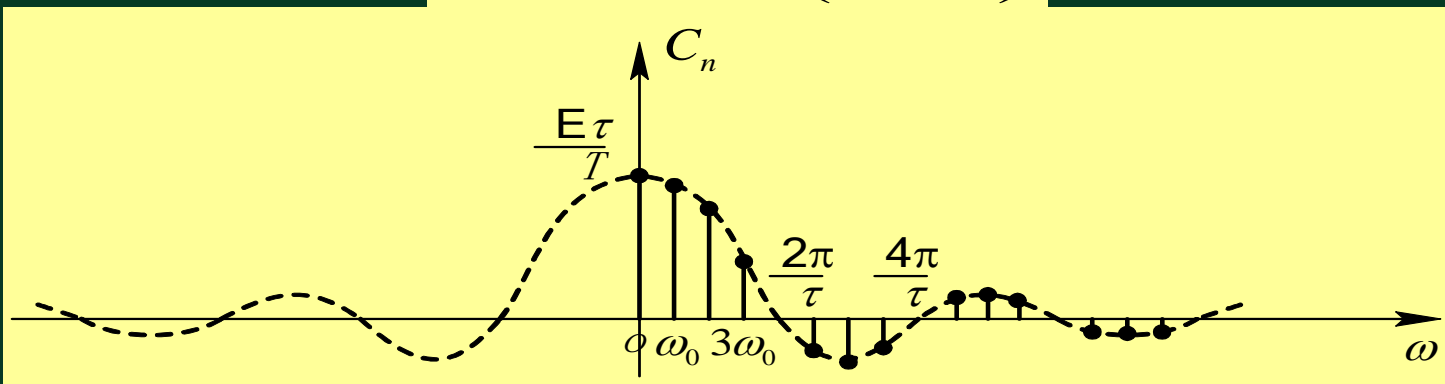
这是一个偶函数，且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $Sa(x)=1$ ；当 $x=k\pi$ 时， $Sa(k\pi)=0$ 。

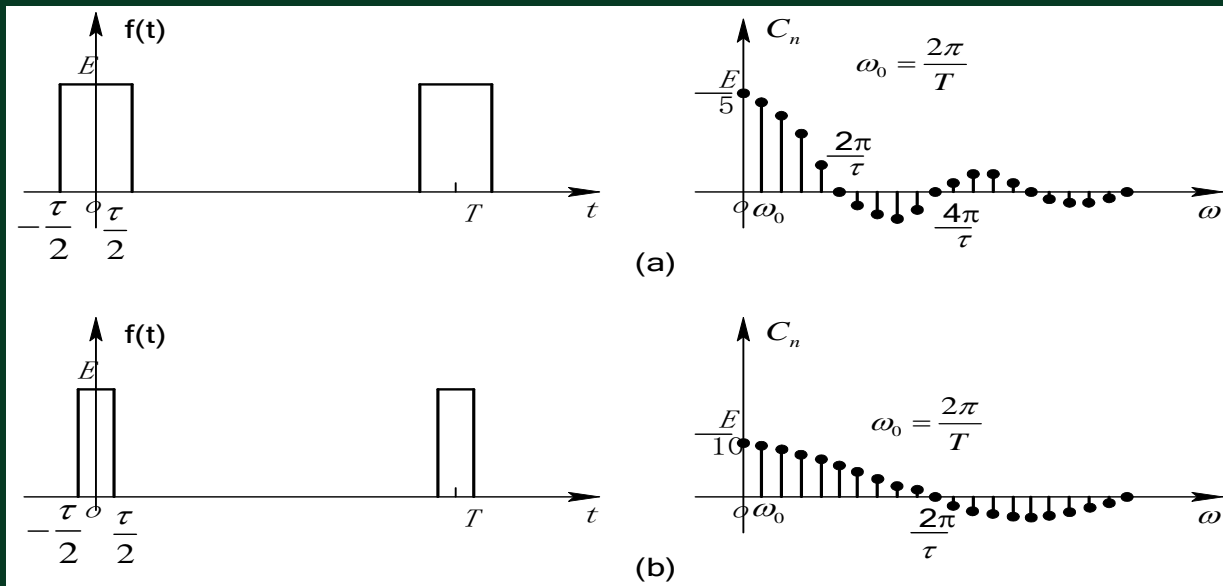
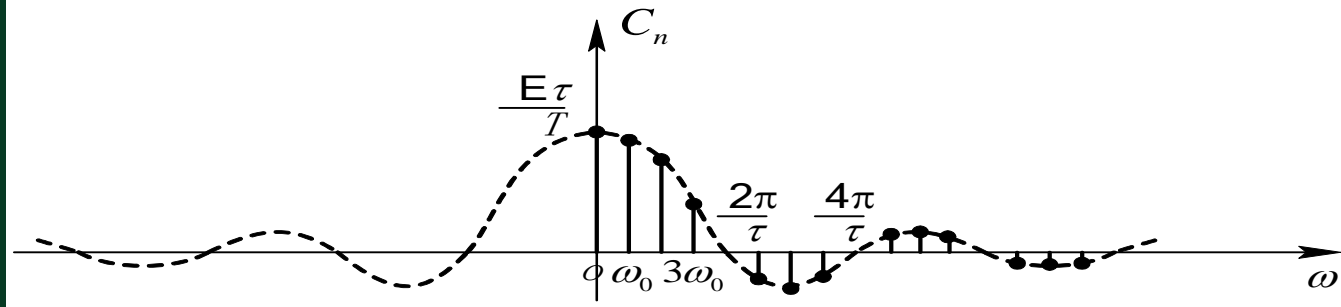


