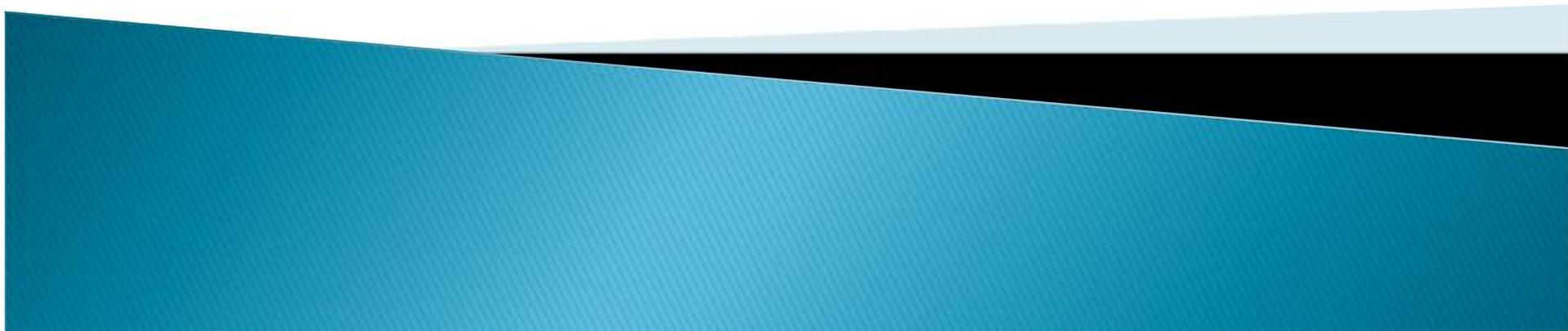


# 信号与系统

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# 系统的频域分析及其应用

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连续时间系统的频率响应

连续信号通过系统响应的频域分析

无失真系统与理想低通

抽样与抽样定理

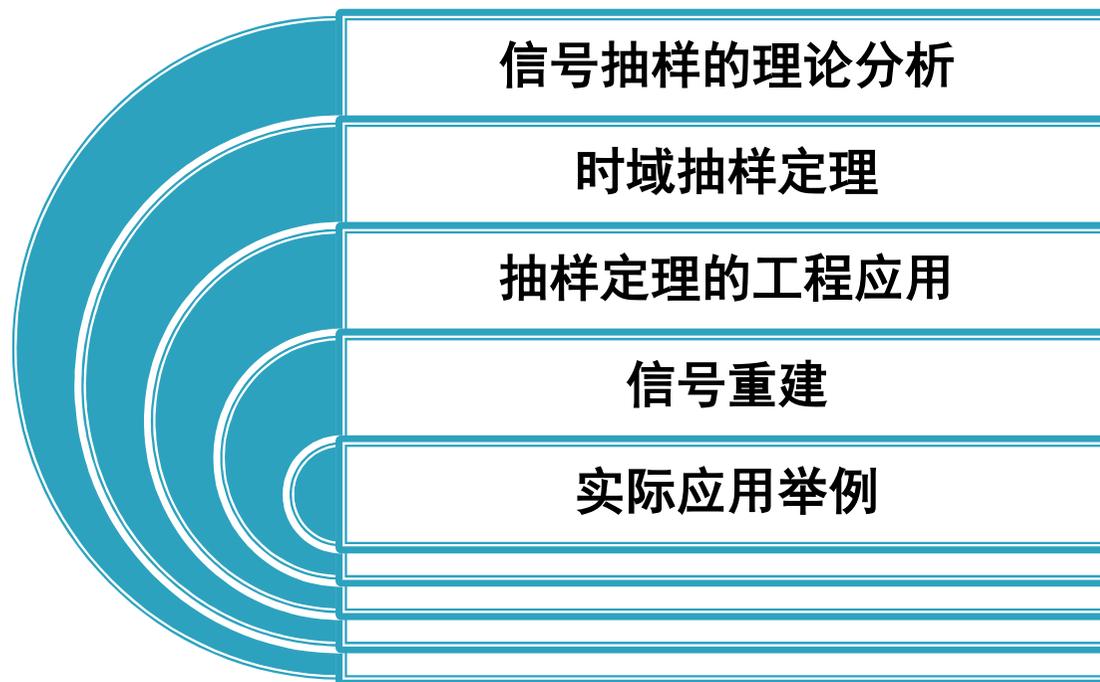
调制与解调

离散时间系统的频域分析

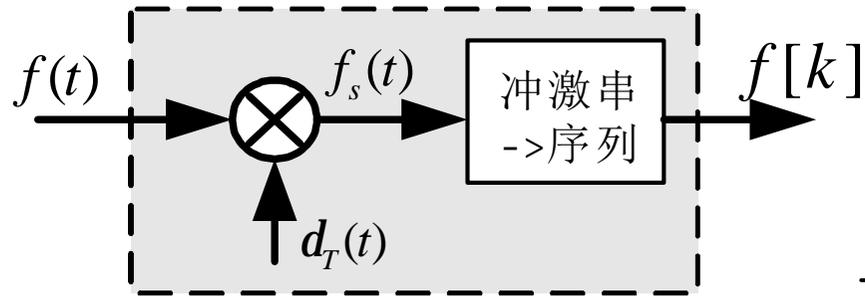


# 连续时间信号的时域抽样

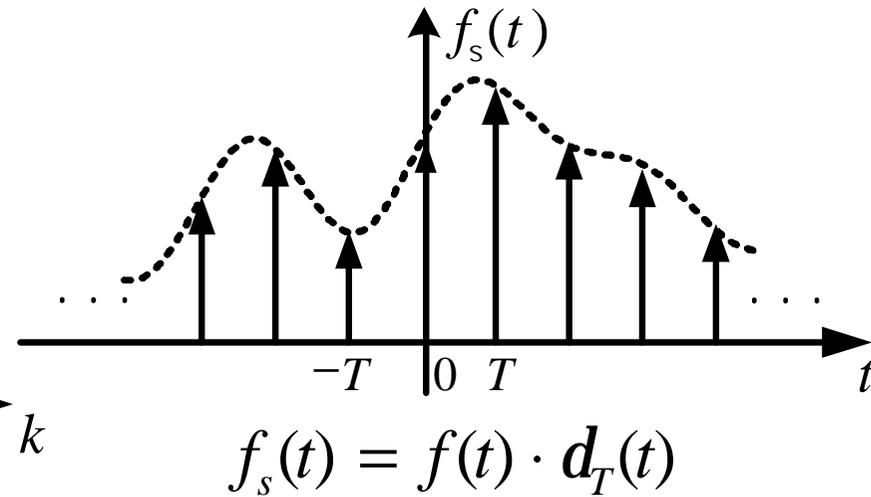
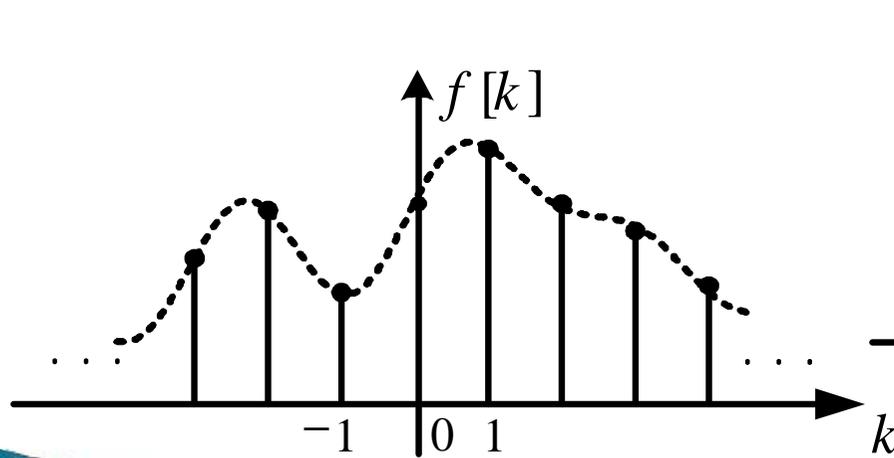
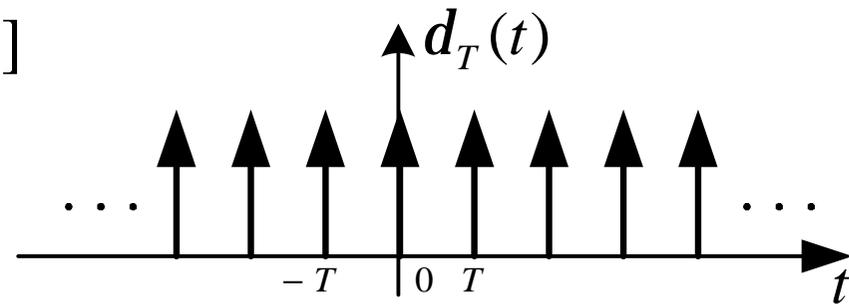
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# 1、信号抽样的理论分析



信号理想抽样模型



# 1、信号抽样的理论分析



## I 理想抽样信号的频谱分析

若连续信号 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数为 $F(j\omega)$ ，则抽样信号 $f_s(t) = f(t) \cdot d_T(t)$  的频谱函数 $F_s(j\omega)$ 为

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[j(\omega - n\omega_s)] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f[kT] e^{-jk\omega T}$$

且序列 $f[k]$ 的频谱等于抽样信号的频谱，即有

$$F(e^{j\Omega}) = F_s(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(kT) e^{-j\Omega k} \quad (\text{设 } \Omega = \omega T)$$

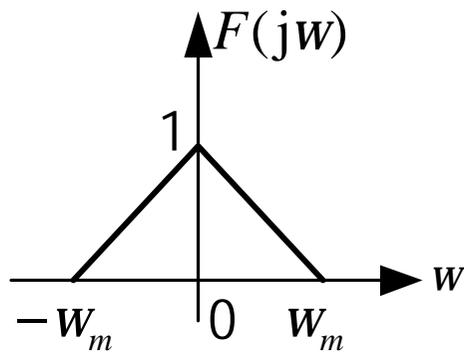
其中： $T$ 为抽样间隔， $\omega_s = 2\pi / T$ 为抽样角频率。

