

(b) 由 $f_2(t)$ 波形可知,

$$f_2(t) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau}t, 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则傅里叶变换为

$$F_2(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\tau} \frac{1}{\tau} t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega\tau} - j\omega\tau e^{-j\omega\tau}}{-\omega^2\tau}$$

(c) 由 $f_3(t)$ 波形可知,

$$f_3(t) \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right), -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则傅里叶变换为

$$F_3(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_3(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega} + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega} = \frac{\pi \cos \omega}{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \omega^2}$$

4.18 求下列信号的傅里叶变换

$$(1) f(t) = e^{-t} \delta(t-2)$$

因为 $\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$ ，再由时移性和频移性，可得：

$$F(j\omega) = e^{-2j(\omega+1)}$$

$$(5) f(t) = \varepsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}t-1\right)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t > 2 \\ 0, t < 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } f(t) = \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\text{故 } F(j\omega) = \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \right] e^{-j2\omega}$$

4.20 若已知 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$ ，试求下列函数的频谱

$$(1) tf(2t)$$

因为

$$(-jt)f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d\omega} F(j\omega)$$

$$tf(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} F(j\omega)$$

$$\text{故 } \mathcal{F}[tf(2t)] \leftrightarrow j \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\omega} F\left(j \frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$(4) f(1-t)$$

$$f(-t) \leftrightarrow F(-j\omega)$$

$$f(-t+1) \leftrightarrow F(-j\omega) e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\text{故 } \mathcal{F} f(1-t) \leftrightarrow F(-j\omega) e^{-j\omega}$$

$$(5) (1-t)f(1-t)$$

$$tf(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} F(j\omega)$$

$$-tf(-t) \leftrightarrow -j \frac{d}{d\omega} F(-j\omega)$$

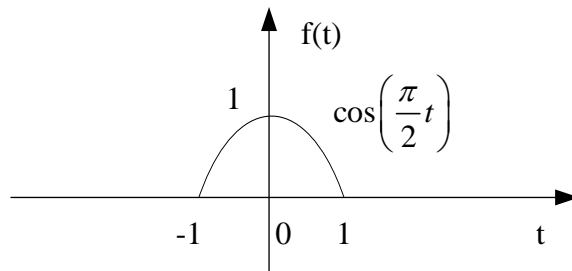
$$\text{故 } \mathcal{F}(-t+1)f(-t+1) \leftrightarrow -j e^{-j\omega} \frac{d}{d\omega} F(-j\omega)$$

4.24 试用下列方法求下列所示余弦脉冲的频谱函数。

(1) 利用傅里叶变换定义

(2) 利用微分、积分特性

(3) 将它看作门函数 $g_2(t)$ 与周期余弦函数 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)$ 的乘积



$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad F(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}t}\right)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega} + \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega} = \frac{\pi \cos \omega}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由波形图可得闭合表示式为

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

则可得

$$f'(t) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) [\varepsilon(t+1) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$$

$$\varepsilon(t+1) - \varepsilon(t-1) = g_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \leftrightarrow j\pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]$$

则由频谱卷积定理可得 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数为

$$F_1(j\omega) = -j\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sin\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时上式为 0, 则由积分特性可知 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数为

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{F_1(j\omega)}{j\omega} = \frac{1}{j\omega} \cdot (-j) \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sin\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = \frac{\pi \cos \omega}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - \omega^2}$$

(3) 由 $f(t)$ 的波形可知

$$f(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) g_2(t)$$

$$\text{又有 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \leftrightarrow \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right], \quad g_2(t) \leftrightarrow 2Sa(\omega)$$

则由频域卷积定理得频谱函数为

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] * 2Sa(\omega) \right\} = Sa\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + Sa\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sin\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi \cos \omega}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - \omega^2}$$

4-30 求下列微分方程所描述的系统的频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ 。

$$(2) y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = f'(t) + 4f(t)$$

解: (2) 令 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$, $y(t) \leftrightarrow Y(j\omega)$, 对方程取傅里叶变换, 得

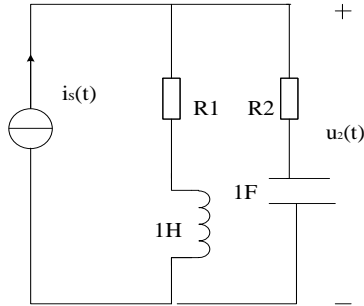
$$(j\omega)^2 Y(j\omega) + 5(j\omega)Y(j\omega) + 6Y(j\omega) = (j\omega)F(j\omega) + 4F(j\omega)$$

由上式可得系统的频率响应

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{F(j\omega)} = \frac{(j\omega) + 4}{(j\omega)^2 + 5(j\omega) + 6}$$

4-31 求下图所示电路中, 输出电压 $u_2(t)$ 对输入电流 $i_s(t)$ 的频率响应 $H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2(j\omega)}{I_s(j\omega)}$, 为

了能无失真的传输, 试确认 R_1, R_2 的值。



解: 图中电路系统的频率响应为:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2(j\omega)}{I_s(j\omega)} = \frac{(R_1 + j\omega L) \cdot (R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})}{R_1 + j\omega L + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

代入数值整理得:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_2(j\omega)^2 + (1 + R_1 R_2)(j\omega) + R_1}{(j\omega)^2 + (R_1 + R_2)(j\omega) + 1},$$

由于无失真传输系统频率响应满足

$$H(j\omega) = k e^{j\omega t_d}$$

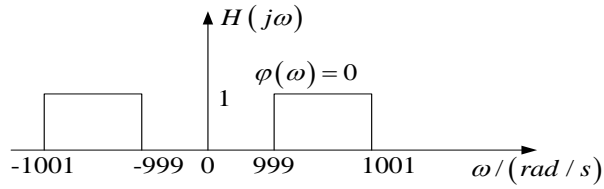
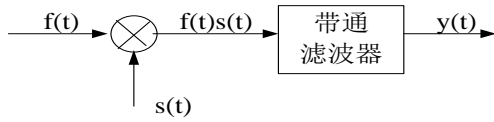
其中 k, t_d 均为常数, 则必有

$$\frac{R_2}{1} = \frac{1 + R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{R_1}{1}$$

解得 $R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega$, 故为了能无失真传输, $R_1 R_2$ 应均为 1Ω 电阻。

4.45 如下图 (a) 的系统, 带通滤波器的频谱响应如图 (b) 所示, 其相频特性 $\varphi(\omega) = 0$,

若输入为 $f(t) = \frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{2\pi t}$, $s(t) = \cos(1000t)$, 求输入信号 $y(t)$ 。



解: 由于 $f(t) = \frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{2\pi t} \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} g_{4\pi}(\omega)$

$s(t) = \cos(1000t) \leftrightarrow S(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega+1000) + \delta(\omega-1000)],$

故
$$f(t)s(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F(j\omega) * S(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [g_{4\pi}(\omega+1000) + g_{4\pi}(\omega-1000)]$$

令 $x(t) = f(t)s(t)$, 则

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{4} [g_{4\pi}(\omega+1000) + g_{4\pi}(\omega-1000)]$$

带通滤波器对的输出 $y(t)$ 的频谱函数

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{4} [g_2(\omega+1000) + g_2(\omega-1000)]$$

因为 $\frac{1}{\pi} Sa(t) \leftrightarrow g_2(\omega)$

故
$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} Sa(t)e^{-j1000t} + \frac{1}{4\pi} Sa(t)e^{j1000t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} Sa(t) \cos(1000t)$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{2\pi t} \cos(1000t)$$