



第四章

谱分析基础 与快速傅立叶变换

§ 连续信号及其频谱

一 周期信号及其频

$$f(t) = f(t + nT) = A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos(\omega_k t + \varphi_k)$$

$$A_k \cos(\omega_k t + \varphi_k) \quad \text{谐波}$$

$$\omega_k = k \omega_0 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \text{基频}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \omega_k t + b_k \sin \omega_k t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \exp(i \omega_k t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) dt \\ a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cos \omega_k t dt \\ b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \sin \omega_k t dt \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \exp(-i \omega_k t) dt \\ c_{-k} = c_k^* \end{array} \right.$$



二 非周期信号及其频谱

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(u) e^{-i\omega_k u} du \right] e^{i\omega_k t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(u) e^{-i\omega u} du \right] e^{i\omega t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(u) e^{-i\omega u} du \right] e^{i\omega t} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$1/T \rightarrow d\omega/2\pi$
 $\omega_k \rightarrow \omega$

令 $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(u) e^{-i\omega u} du$

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

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow[IFT]{FT} X(\omega)$$

若 $\omega = 2\pi f$ f 线频率

则
$$\begin{cases} X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i2\pi ft} dt \\ x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f) e^{i2\pi ft} df \end{cases}$$



谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

若 $x(t) = x_r(t) + i x_i(t)$

则
$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_r(t) \cos \omega t + x_i(t) \sin \omega t] dt \\ &\quad + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x_i(t) \cos \omega t - x_r(t) \sin \omega t] dt \\ &= \text{Re}(\omega) + i \text{Im}(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$|X(\omega)| = \sqrt{\text{Re}^2(\omega) + \text{Im}^2(\omega)}$$

若 $x(t)$ 为实函数 即 $x(t) = x_r(t)$

则
$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_r(t) \cos \omega t dt \\ \text{Im}(\omega) = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_r(t) \sin \omega t dt \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(-\omega) &= \text{Re}(-\omega) + i \text{Im}(-\omega) \\ &= \text{Re}(\omega) - i \text{Im}(\omega) \\ &= X^*(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

实信号的傅立叶变换共轭
等于其傅立叶变换的翻转



三 傅立叶变换的性质

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

1. 线性叠加

$$\sum a_k x_k(t) \longleftrightarrow \sum a_k X_k(\omega)$$

2. 时移定理

$$x(t \pm t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{\pm i\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

3. 频移定理

$$x(t) e^{\pm i\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow X(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$

$$x(t) \cos \omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega - \omega_0) + X(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$x(t) \sin \omega_0 t \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega - \omega_0) - X(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

4. 对称定理

$$X(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

$$X(-t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(\omega)$$

5. 标度定理

$$x(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

6. 微分定理

$$\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} \longleftrightarrow (i\omega)^n X(\omega)$$

$$\frac{d^n X(\omega)}{d\omega^n} \longleftrightarrow (-it)^n x(t)$$

四 几个常用函数的傅立叶变换

1. 矩形函数（方波）

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & |t| > T \end{cases}$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-T}^T e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{2 \sin \omega T}{\omega}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换



矩形波及其频谱

2. 傅立叶核 $\frac{\sin at}{\pi t}$

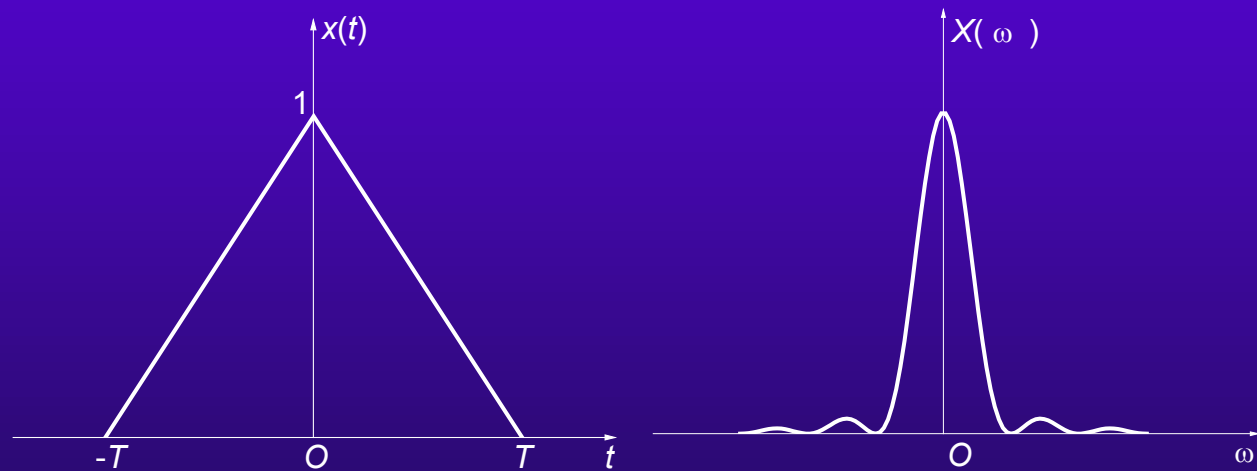
$$\frac{\sin at}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq a \\ 0 & |\omega| > a \end{cases}$$