# 1、信号抽样的理论分析

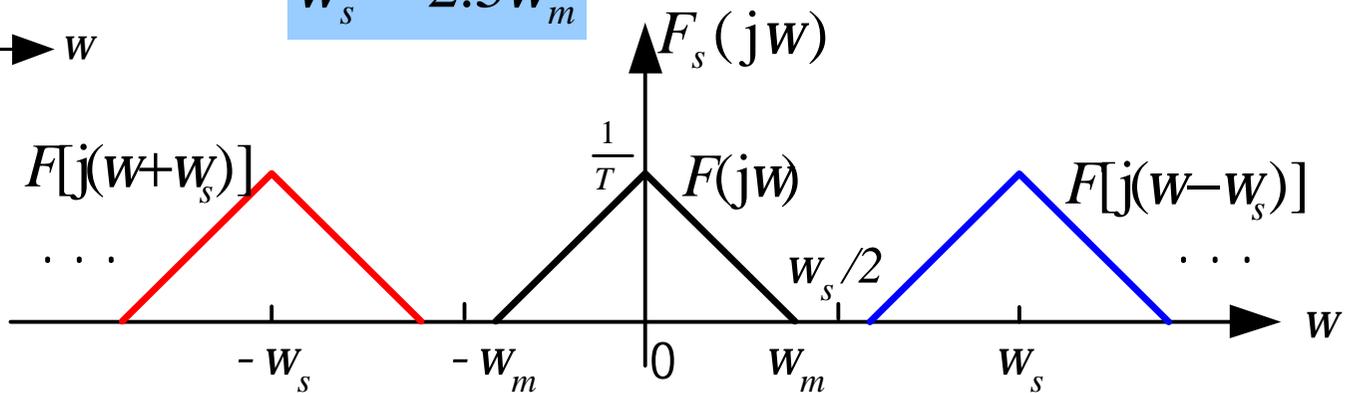
## I 理想抽样信号的频谱分析

ü 抽样信号 $f_s(t)$ 频谱与抽样间隔 $T$ 关系:

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[j(\omega - n\omega_s)]$$



$$\omega_s = 2.5\omega_m$$

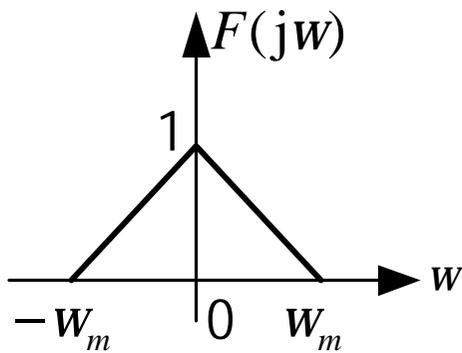


# 1、信号抽样的理论分析

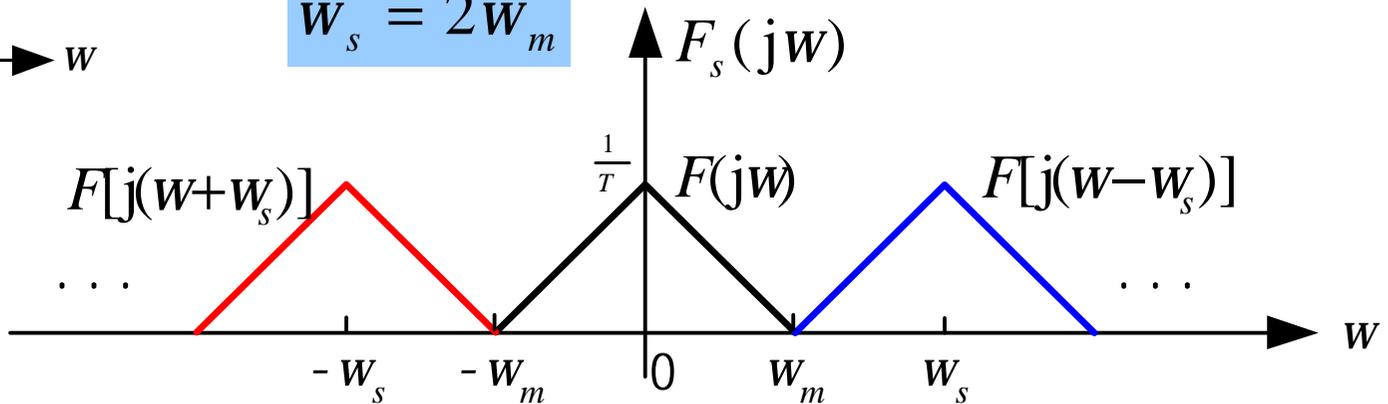
## I 理想抽样信号的频谱分析

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$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[j(\omega - n\omega_s)]$$



$$\omega_s = 2\omega_m$$



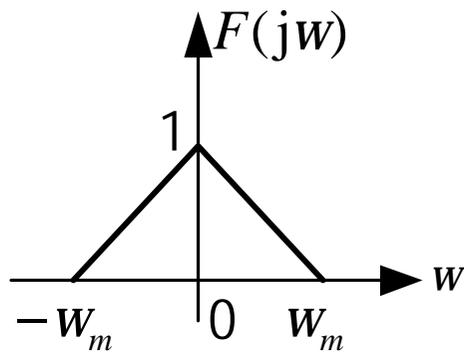
# 1、信号抽样的理论分析



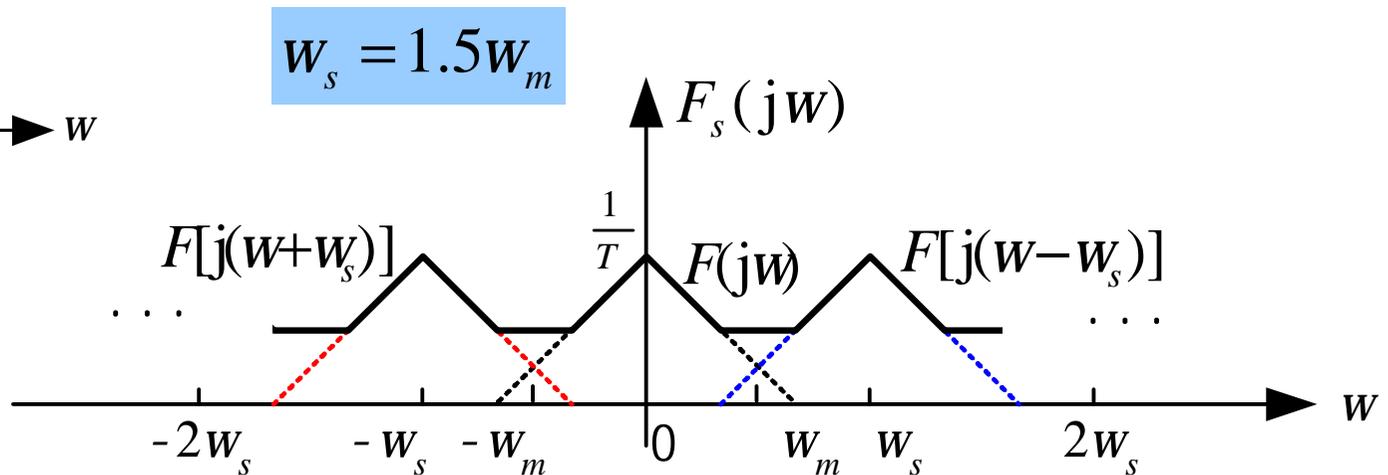
## I 理想抽样信号的频谱分析

ü 抽样信号 $f_s(t)$ 频谱与抽样间隔 $T$ 关系:

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[j(\omega - n\omega_s)]$$



混叠  
(aliasing)



## 2、时域取样定理

若带限信号 $f(t)$ 的最高角频率为 $\omega_m$ ，则信号 $f(t)$ 可以用等间隔的抽样值唯一地表示。而抽样间隔 $T$ 需不大于 $1/2f_m$ ，或最低抽样频率 $f_s$ 不小于 $2f_m$ 。

若从抽样信号 $f_s(t)$ 中恢复原信号 $f(t)$ ，需满足两个条件：

- (1)  $f(t)$ 是带限信号，即其频谱函数在 $|\omega| > \omega_m$ 各处为零；
- (2) 抽样间隔 $T$ 需满足  $T \leq \pi / \omega_m = 1/(2f_m)$  ，

或抽样频率 $f_s$ 需满足  $f_s \geq 2f_m$  （或 $\omega_s \geq 2\omega_m$ ）。

$f_s = 2f_m$  为最小取样频率，称为Nyquist Rate.

