

3-1 解题过程：

(1) 三角形式的傅立叶级数 (Fourier Series, 以下简称 FS)

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos(n\omega_1 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_1 t)]$$

式中 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$, n 为正整数, T_1 为信号周期

(a) 直流分量 $a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) dt$

(b) 余弦分量的幅度 $a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \cos(n\omega_1 t) dt$

(c) 正弦分量的幅度 $b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt$

(2) 指数形式的傅立叶级数

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

其中复数频谱 $F_n = F(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) \quad F_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n)$$

由图 3-1 可知, $f(t)$ 为奇函数, 因而 $a_0 = a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{E}{2} \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt = \frac{-2E}{n\omega_1 t} \cos(n\omega_1 t) \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{E}{n\pi} [1 - \cos(n\pi)]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2, 4, \dots \\ \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以, 三角形式的 FS 为

$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left[\sin(\omega_1 t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega_1 t) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(5\omega_1 t) + \dots \right] \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

指数形式的 FS 的系数为

$$F_n = -\frac{1}{2} j b_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \\ -\frac{jE}{n\pi} & n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以，指数形式的 FS 为

$$f(t) = -\frac{jE}{\pi} e^{j\omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{\pi} e^{-j\omega_1 t} - \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{j3\omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{-j3\omega_1 t} + \dots \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

3-15 分析：半波余弦脉冲的表达式 $f(t) = E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right]$

求 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换有如下两种方法。

解题过程：

方法一：用定义

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{E}{2} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \left[e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)t} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)t} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{E}{2j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)} \left[e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} \right] - \frac{E}{2j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)} \left[e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{E \cos\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega} + \frac{E \cos\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega} \\ &= \frac{2E\tau \cos\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)}{\pi \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2 \right]} \end{aligned}$$

方法二：用 FT 的性质和典型的 FT 对

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \\ F(\omega) &= \frac{E}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] * \mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

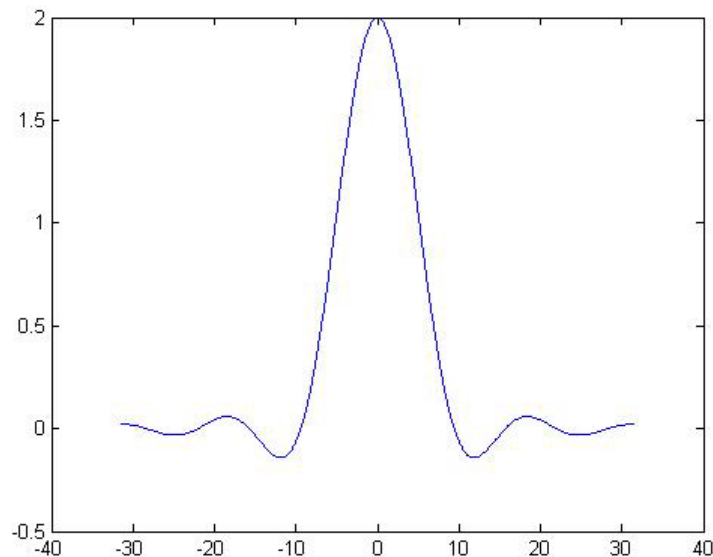
其中 $\mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] = \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) \right]$,

$$\mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

代入 $F(\omega) = \frac{E}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] * \mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right]$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\omega) &= \frac{E}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) \right] * \frac{2}{\omega} \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \\
 &= E \left\{ \frac{\sin\left[\frac{\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau}{2}\right]}{\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}} + \frac{\sin\left[\frac{\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau}{2}\right]}{\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{2E\tau \cos\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)}{\pi \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2 \right]}
 \end{aligned}$$

其频谱图如下图所示：



3-19 分析：本题意在说明：对于两频域信号，如果其幅频特性相同，但是相频特性不同则它们对应的时域信号是不一样的。

解题过程：

$$(a) |F(\omega)| = A[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)], \quad \varphi(\omega) = \omega t_0 [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\text{所以, } F(\omega) = |F(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = Ae^{j\omega t_0} [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

先求 $F_1(\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)$ 的 FT: $f_1(t)$

$$\text{由 } \mathcal{F}[Sa(\omega_c t)] = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} [u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c)]$$

可知 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t)$

再由 FT 的平移性质: $f(t) = \mathcal{F}\{Ae^{j\omega_0 t} [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]\} = \frac{A\omega_0}{\pi} Sa[\omega_0(t + t_0)]$

$$(b) |F(\omega)| = A[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + \frac{\pi}{2}[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, } F(\omega) &= |F(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = Ae^{j\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + Ae^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] \\ &= -jA[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + jA[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

欲求 $F(\omega)$ 的反变换, 可利用 FT 的频域微分性质:

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) = -jA[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega)] + jA[\delta(\omega) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\text{另 } f_1(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega)\right\} = -\frac{jA}{2\pi}[e^{-j\omega_0 t} - 1] + \frac{jA}{2\pi}[1 - e^{j\omega_0 t}]$$

$$= \frac{jA}{2\pi}(2 - e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{jA}{\pi}(1 - \cos \omega_0 t)$$

$$\text{由 FT 的频域微分性质, 有 } f(t) = f_1(t) = \frac{A}{\pi t}(\cos \omega_0 t - 1) = \frac{-2A}{\pi t} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right)$$

3-22 分析: FT 的时域对称性: 若 $F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$, 则 $\mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$

$$(1) \because \delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1, \delta(t + \omega_0) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega_0 \omega}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 FT 的时频对称性, 有 } e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(-\omega + \omega_0) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \text{ 的时间函数 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$(2) \because u(t + \omega_0) - u(t - \omega_0) \leftrightarrow 2\omega_0 Sa(\omega_0 \omega)$$

\therefore 由 FT 的时频对称性, 有

$$2\omega_0 Sa(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi[u(-\omega + \omega_0) - u(-\omega - \omega_0)] = 2\pi[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0) \text{ 的时间函数 } f(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t)$$

$$(3) F(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} & (|\omega| \leq \omega_0) \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

利用 (2) 的结论， $F(\omega)$ 的时间函数 $f(t) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\pi^2} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t)$

3-32 解题过程：利用性质： $\mathcal{F}(x(t) \cdot y(t)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[x(t)] * \mathcal{F}[y(t)]$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin(\omega_0 t)u(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[\sin(\omega_0 t)] * \mathcal{F}[u(t)]$$

单边正弦函数的 FT: $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] * \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \right]$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$