3. 三角波

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{T} & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & |t| > T \end{cases}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \int_{-T}^T \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-T}^T e^{-i\omega t} dt + \int_{-T}^0 \frac{t}{T} e^{-i\omega t} dt - \int_0^T \frac{t}{T} e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{T \sin^2(\omega T/2)}{(\omega T/2)^2} \end{aligned}$$



三角波及其频谱

4. 高斯函数

$$e^{-at^2} \longleftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\omega^2/4a}$$



高斯函数及其频谱

§ δ 函数 (冲激函数 脉冲函数)

一 δ 函数的定义

1. 从函数序列极限定义

$$x_n(t) = \begin{cases} n & |t| \leq 1/2n \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n(t) = \begin{cases} \infty & t = 0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\delta(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & t = t_0 \\ 0 & t \neq t_0 \end{cases}$$

2. 从广义函数定义

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = \varphi(t_0)$$



3. 从普通函数的广义极限定义

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin at}{\pi t}$$

二 δ 函数的性质

1. δ 函数的傅立叶变换

$$\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = e^{-i\omega \cdot 0} = 1$$

时延 δ 函数 $\delta(t - t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{-i\omega t_0}$

对称定理 $1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

$$e^{i\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

线性叠加定理

$$\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega_0 t} + e^{-i\omega_0 t}) \longleftrightarrow \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t}) \longleftrightarrow i\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$



2. δ 函数的导数

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

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

\downarrow $\varphi(t)$ 的 k 阶导数
 在 $t = t_0$ 处连续

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta^{(k)}(t - t_0) \varphi(t) dt = (-1)^k \varphi^{(k)}(t_0)$$

3. δ 函数与普通函数的乘积

$$f(t) \text{ 在 } t = 0 \text{ 时连续} \quad f(t) \delta(t) = f(0) \delta(t)$$

$$f(t) \text{ 在 } t = t_0 \text{ 时连续} \quad f(t) \delta(t - t_0) = f(t_0) \delta(t - t_0)$$

二 周期脉冲链（等距脉冲序列）

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$1. \quad \delta_T(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\text{记 } \delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ik\omega_0 t} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad 2\pi c_k \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } c_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) e^{-ik\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) e^{-ik\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad x_T(t) &= x(t) \cdot \delta_T(t) \\ &= x(t) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t - nT) \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \delta(t - nT) \end{aligned}$$

§ 卷积（褶积）

一 定义

函数 $f(t)$ $g(t)$ $-\infty < t < \infty$

若 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau$

记 $y(t) = f(t) * g(t)$

运算关系式 $f(t) * g(t) = g(t) * f(t)$

$$f(t) * [g(t) + h(t)] = f(t) * g(t) + f(t) * h(t)$$

二 性质

1. 卷积定理

若 $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $g(t) \longleftrightarrow G(\omega)$

则 $f(t) * g(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$

时间卷积定理

$$f(t) \cdot g(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * G(\omega)$$

频率卷积定理

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

证：

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) * g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau \right] \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t-\tau) e^{-i\omega(t-\tau)} dt \right] \cdot e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \\ &= F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega') e^{i\omega't} d\omega' \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega'') e^{i\omega''t} d\omega'' \right] \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega') \cdot \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega'') \cdot \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\omega'+\omega''-\omega)t} dt \right] \cdot d\omega'' \right\} \cdot d\omega' \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega') \cdot \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega'') \cdot 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega' - \omega'') \cdot d\omega'' \right\} \cdot d\omega' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega') G(\omega - \omega') d\omega' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * G(\omega)\end{aligned}$$

2. 卷积的导数

$$\text{若 } f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega) \quad g(t) \longleftrightarrow G(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } [f(t) * g(t)]' &= f'(t) * g(t) = f(t) * g'(t) \\ &\longleftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

证：由微分定理有

$$f'(t) \longleftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega) \quad g'(t) \longleftrightarrow i\omega G(\omega)$$

$$\text{故 } f'(t) * g(t) \longleftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$$

$$f(t) * g'(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega) \cdot i\omega G(\omega)$$

$$\text{又 } [f(t) * g(t)]' \longleftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} [f(t) * g(t)]' &= f'(t) * g(t) = f(t) * g'(t) \\ &\longleftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega) \end{aligned}$$



3. 和 δ 函数的卷积

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

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot \delta(t - t_0 - \tau) d\tau = f(t - t_0)$$

4. 和周期脉冲链的卷积

$$f(t) * \delta_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT - \tau) d\tau = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - nT)$$

5. 和矩形函数的卷积

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & |t| > 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot g(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{t - \frac{1}{2}}^{t + \frac{1}{2}} f(\tau) d\tau$$

6. 和 δ 函数导数的卷积

$$f(t) * \delta'(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot \delta'(t - \tau) d\tau = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(\tau) \cdot \delta(t - \tau) d\tau = f'(t)$$



三 帕斯卡定理

$$\text{若 } f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega) \quad g(t) \longleftrightarrow G(\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(-\omega)G(\omega) d\omega$$

证:

$$f(t) \cdot g(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\nu - \omega)G(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t) e^{-i\nu t} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\nu - \omega)G(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{令 } \nu = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(-\omega)G(\omega) d\omega$$