**例1** 已知实信号 $f(t)$ 的最高频率为 $f_m$  (Hz),  
试计算对各信号 $f(2t)$ ,  $f(t)*f(2t)$ ,  
 $f(t)\cdot f(2t)$ 抽样不混叠的最小抽样频率。

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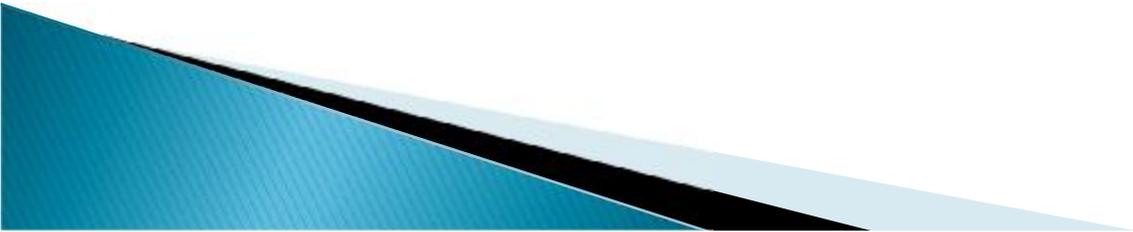
**解:**

根据信号时域与频域的对应关系及抽样定理得:

对信号 $f(2t)$ 抽样时, 最小抽样频率为  $4f_m$ (Hz);

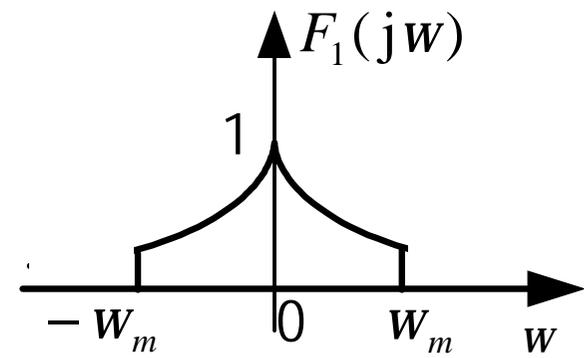
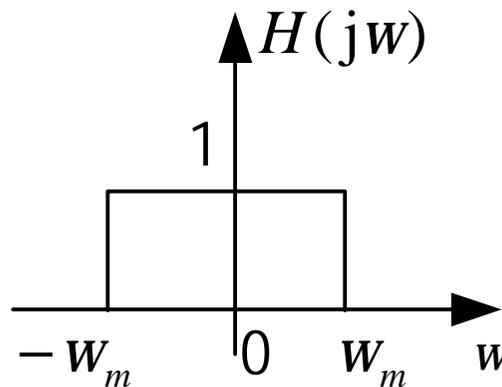
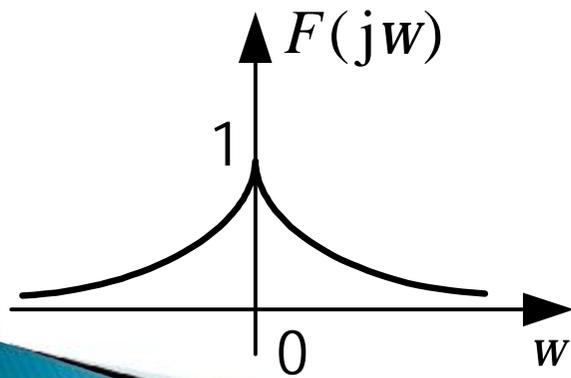
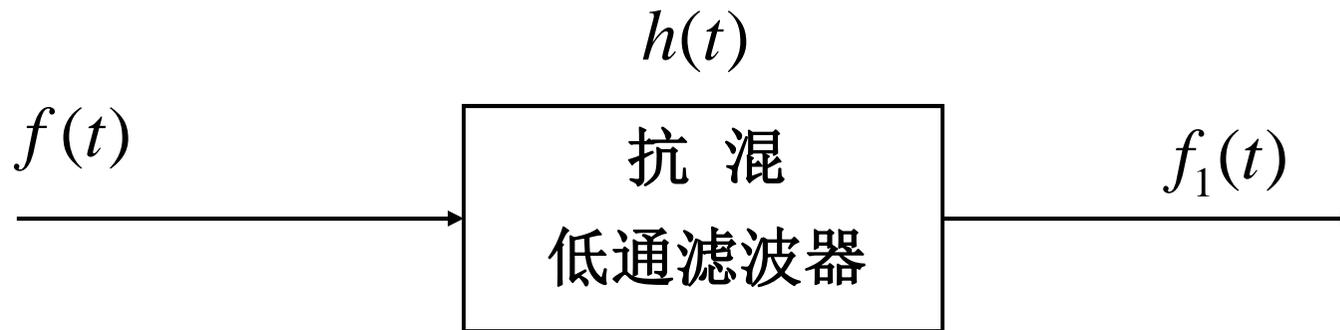
对 $f(t)*f(2t)$ 抽样时, 最小抽样频率为  $2f_m$ (Hz);