$Sa(x)$ 函数的波形

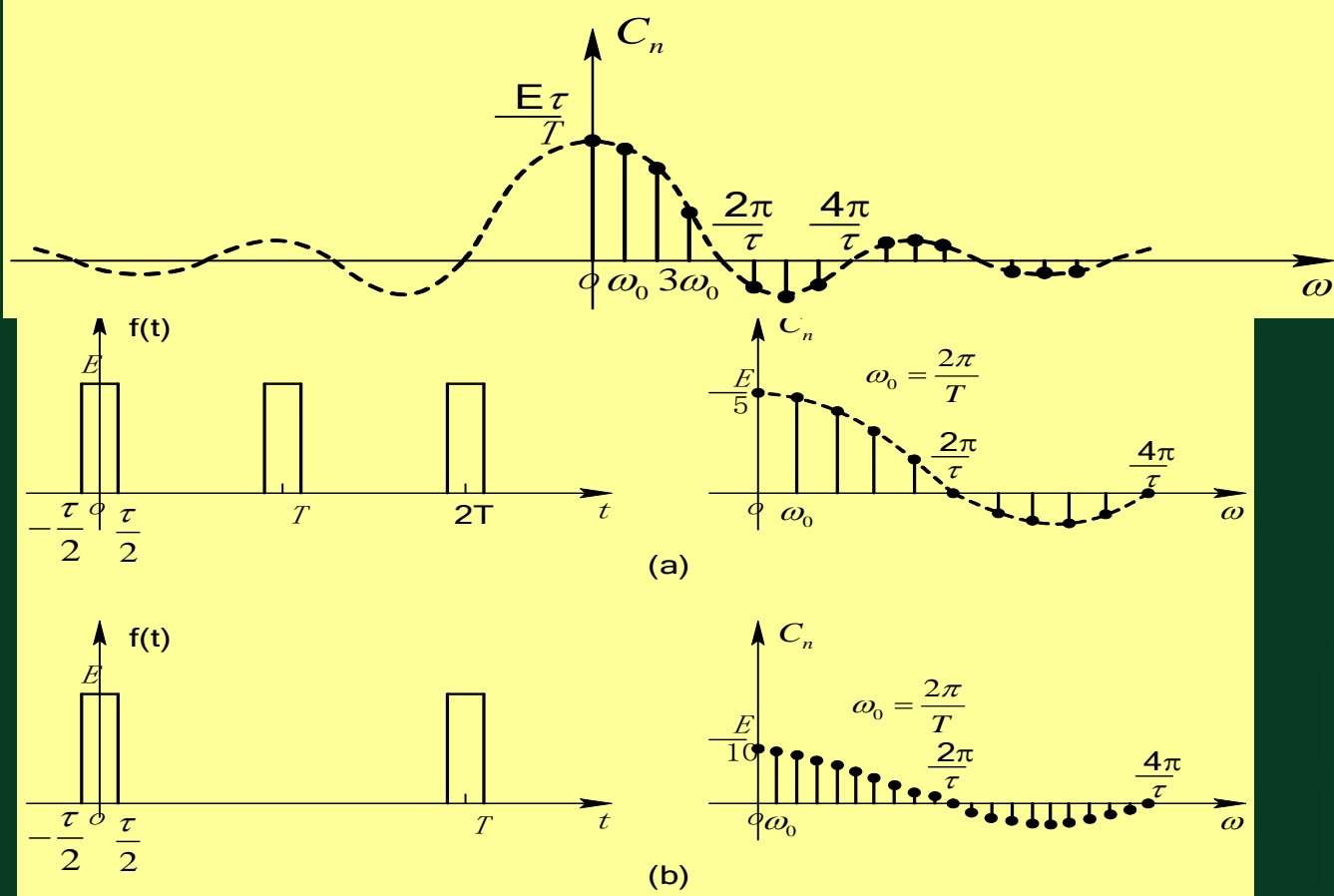
据此，可将周期矩形脉冲信号的复振幅写成取样函数的形式，即

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





不同 τ 值时周期矩形信号的频谱(a) $\tau=T/5$; (b) $\tau=T/10$



不同 T 值时周期矩形信号的频谱 (a) $T=5\tau$; (b) $T=10\tau$

六、周期信号频谱的特点

结论：周期信号的频谱具有**离散性**、**谐波性**和**收敛性**

1) 周期信号频谱是**离散**的；

2) 每条谱线只出现在基波频率的**整倍数**上，不存在非整倍数的频率分量；

3) 各频率分量的谱线高度与对应谐波的振幅成正比。工程中常见的周期信号，其谐波幅值总的趋势是随**谐波次数的增高而减小的**。

4) 低频谐波幅值较大，是构成信号的主体，而高频谐波只起**美化细节**的作用。

5) 随着阶数 n 的增加，谐波系数 A_n 逐渐减小，当 n 很大时， A_n 所起的作用很小。

小结



在线开放课程

- 傅立叶级数复指数展开