若 $f(t)$ 和 $g(t)$ 为实函数, 则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F^*(\omega)G(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{若 } f(t) = g(t), \text{ 则 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2(\omega) d\omega \quad A^2(\omega) \text{ 能谱}$$



四 意义

观测天体图像 = 天体真图像 * 望远镜光学传递函数

观测谱线轮廓 = 天体谱线轮廓 * 仪器轮廓

例：周期函数的傅立叶变换

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ik\omega_0 t} \quad \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$$

$$e^{i\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ik\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

非周期函数

$$f_0(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & |t| \leq T/2 \\ 0 & |t| > T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(t + nT) = f_0(t) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$F(\omega) = F_0(\omega) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{F_0(k\omega_0)}{T} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

§ 离散傅立叶变换 (DFT)

一 采样定理

信号 $x(t)$ 以时间间隔 Δ 进行采样, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{\Delta}(n) &= x(t) \cdot \sum \delta(t - n\Delta) \\
 \updownarrow & \quad \quad \quad \updownarrow & \quad \quad \quad \updownarrow \\
 X_{\Delta}(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * \frac{2\pi}{\Delta} \sum_m \delta(\omega - m\omega_p) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_m X(\omega - m\omega_p)
 \end{aligned}$$

采样定理 若 $x(t)$ 的频谱 $X(\omega)$ 和采样间隔 Δ 满足

$$1) \quad X(\omega) = 0 \quad \omega \geq \omega_c \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \text{有限带宽}$$

$$2) \quad \Delta \leq \pi/\omega_c$$

则离散信号 $\{x(n\Delta)\}$ 可确定频谱 $X(\omega)$,

并可复原信号 $x(t)$

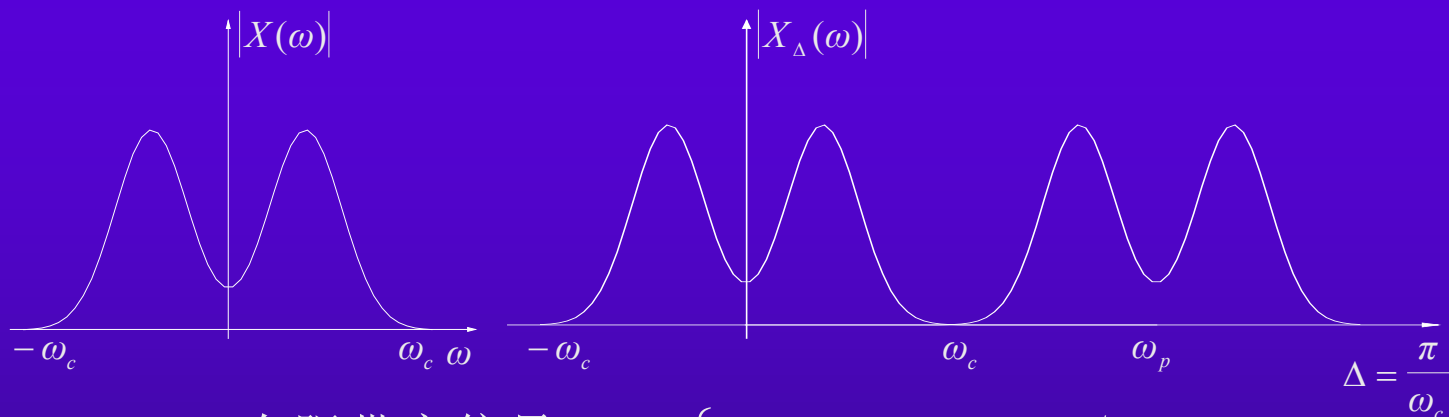
ω_c 截止频率

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换



$$x(t) = \sum_n x(n\Delta) \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{\Delta} (t - n\Delta)}{\frac{\pi}{\Delta} (t - n\Delta)}$$

冲激响应



有限带宽信号 $x(t)$ $\begin{cases} \omega_p \geq 2\omega_c & \Delta \leq \pi/\omega_c \\ \omega_p < 2\omega_c & \Delta > \pi/\omega_c \end{cases}$ 频谱混叠

非有限带宽信号 $x(t)$ 出现频谱混叠

$\Delta \downarrow \quad \omega_p \uparrow$ 减少混叠部分

$\omega_N = \frac{\pi}{\Delta}$ 奈奎斯特(Nyquist)频率

二 离散傅立叶变换 (DFT)

1. 周期序列的傅立叶级数 (DFS)

$$f_{\Delta}(t) = f(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

$$F_{\Delta}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * \frac{2\pi}{\Delta} \sum_m \delta(\omega - m\omega_p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_m F(\omega - m\omega_p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_m F[(k - mN)\omega_0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= k\omega_0 \\ \omega_p &= 2\pi/\Delta = N \cdot 2\pi/T = N\omega_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{\Delta}(n\Delta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{\Delta}(k\omega_0) e^{ik\omega_0 n\Delta} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{\Delta}(k\omega_0) e^{i2\pi nk/N}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad e^{i2\pi n(k+IN)/N} = e^{i2\pi nk/N} e^{i2\pi nl} = e^{i2\pi nk/N}$$

$$f_{\Delta}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_{\Delta}(k) e^{i2\pi nk/N}$$

同理

$$F_{\Delta}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_{\Delta}(n) e^{-i2\pi nk/N}$$