对 $f(t)\cdot f(2t)$ 抽样时, 最小抽样频率为  $6f_m$ (Hz)。



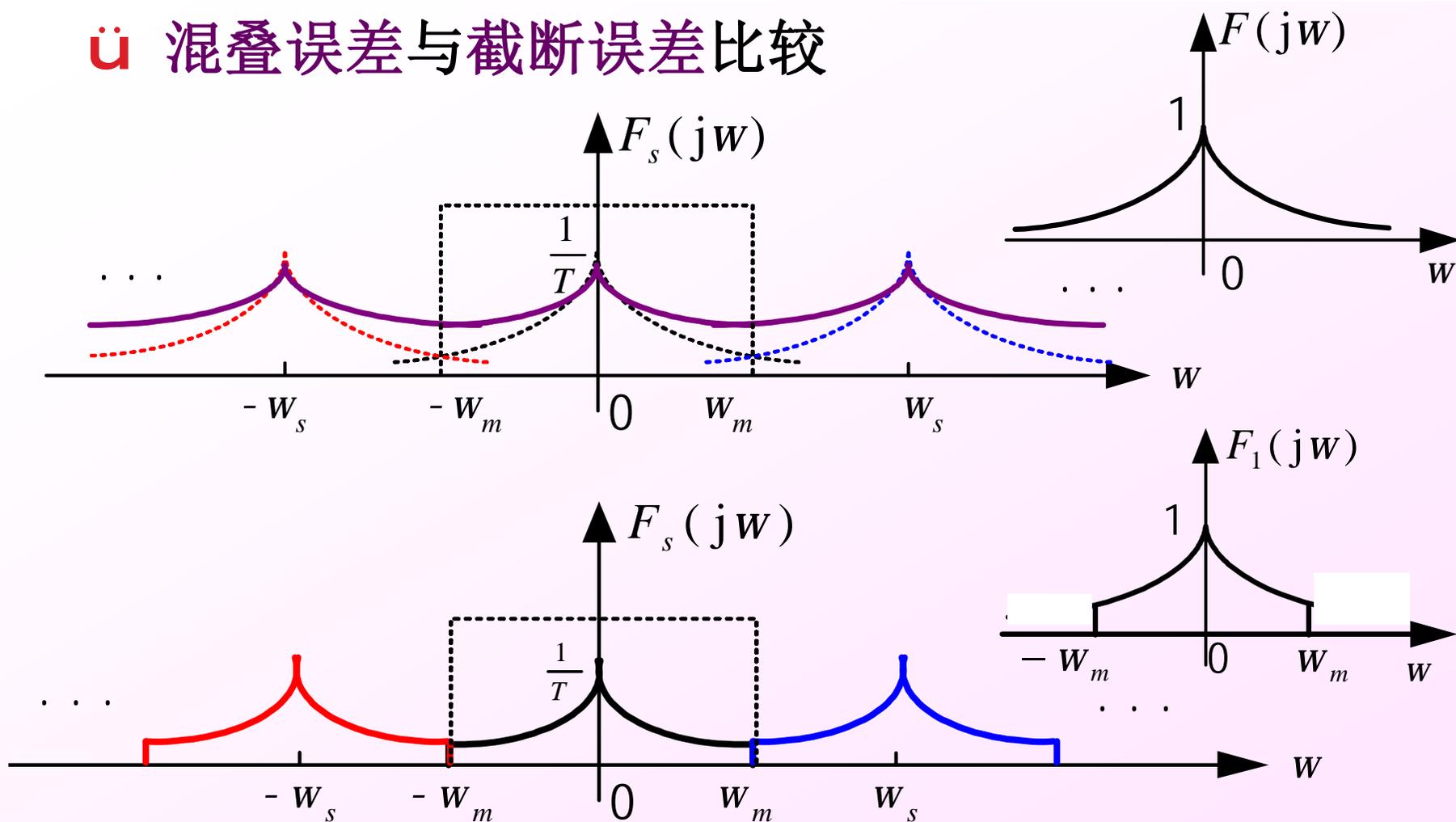
### 3、抽样定理的工程应用

许多实际工程信号不满足带限条件



### 3、抽样定理的工程应用

#### ü 混叠误差与截断误差比较



# 不同抽样频率的语音信号效果比较

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抽样频率 $f_s=44,100$  Hz



抽样频率 $f_s=5,512$  Hz



抽样频率 $f_s=5,512$  Hz

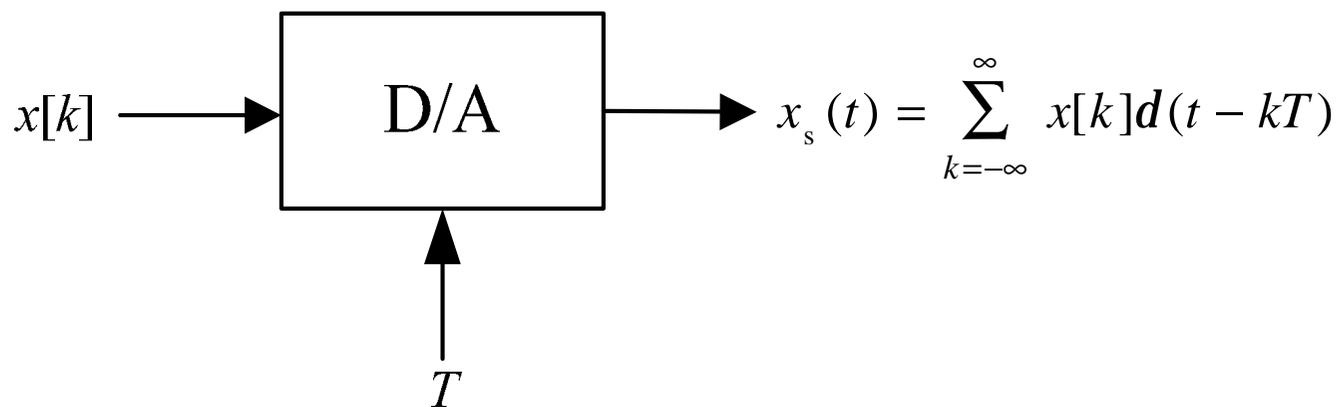
抽样前对信号进行了抗混叠滤波

# 思考题

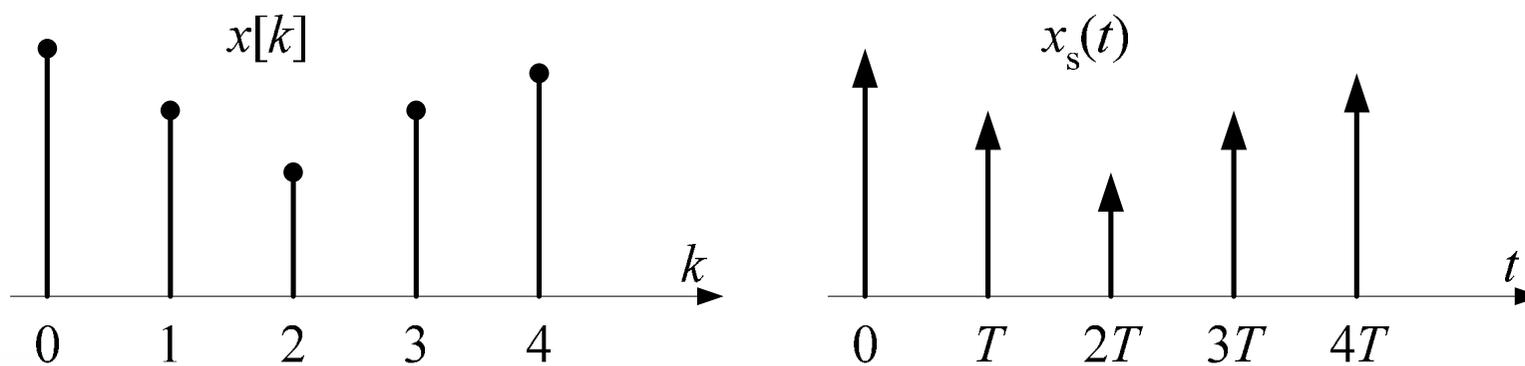
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- (1) 根据时域抽样定理，对连续时间信号进行抽样时，只需抽样速率  $f_s \geq 2f_m$ 。在工程应用中，抽样速率常设为  $f_s \geq (3\sim 5)f_m$ ，为什么？
- (2) 若连续时间信号  $f(t)$  的最高频率  $f_m$  未知，如何确定抽样间隔  $T$ ？

# 信号重建

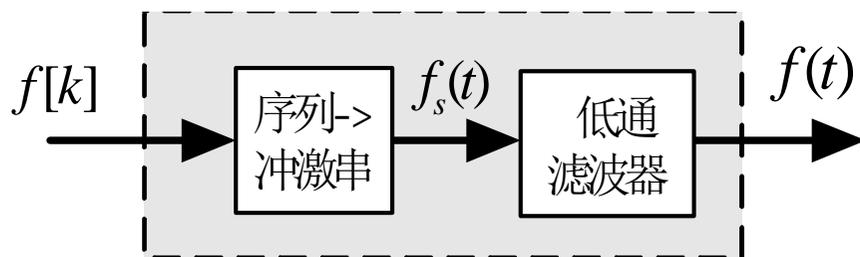


理想D/A模型框图



理想D/A时域输入和输出关系

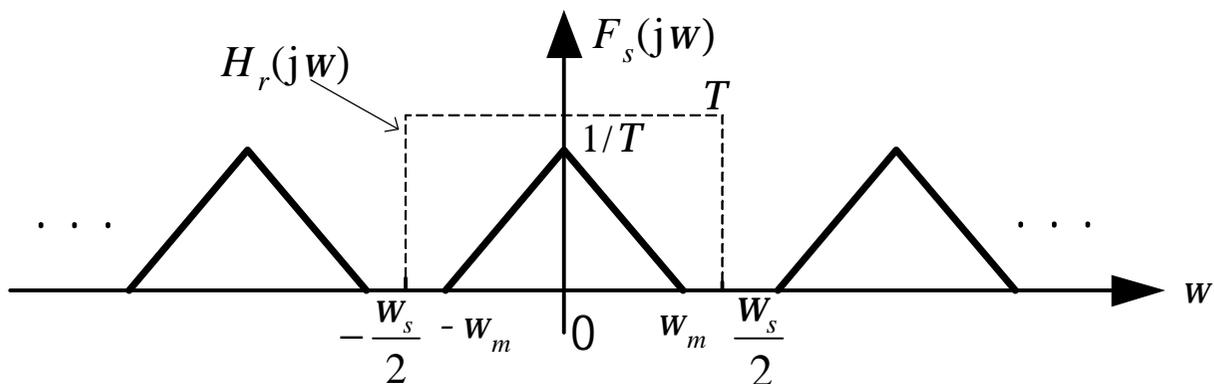
# 4、信号重建



信号重建模型

$$H_r(j\omega) = \begin{cases} T & |\omega| < \omega_s / 2 \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_s / 2 \end{cases}$$

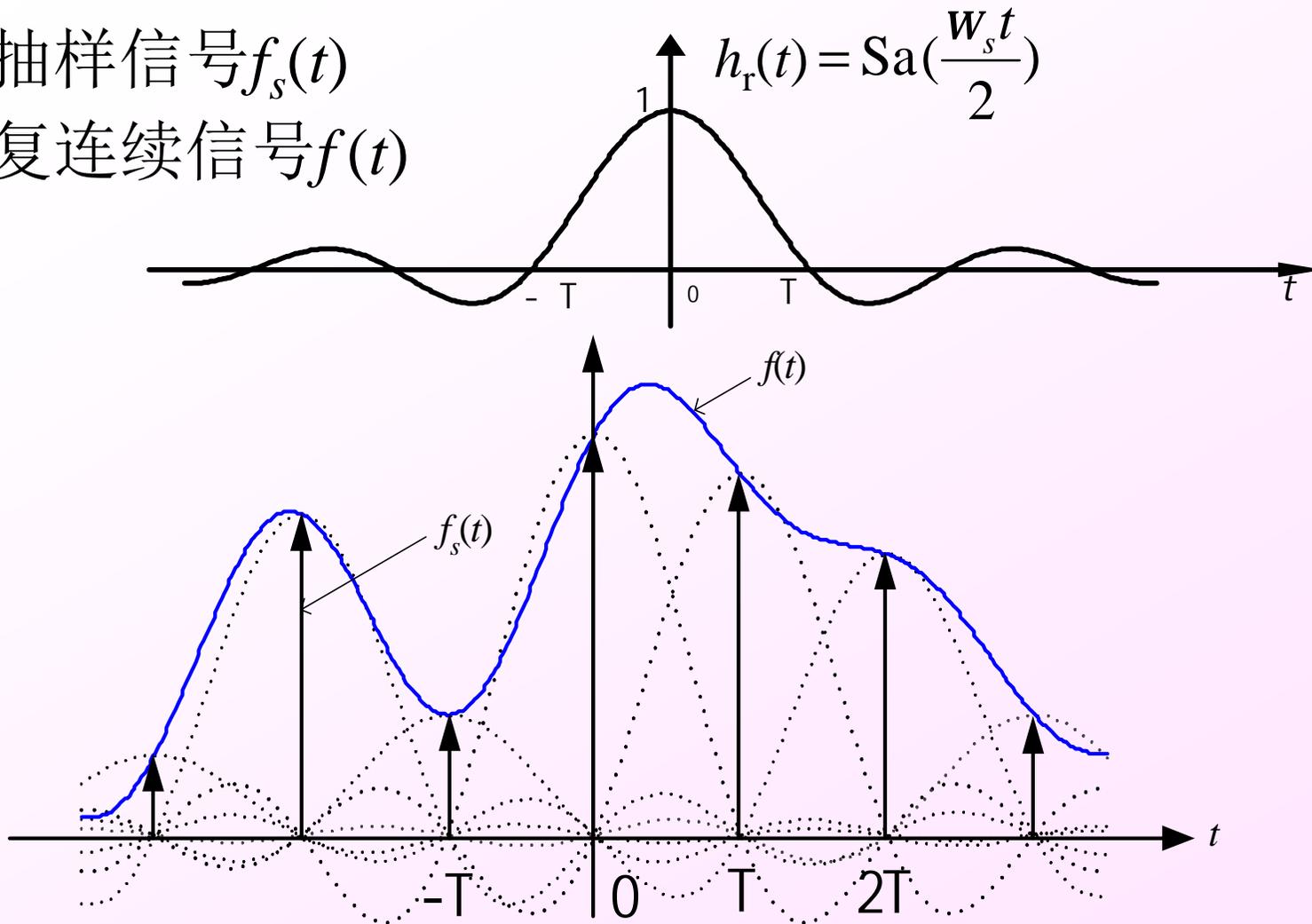
$$h_r(t) = F^{-1}[H_r(\omega)] = \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega_s t}{2}\right)$$



$$f(t) = f_s(t) * h_r(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(kT) \cdot h_r(t - kT)$$

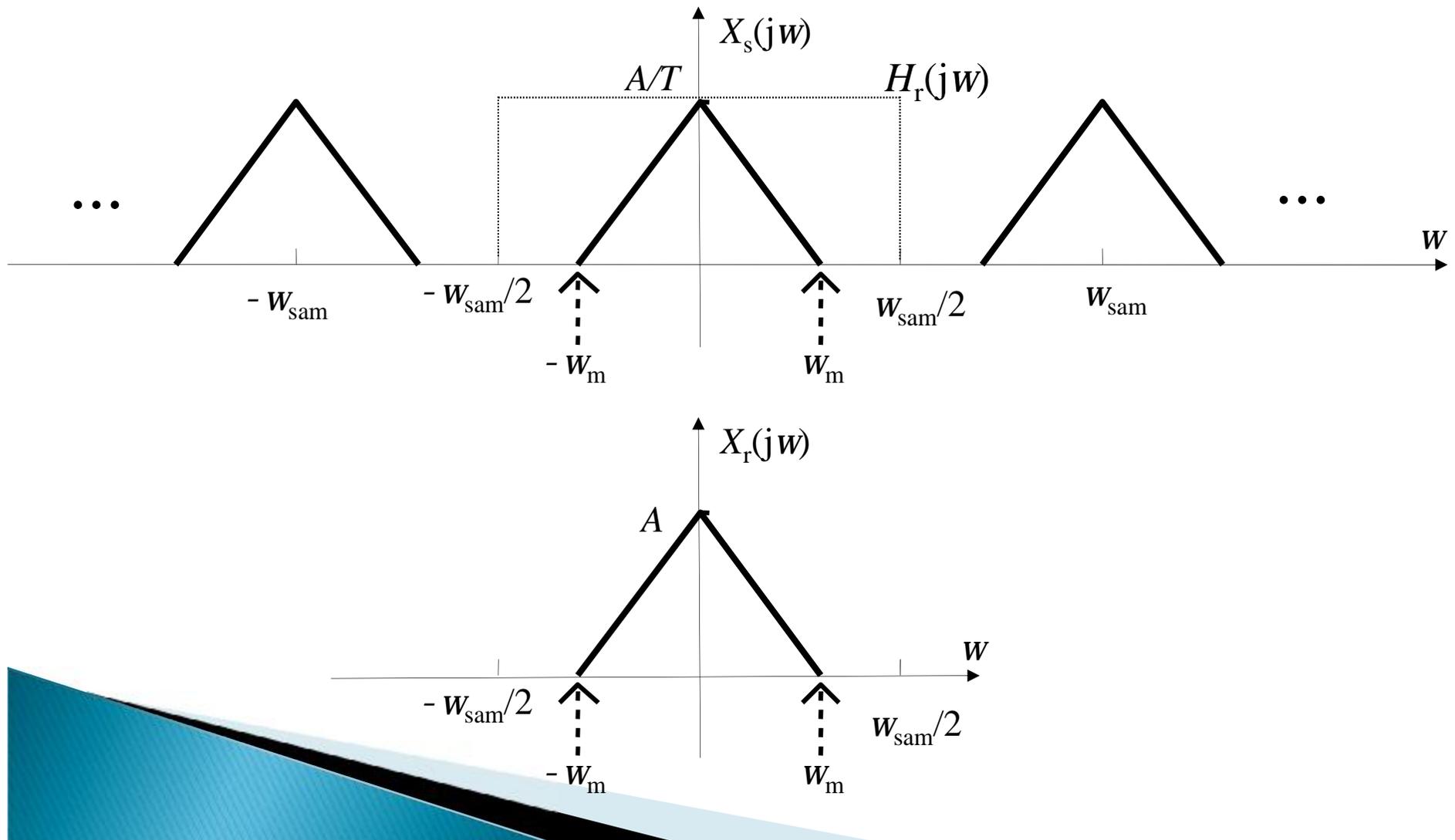
# 4、信号重建

由抽样信号 $f_s(t)$   
恢复连续信号 $f(t)$

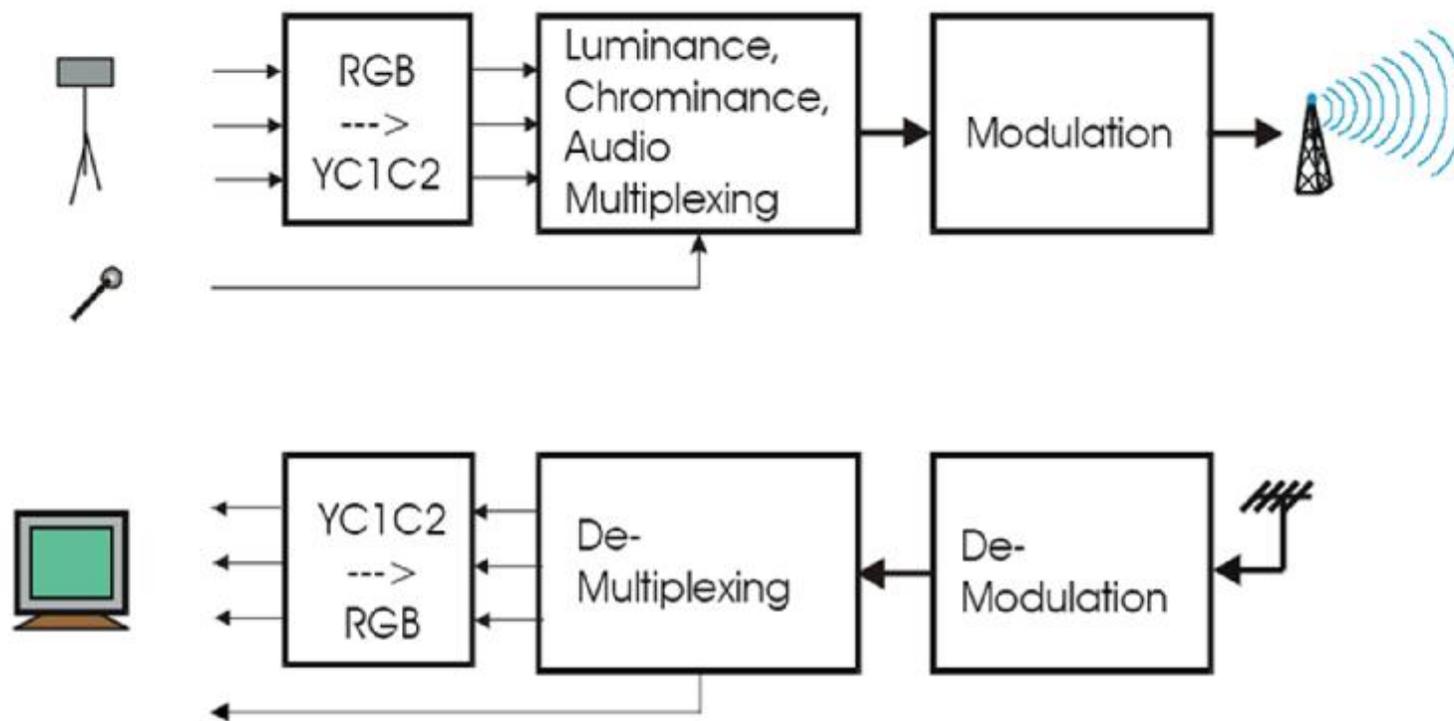


# 重建滤波器输出信号的频谱 $X_r(j\omega)$

$$X_s(j\omega) = X(e^{jT\omega}) = X(e^{jW})$$

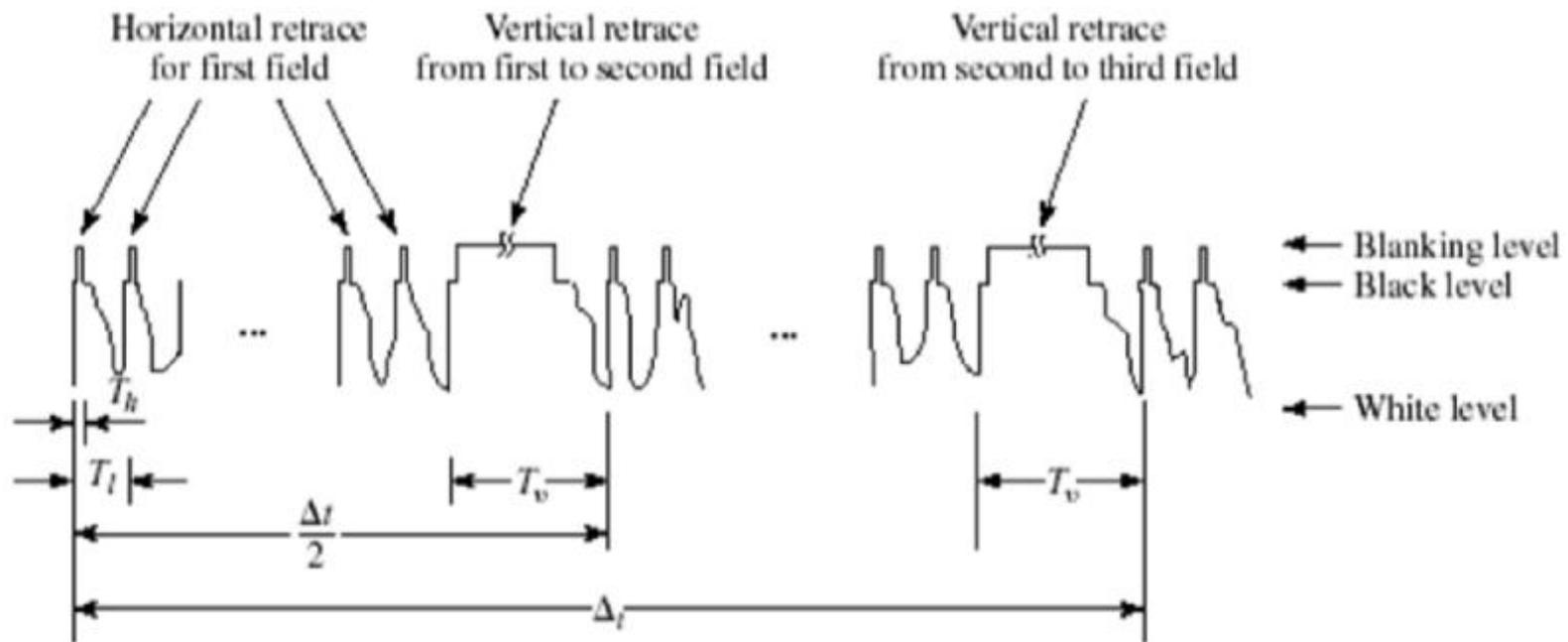


## 5、实际应用举例



电视系统简图

# 视频信号波形示意图



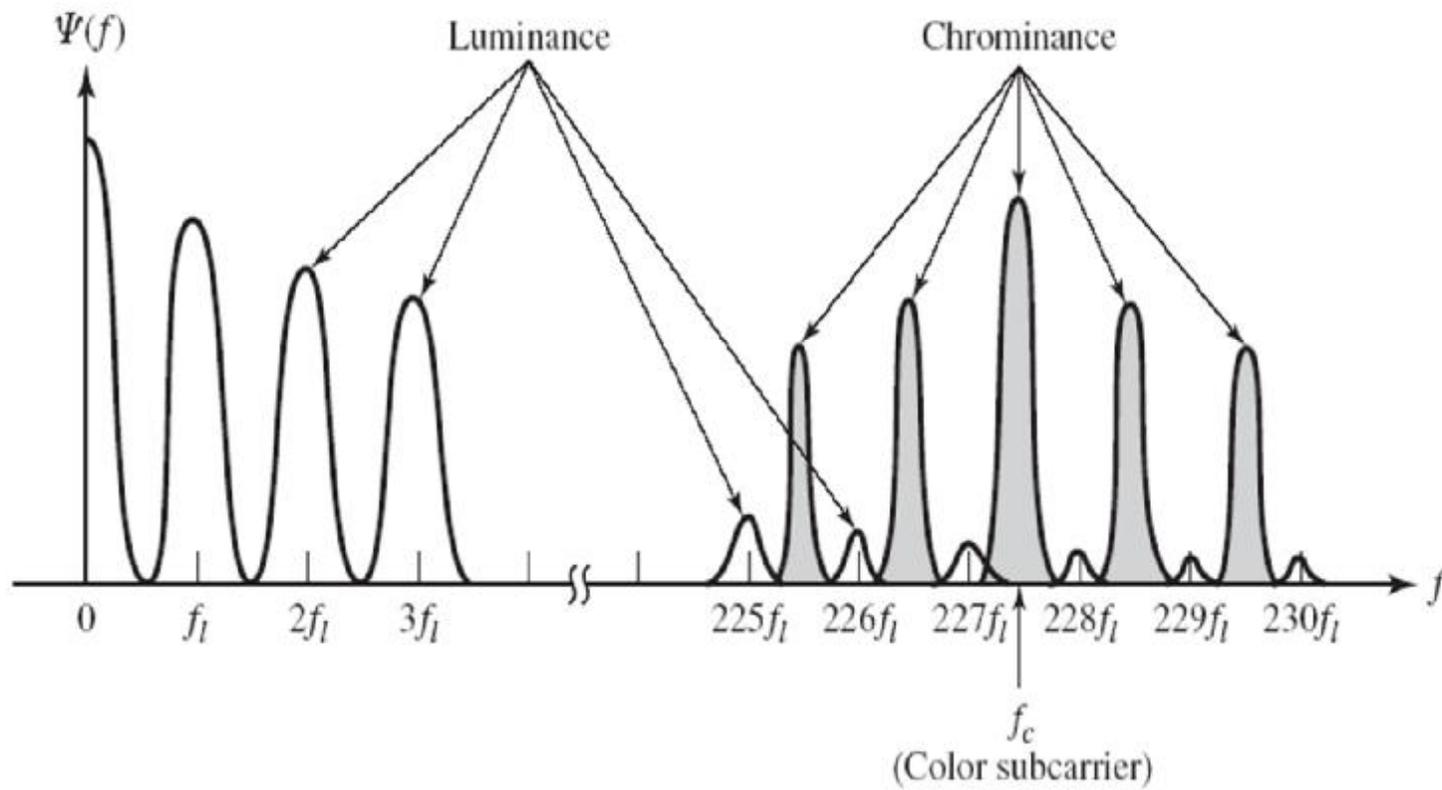
# 视频信号频谱特性

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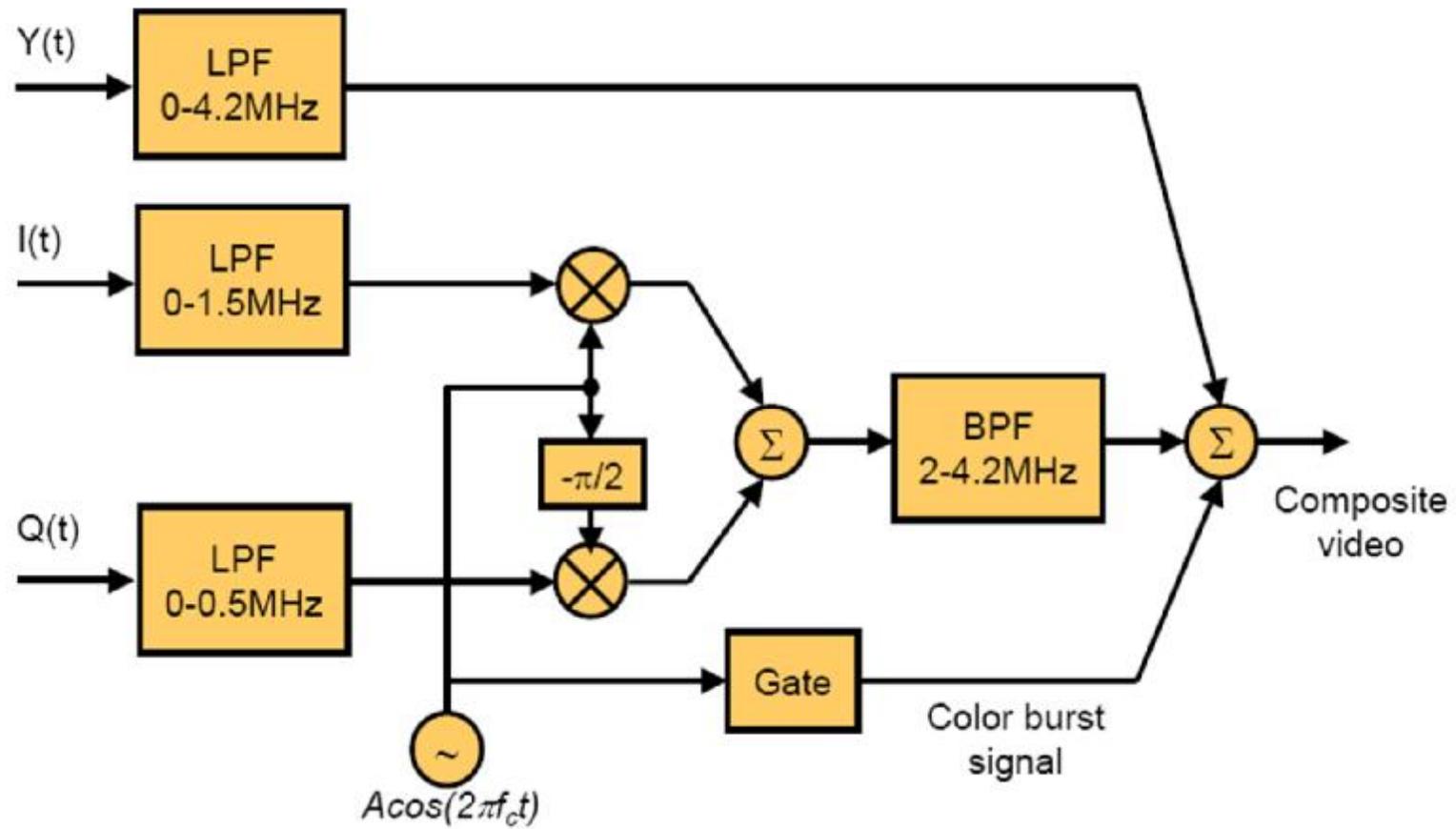
- For NTSC video
  - Maximum vertical frequency happens when black and white lines alternating on the screen, having
    - $N_{activeline} / 2 = 483/2$  (cycles/picture-height)
  - The camera typically blurs the signal slightly (by the “Kell factor” or K)
    - $f_{v,max} = K * 483/2$ ,  $K=0.7$  for typical TV cameras
  - Maximum horizontal frequency (cycles/picture-width)
    - $f_{h,max} = f_{v,max} * \text{picture-width/picture-height}$  (cycles/picture-width)
  - Each line is scanned in  $T_l' = 53.5$  us
  - Corresponding temporal frequency is
    - $f_{max} = f_{h,max} / T_l' = 0.7 * 483/2 * 4/3 / 53.5 = 4.2$  MHz (cycles/s)