2. 有限离散傅立叶变换

$$x(n) \xrightarrow{\text{周期延拓}} x((n))_N$$

$$x((n))_N \xleftrightarrow{DFS} X((k))_N$$

$$X(k) = X((K))_N \cdot R_N(k)$$

$$R_N(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-i2\pi nk/N} \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

同样
$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{i2\pi nk/N} \quad 0 \leq n \leq N-1$$

三 DFT应用中的若干问题

1. 混叠效应

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x(t) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & x(m) \\
 \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \\
 X(\omega) & & X_0(\omega) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum X(\omega - m\omega_p) \\
 & \Delta \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} &
 \end{array}$$

2. 截断效应(泄漏效应)

$$y(t) \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

$$x(t) \quad -T < t < T$$

$$x(t) = y(t) \cdot w(t)$$

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & |t| > T \end{cases}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} Y(\omega) * W(\omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) W(\omega - \lambda) d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) \frac{2 \sin[(\omega - \lambda)T]}{\omega - \lambda} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{-T/2} Y(\lambda) \frac{\sin[(\omega - \lambda)T]}{\omega - \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} Y(\lambda) \frac{\sin[(\omega - \lambda)T]}{\omega - \lambda} d\lambda \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{T/2}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) \frac{\sin[(\omega - \lambda)T]}{\omega - \lambda} d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

例: $y(t) = 1 \quad -\infty < t < \infty$

$$x(t) = 1 \quad |t| < T$$

$$Y(\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} Y(\omega) * W(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega T}{\omega}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

例:

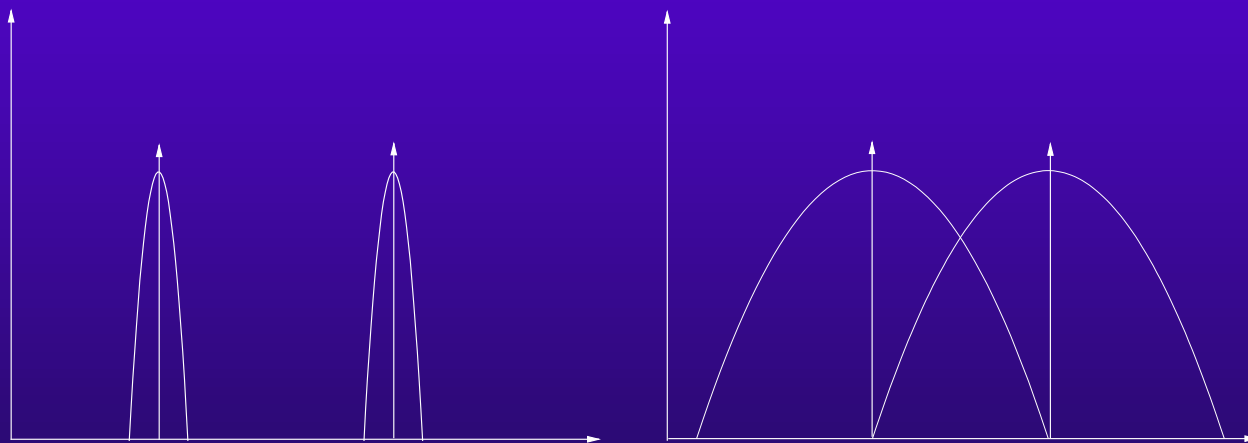
$$y(t) = \cos \pi a t \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

$$x(t) = \cos \pi a t \quad -T < t < T$$

$$Y(\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \pi a) + \delta(\omega + \pi a)]$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} Y(\omega) * W(\omega) = \frac{\sin(\omega - \pi a)T}{\omega - \pi a} + \frac{\sin(\omega + \pi a)T}{\omega + \pi a}$$

$$2\pi a > \frac{\pi}{T} \quad T > \frac{1}{2a} \qquad 2\pi a < \frac{\pi}{T} \quad T < \frac{1}{2a}$$



利用平滑窗对泄漏效应进行抑制

3. DFT应用中参数的选择

$$\Delta \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \qquad \frac{1}{2f_c}$$

频率上限 $f_c = f_N = \frac{1}{2\Delta}$

频率下限 $f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$

频率分辨率 $\Delta f = f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$

采样间隔 $\Delta t \doteq \left(\frac{1}{4} \sim \frac{1}{6}\right) \frac{1}{f_c}$



§ 序列的卷积和相关

一 线性卷积与循环卷积

1. 线性卷积

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

$$\text{序列 } x(n) \quad h(n) \quad -\infty < n < \infty$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k) = x(n) * h(n)$$

线性卷积
直接卷积

$$\text{有限长序列 } \quad x(n) \quad 0 \leq n \leq N-1$$

$$h(n) \quad 0 \leq n \leq M-1$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x(k)h(n-k) \quad 0 \leq n \leq N+M-2$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