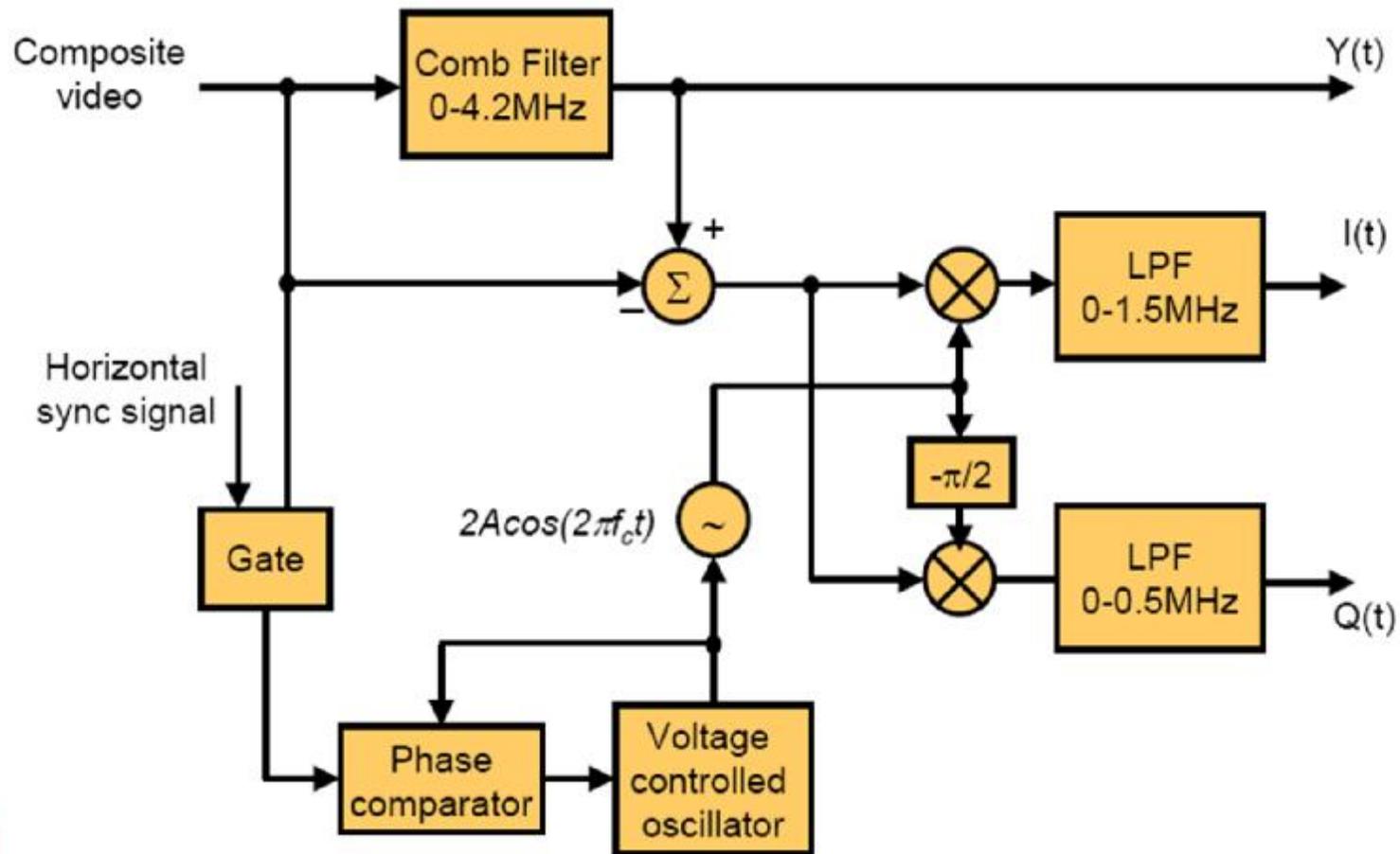
# 视频信号频谱特性



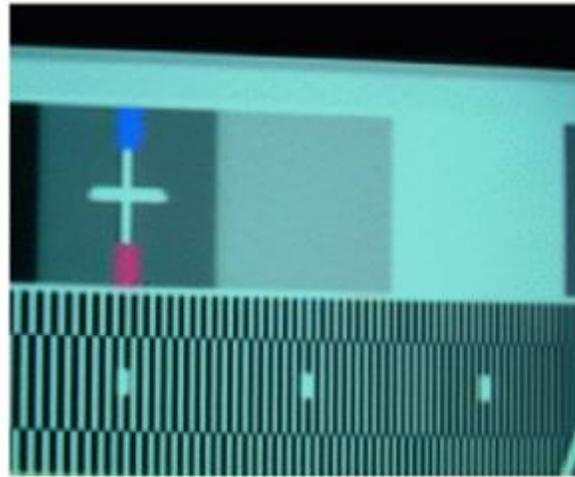
# 视频信号复用模块



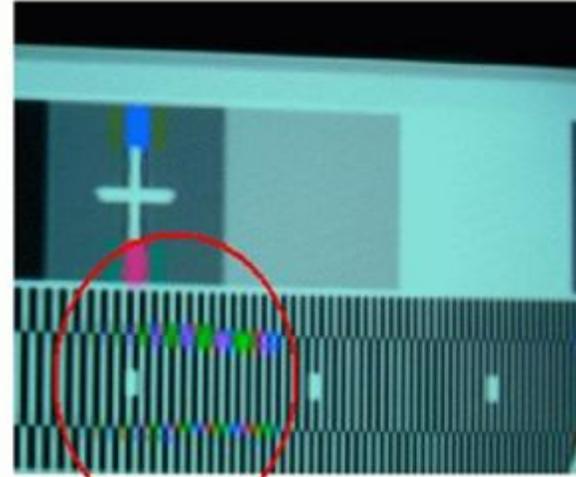
# 解复用模块



## Comb filter Comparison



**Good decoder**

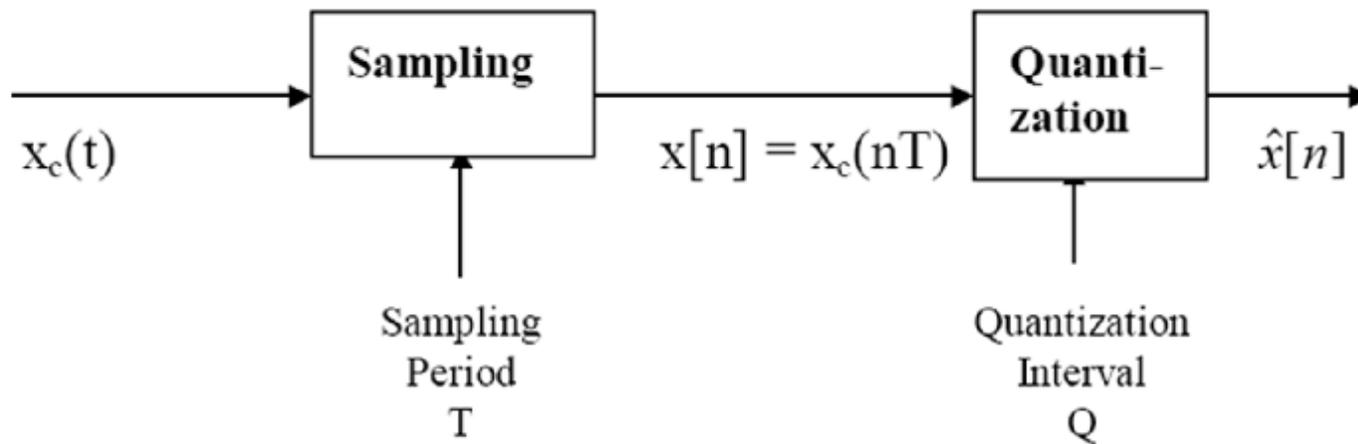


**Bad decoder**

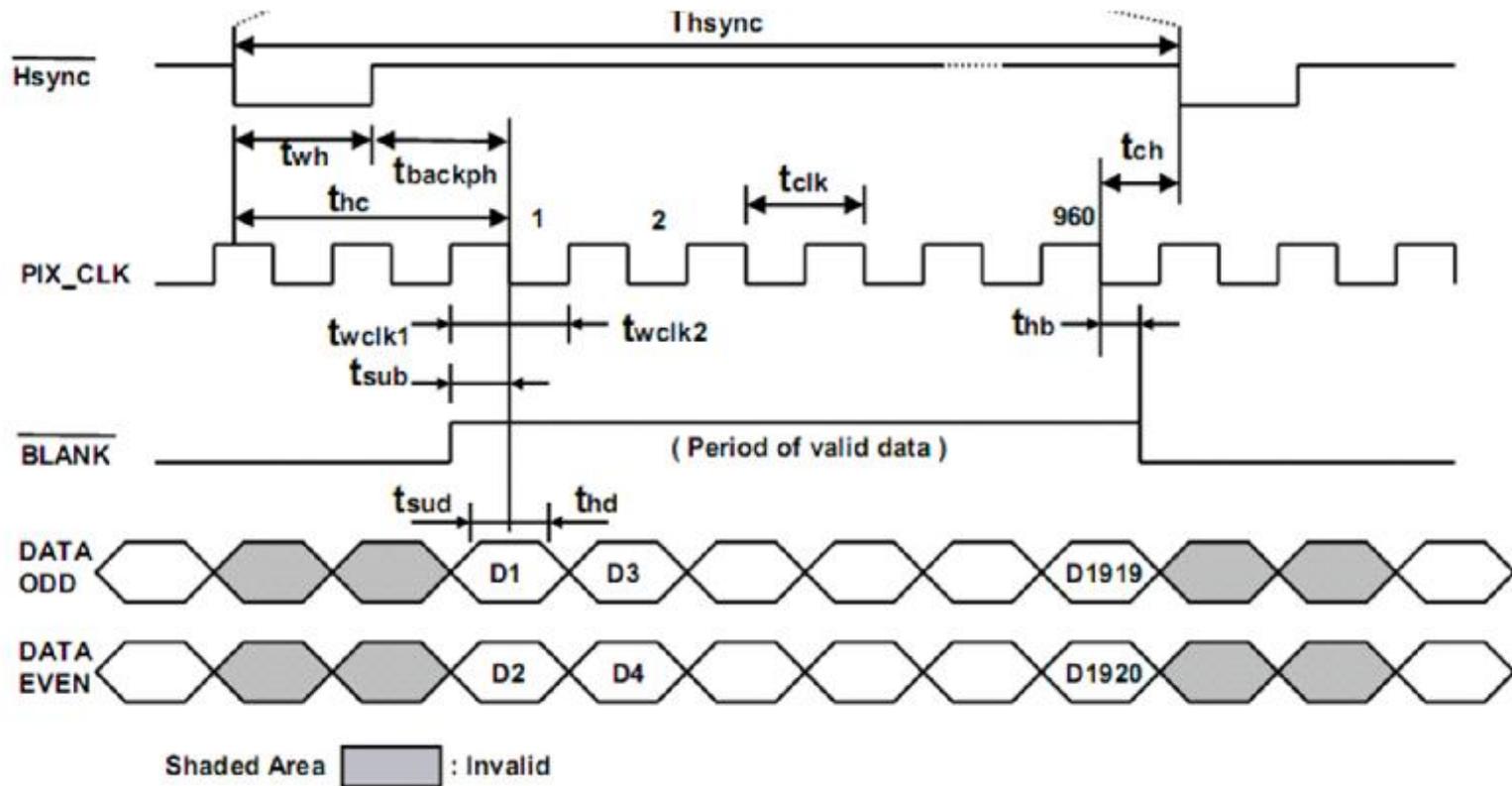
**Cross Color  
Artefacts**

# 数字视频信号产生

- Digitization = Sampling + Quantization



# 数字视频信号格式



# 离散信号通过系统的响应

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- ◆ 离散系统的频率响应
  - ◆  $e^{jWk}$ 通过LTI系统的稳态响应
  - ◆ 任意信号通过系统的响应
  - ◆ 信号通过线性相位系统的响应
  - ◆ 理想数字滤波器
- 