例：求序列 $\{x(n)\}=\{1,1,3,2\}$ 和 $\{h(n)\}=\{2,3,4,2,5,1\}$ 的线性卷积。

$$y(0) = x(0)h(0) = 2$$

$$y(1) = x(0)h(1) + x(1)h(0) = 5$$

$$y(2) = x(0)h(2) + x(1)h(1) + x(2)h(0) = 13$$

$$y(3) = x(0)h(3) + x(1)h(2) + x(2)h(1) + x(3)h(0) = 19$$

$$y(4) = x(0)h(4) + x(1)h(3) + x(2)h(2) + x(3)h(1) = 25$$

$$y(5) = x(0)h(5) + x(1)h(4) + x(2)h(3) + x(3)h(2) = 20$$

$$y(6) = x(1)h(5) + x(2)h(4) + x(3)h(3) = 20$$

$$y(7) = x(2)h(5) + x(3)h(4) = 13$$

$$y(8) = x(3)h(5) = 2$$

$$\{x(n) * h(n)\} = \{2,5,13,19,25,20,20,13,2\}$$

2. 周期卷积

周期序列 $\tilde{x}_1(n)$ $\tilde{x}_2(n)$ $0 < n < N-1$

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}_1(k) \tilde{x}_2(n-k) = \tilde{x}_1(n) * \tilde{x}_2(n) \quad \text{周期卷积}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}(0) &= \tilde{x}_1(0)\tilde{x}_2(0) + \tilde{x}_1(1)\tilde{x}_2(-1) + \cdots + \tilde{x}_1(N-1)\tilde{x}_2(-N+1) \\ &= \tilde{x}_1(0)\tilde{x}_2(0) + \tilde{x}_1(1)\tilde{x}_2(N-1) + \cdots + \tilde{x}_1(N-1)\tilde{x}_2(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \tilde{y}(n+N)$$

3. 循环卷积

序列 $x_1(n)$ $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

$x_2(n)$ $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

周期延拓 $x_1((n))_N$
 $x_2((n))_N$

$$y^c(n) = x_1((n))_N * x_2((n))_N$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_1((k))_N x_2((n-k))_N$$

$$= x_1(n) \textcircled{N} x_2(n)$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$y(0) = x_1(0)x_2(0) + x_1(1)x_2(-1) + \cdots + x_1(N-1)x_2(-N+1)$$

$$y(1) = x_1(0)x_2(1) + x_1(1)x_2(0) + \cdots + x_1(N-1)x_2(-N+2)$$

.....

$$y(N-1) = x_1(0)x_2(N-1) + x_1(1)x_2(N-2) + \cdots + x_1(N-1)x_2(0)$$

以矩阵的形式表示

$$\begin{pmatrix} y^c(0) \\ y^c(1) \\ \vdots \\ y^c(N-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2(0) & x_2(N-1) & & \\ & x_2(1) & x_2(0) & \\ & & \ddots & \\ x_2(N-1) & x_2(N-2) & & x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_1(1) \\ \vdots \\ x_1(N-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

例：求 $\{x_1(n)\} = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$ 和 $\{x_2(n)\} = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$ 的线性卷积与循环卷积。

$$\{x_1(n) * x_2(n)\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

$$\{x_1(n) \textcircled{N} x_2(n)\} = \{4, 4, 4, 4\}$$

序列长度不同，补零延拓

$$\{x_1'(n)\} = \{1,1,1,1,0,0,0\} \quad \{x_2'(n)\} = \{1,1,1,1,0,0,0\}$$

$$\{x_1'(n) \boxed{2N-1} x_2'(n)\} = \{1,2,3,4,3,2,1\}$$

$$\{x_1(n) * x_2(n)\} = \{x_1'(n) \boxed{2N-1} x_2'(n)\}$$

4. 时域循环卷积定理

$$x(n) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} X(k) \quad 0 \leq n \leq N-1$$

$$h(n) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} H(k) \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

$$\text{则 } x_1(n) \textcircled{N} x_2(n) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} X(k) \cdot H(k)$$

证：

$$\text{记 } G(k) = X(k) \cdot H(k)$$

$$\text{则 } G((k))_N = X((k))_N \cdot H((k))_N$$

$$\text{设 } g((n))_N \xleftrightarrow{DFS} G((k))_N$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } g((n))_N &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} G((k))_N e^{i2\pi nk/N} \\
 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x((m))_N e^{-i2\pi mk/N} \right] \cdot \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} h((l))_N e^{-i2\pi lk/N} \right] e^{i2\pi nk/N} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x((m))_N \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} h((l))_N \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{i2\pi(n-m-l)k/N} \right] \right\} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x((m))_N h((n-m))_N
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $g(n) = x(h) \textcircled{N} h(n)$

5. 频域循环卷积定理

$$x(n) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} X(k) \quad 0 \leq n \leq N-1$$

$$h(n) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} H(k) \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{N} X(k) \textcircled{N} H(k) \xleftrightarrow{DFT} x_1(n) \cdot x_2(n)$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

证:

$$\text{记 } g(n) = x(n) \cdot h(n)$$

$$\text{则 } g((n))_N = x((n))_N \cdot h((n))_N$$

$$\text{设 } G((k))_N \xleftrightarrow{DFS} g((n))_N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } G((k))_N &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g((n))_N e^{-i2\pi nk/N} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X((m))_N e^{\frac{i2\pi mk}{N}} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} h((l))_N e^{\frac{i2\pi lk}{N}} \right] e^{-\frac{i2\pi nk}{N}} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X((m))_N \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} H((l))_N \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{i2\pi(m+l-n)k/N} \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X((m))_N H((n-m))_N \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } G(k) = \frac{1}{N} X(k) \circledR H(k)$$

二 线性相关与循环相关

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

$$R_{XX}(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1), X(t_2)] = \begin{cases} R_{XX}(t_2 - t_1) & \text{平稳过程} \\ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t)x(t+\tau) dt & \end{cases}$$

$$R_{XY}(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1), Y(t_2)]$$

$$\gamma_{xy}(k) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n+k)$$

$$\gamma_x(k) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)x(n+k) \quad \text{无限长序列}$$

$$\gamma_x(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-k-1} x(n)x(n+k) \quad \text{线性相关} \quad \text{有限长序列}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$x((n))_N \quad x(n) = x(n \pm N) = x(n \pm 2N) = \dots$$

$$y((n))_N \quad y(n) = y(n \pm N) = y(n \pm 2N) = \dots$$

$$\gamma_{xy}^c(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)y(n+k) \quad \text{循环互相关}$$

定理 设 $x(n) \longleftrightarrow X(k)$, $y(n) \longleftrightarrow Y(k)$ ($n, k = 0 \sim N-1$),

则 $\frac{1}{N} X(k)Y^*(k)$ 的逆DFT等于 $\gamma_{xy}^c(p)$, 即

$$\gamma_{xy}^c(p) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)Y^*(k) e^{\frac{i2\pi kp}{N}} \quad p = 0 \sim N-1$$

证:
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)Y^*(k) e^{\frac{i2\pi kp}{N}} &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-\frac{i2\pi kn}{N}} \right] \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} y(l) e^{\frac{i2\pi kl}{N}} \right] e^{\frac{i2\pi kp}{N}} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} y(l) \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{i2\pi k(l+p-n)}{N}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{i2\pi k(l+p-n)}{N}} = \begin{cases} 1 & l+p-n = vN \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad v = 0, 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) Y^*(k) e^{\frac{i2\pi kp}{N}} &= \frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-p-1} x(l+p) y(l) + \sum_{l=N-p}^{N-1} x(l+p-N) y(l) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-p-1} x(l+p) y(l) + \sum_{l=N-p}^{N-1} x(l+p) y(l) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x(l+p) y(l) \\ &= \gamma_{xy}^c(p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{xy}^c(p) &= \frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-p-1} x(l+p) y(l) + \sum_{l=N-p}^{N-1} x(l+p) y(l) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{N-p-1} x(l+p) y(l) + \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} x(k) y(k+N-p) \right] \\ &= \gamma_{yx}(p) + \gamma_{xy}(N-p) \end{aligned}$$



谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

定理 设 $X(k)$ 为离散信号 $x(n)$ 的有限傅立叶变换, 则 $\frac{1}{N}|X(k)|^2$ 的逆DFT等于 $\gamma^c(p)$, 即

$$\gamma^c(p) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X(k)|^2 e^{\frac{i2\pi kp}{N}}$$

且循环自相关函数和线性自相关函数之间的关系为

$$\gamma^c(p) = \gamma(p) + \gamma(N-p) \quad p = 0 \sim N-1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(n) \xrightarrow{\text{补}N\text{个零}} x'(n) \\ y(n) \xrightarrow{\text{补}N\text{个零}} y'(n) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \gamma_{x'y'}(n) \\ \gamma_{x'x'}(n) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{取前}N\text{个值}} \begin{array}{l} \gamma_{xy}(n) \\ \gamma_{xx}(n) \end{array}$$

§ 快速傅立叶变换 (FFT)

DFT的快速算法——Cooley & Tukey (1965)

一 FFT的基本原理及递推公式

$$N = 2^M$$

利用 $W_N = e^{-i2\pi/N}$ 的性质: 周期性 $W_N^r = W_N^{r+mN}$
 对称性 $W_N^r = -W_N^{(r\pm N/2)}$

$$x(n) \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(2l) = g(l) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad G(k) = \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} g(l) W_{N/2}^{lk} = \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2l) W_N^{2lk} \\ x(2l+1) = h(l) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad H(k) = \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} h(l) W_{N/2}^{lk} = \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2l+1) W_N^{2lk} \end{array} \right.$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\begin{aligned} X(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W_N^{nk} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2l)W_N^{2lk} + \sum_{l=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2l+1)W_N^{(2l+1)k} \\ &= G(k) + H(k)W_N^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } G(k) = G(k + \frac{N}{2}) \quad H(k) = H(k + \frac{N}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(k + \frac{N}{2}) &= G(k + \frac{N}{2}) + H(k + \frac{N}{2})W_N^{k + \frac{N}{2}} \\ &= G(k) - H(k)W_N^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(k) = G(k) + H(k)W_N^k \\ X(k + \frac{N}{2}) = G(k) - H(k)W_N^k \end{cases} \quad k = 0 \sim \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

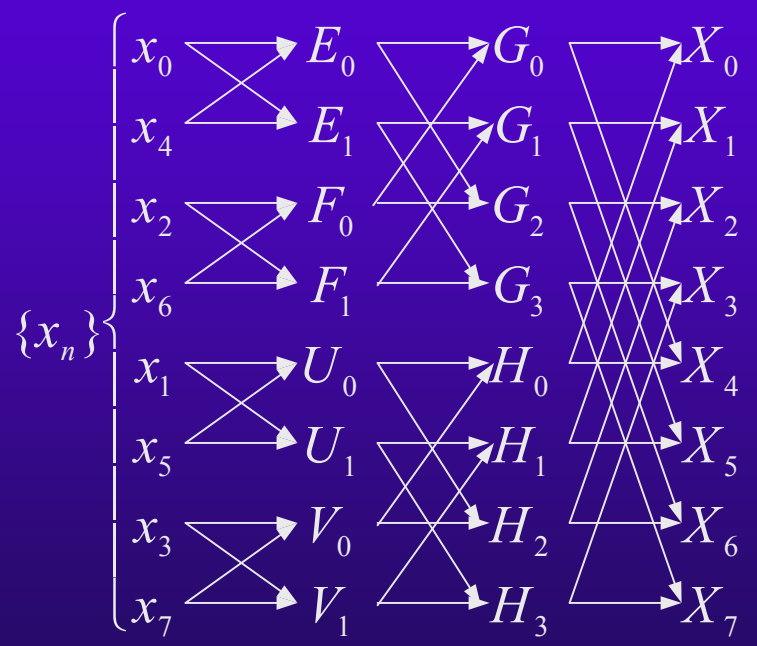
例：以 $N = 8 = 2^3$ 为例说明上述的分解组合过程。

$$x(n) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(l) = \begin{cases} g(0) = x(0) \\ g(1) = x(2) \\ g(2) = x(4) \\ g(3) = x(6) \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e(l) = \begin{cases} e(0) = x(0) \\ e(1) = x(4) \end{cases} \\ f(l) = \begin{cases} f(0) = x(2) \\ f(1) = x(6) \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \\ \\ h(l) = \begin{cases} h(0) = x(1) \\ h(1) = x(3) \\ h(2) = x(5) \\ h(3) = x(7) \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u(l) = \begin{cases} u(0) = x(1) \\ u(1) = x(5) \end{cases} \\ v(l) = \begin{cases} v(0) = x(3) \\ v(1) = x(7) \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(k) = \sum_{l=0}^1 e(l) W_{N/4}^{lk} = \sum_{l=0}^1 e(l) W_N^{4lk} \\ F(k) = \sum_{l=0}^1 f(l) W_N^{4lk} \\ U(k) = \sum_{l=0}^1 u(l) W_N^{4lk} \\ V(k) = \sum_{l=0}^1 v(l) W_N^{4lk} \end{array} \right.$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} G(k) &= E(k) + F(k)W_N^{2k} \\ G(k + \frac{N}{4}) &= E(k) - F(k)W_N^{2k} \\ H(k) &= U(k) + V(k)W_N^{2k} \\ H(k + \frac{N}{4}) &= U(k) - V(k)W_N^{2k} \end{aligned} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} X(k) &= G(k) + H(k)W_N^k \\ X(k + \frac{N}{2}) &= G(k) - H(k)W_N^k \end{aligned} \right.$$



谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

特性: 1. 码位倒置

以二进制表示原序列的序号

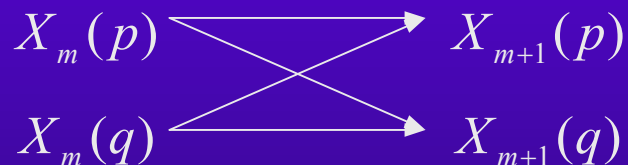
000 001 010 011 100 101 110 111

以二进制表示分解后的序列序号

000 100 010 110 001 101 011 111

2. 节省内存空间

3. 蝶形计算流程图



$$\begin{cases} X_{m+1}(p) = X_m(p) + X_m(q)W_N^r \\ X_{m+1}(q) = X_m(p) - X_m(q)W_N^r \end{cases} \quad r = N \cdot J / 2^{m+1} \quad J = 0 \sim 2^m - 1$$

$$\text{对偶结点 } q, p \quad q - p = 2^m \quad m = 0 \sim M + 1 \quad M = \log_2 N$$

$$p = I \cdot 2^{m+1} + J \quad I = 0 \sim 2^{M-m-1}$$

二 实序列的FFT

1. 一次FFT同时计算两个实序列的DFT

$$x_1(n) \longleftrightarrow X_1(k) \quad x_2(n) \longleftrightarrow X_2(k)$$

$$x(n) = x_1(n) + i x_2(n)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow X(k) = X_1(k) + i X_2(k)$$

$$X(N-k) = X_1(N-k) + i X_2(N-k)$$

$$X^*(N-k) = X_1(k) - i X_2(k)$$

$$X_1(k) = \frac{1}{2} [X(k) + X^*(N-k)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [X_r(k) + X_r(N-k)] + i \frac{1}{2} [X_i(k) - X_i(N-k)]$$

$$X_2(k) = \frac{1}{2i} [X(k) - X^*(N-k)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [X_i(k) + X_i(N-k)] - i \frac{1}{2} [X_r(k) - X_r(N-k)]$$

2. 利用 N 点的FFT计算 $2N$ 点实序列的DFT

$$x(n) \longleftrightarrow X(k) \quad k, n = 0 \sim 2N-1$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} x_1(n) = x(2l) \\ x_2(n) = x(2l+1) \end{cases}$$

$$y(n) = x_1(n) + i x_2(n)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow Y(k) = X_1(k) + i X_2(k)$$

$$X_1(k) = \frac{1}{2} [Y(k) + Y^*(N-k)]$$

$$X_2(k) = \frac{1}{2i} [Y(k) - Y^*(N-k)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk} = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x(2l) W_{2N}^{2lk} + \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x(2l+1) W_{2N}^{(2l+1)k} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x(2l) W_N^{lk} + \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x(2l+1) W_N^{lk} \cdot W_{2N}^k = X_1(k) + X_2(k) W_N^{k/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(2N-k) = X^*(k) \quad k = 0 \sim N-1$$



三 FFT的应用

1. 利用FFT进行频谱分析

$$A(k) = |X(k)| = \sqrt{X_r^2(k) + X_i^2(k)}$$

2. 利用FFT计算IDFT

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W^{-nk} \quad W = e^{-i2\pi/N}$$

$$x^*(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X^*(k)W^{nk}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \{\text{FFT}[X^*(k)]\}^*$$

3. 利用FFT进行快速卷积

$$X_1(k) \cdot X_2(k) \xrightarrow{\text{IDFT}} x_1(n) \textcircled{N} x_2(n)$$

线性相关 $y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_1(k)x_2(n-k)$

循环相关 $y^c(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}_1(k)\tilde{x}_2(n-k)$



谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

- 步骤:
- 1) 在 $x_1(n)$ 后补 $N_2 - 1$ 个“0”
在 $x_2(n)$ 后补 $N_1 - 1$ 个“0”
 - 2) $x_1(n) \xleftrightarrow{FFT} X_1(k)$
 $x_2(n) \xleftrightarrow{FFT} X_2(k)$
 - 3) $X_1(k) \cdot X_2(k) \xrightarrow{IDFT} x_1(n) \otimes x_2(n)$

4. 利用FFT进行快速相关

$$\frac{1}{N} X^*(k) \cdot Y(k) \xrightarrow{IDFT} \gamma_{xy}^c(p)$$

- 步骤:
- 1) 在 $x(n)$ 后补 $N_2 - 1$ 个“0”
在 $y(n)$ 后补 $N_1 - 1$ 个“0”
 - 2) $x(n) \xleftrightarrow{FFT} X(k)$
 $y(n) \xleftrightarrow{FFT} Y(k)$
 - 3) $\frac{1}{N} X^*(k) \cdot Y(k) \xrightarrow{IDFT} \gamma_{xy}^c(p)$

§ 平稳随机过程信号的功率谱及其估计

一 功率谱函数

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x^2(t) dt < \infty \quad \text{功率信号}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_x(\tau) d\tau < \infty$$

$$S_x(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_x(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \quad x(t) \text{的功率谱密度函数}$$

$$\gamma_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$\gamma_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T [x(t) - \mu_x][x(t + \tau) - \mu_x] dt$$

$$\tau = 0 \quad \gamma_x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_x(\omega) d\omega$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T [x(t) - \mu_x]^2 dt \stackrel{\mu_x=0}{=} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x^2(t) dt$$

谱分析基础与快速傅立叶变换

$$\because \gamma_x(\tau) = \gamma_x(-\tau) \quad \text{偶函数}$$

$$\therefore S_x(\omega) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \gamma_x(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \quad \text{自功率谱密度函数}$$

序列 $x(n)$ $S_x(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_x(k) e^{-ik\omega}$

周期 $S_x(\omega_j) = \Delta t \sum_{k=-m}^m \hat{\gamma}_x(k) e^{-ik\omega_j}$

$$= \Delta t \left[\hat{\gamma}_x(0) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \hat{\gamma}_x(k) \cos \frac{kj\pi}{m} + (-1)^j \cdot 2 \hat{\gamma}_x(m) \right]$$

二 几个例子

1. 正弦随机信号

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_x(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} A \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta) \cdot A \sin(\omega_0 t + \omega_0 \tau + \theta) dt \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} \cos \omega_0 \tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_x(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(\omega_0 \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

2. 有限带宽信号

$$S_x(\omega) = \begin{cases} S_0 & \omega_1 \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_x(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega \tau} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_2}^{-\omega_1} S_0 e^{i\omega \tau} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} S_0 e^{i\omega \tau} d\omega \\ &= \frac{S_0}{\pi\tau} (\sin \omega_2 \tau - \sin \omega_1 \tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1 = 0 \quad \omega_2 = \omega_0 \quad \gamma_x(\tau) = \frac{S_0}{\pi\tau} \sin \omega_0 \tau \quad \text{sinc函数}$$



$$\tau \rightarrow \infty \quad \gamma_x(\tau) \rightarrow 0$$

3. 白噪声信号

$$S_x(\omega) = S_0 \quad -\infty \leq \omega \leq \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_x(\tau) &= \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_0}{\pi\tau} \sin \omega_0 \tau \\ &= S_0 \delta(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

三 互功率谱密度函数

$$S_{xy}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{xy}(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

$$S_{xy}(-\omega) = S_{yx}(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{xy}(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{xy}(\tau) \cos\omega\tau d\tau - i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{xy}(\tau) \sin\omega\tau d\tau \\ &= P_{xy}(\omega) - iQ_{xy}(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

共谱 重谱