# 一、离散系统的频率响应

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I 离散系统的频率响应定义为

$$\text{DTFT} \{h[k]\} = H(e^{jW}) = |H(e^{jW})| e^{jf(W)}$$

$|H(e^{jW})|$  幅度响应(magnitude response)

$f(W)$  相位响应(phase response)

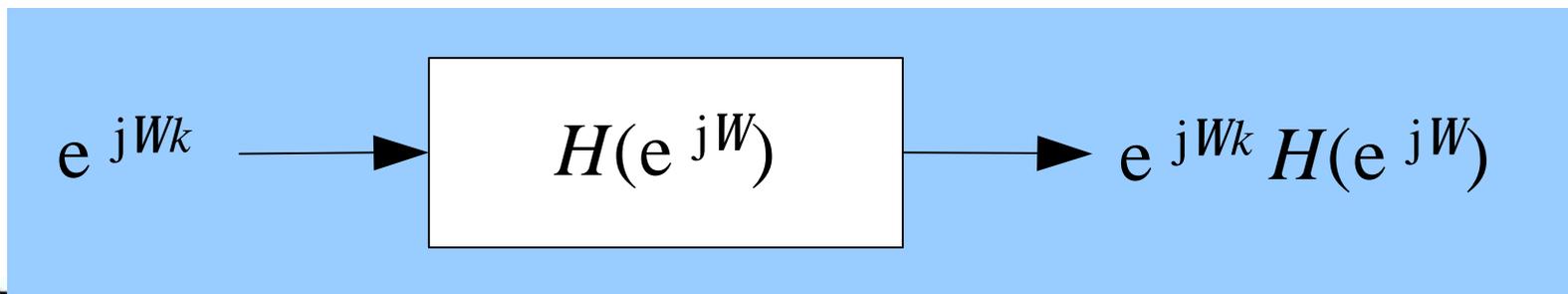
$t(W) = -\frac{df(W)}{dW}$  群延时 (group delay)

## 二、 $e^{jWk}$ 通过LTI系统的稳态响应

$$y[k] = e^{jWk} * h[k] = \sum_n e^{jW(k-n)} h[n]$$

$$= e^{jWk} \sum_n e^{-jWn} h[n]$$

$$= e^{jWk} H(e^{jW})$$



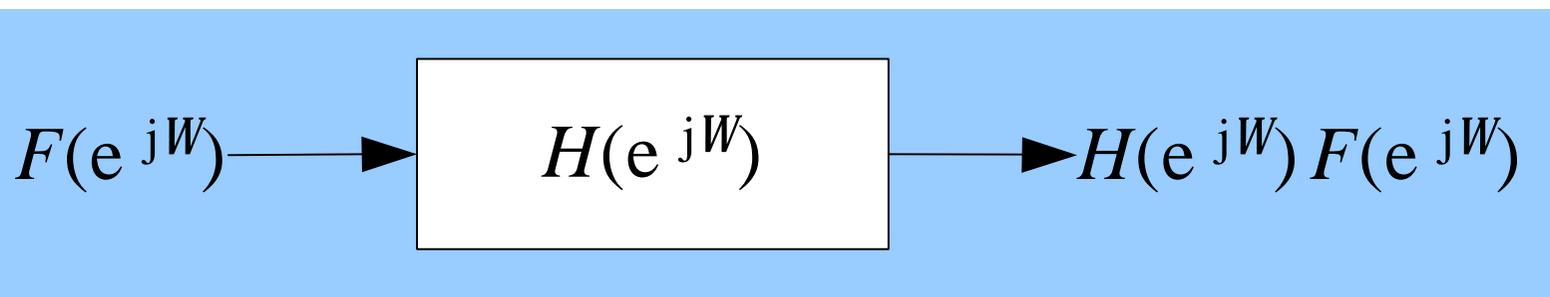
### 三、任意信号通过系统的响应

---

$$f[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(e^{jW}) e^{jWk} dW$$

$$T\{f[k]\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(e^{jW}) T\{e^{jWk}\} dW$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(e^{jW}) H(e^{jW}) e^{jWk} dW$$



## 四、信号通过线性相位系统的响应

$$H(e^{jW}) = |H(e^{jW})| e^{jf(W)}$$

线性相位系统： $f(W) = -W k_0$

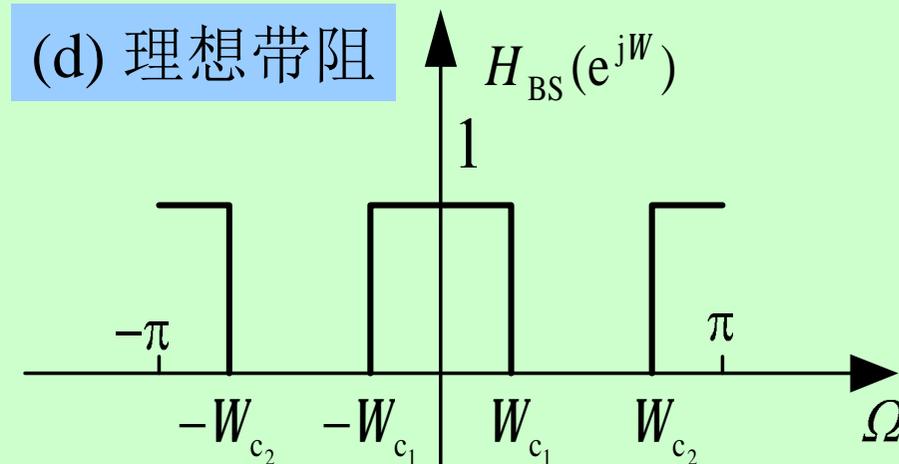
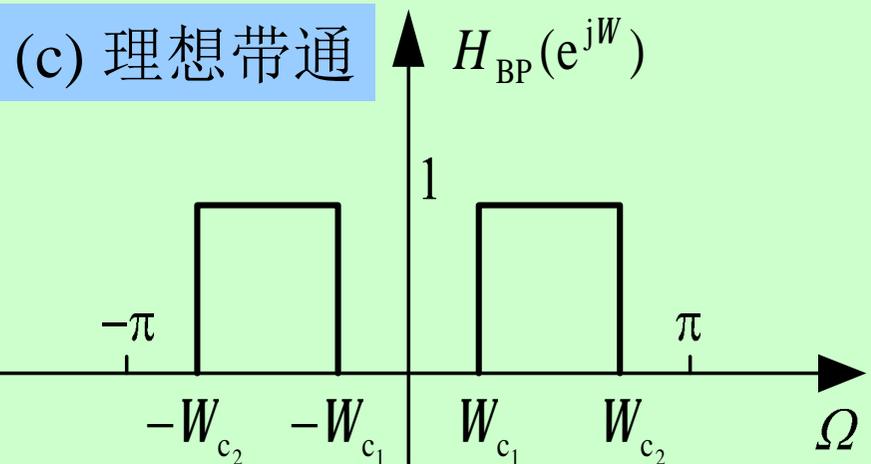
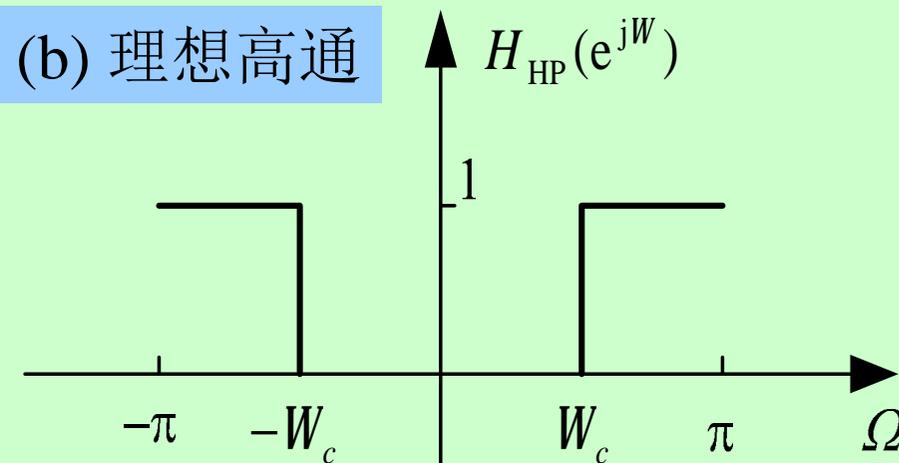
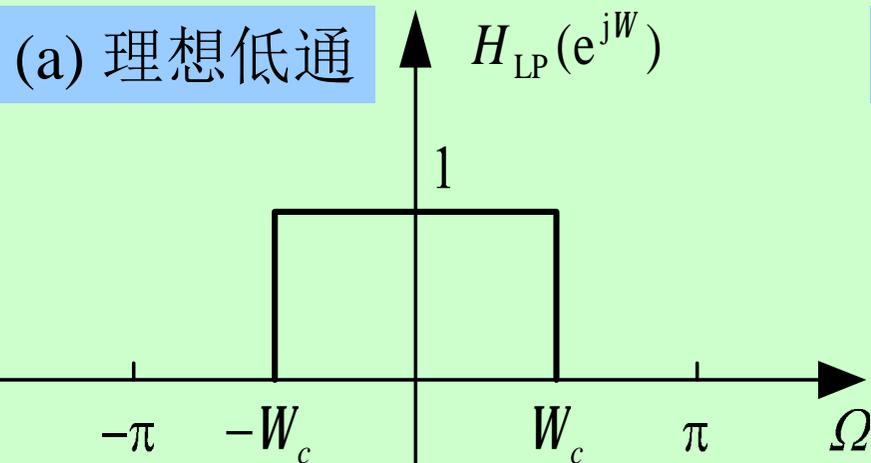
线性相位系统的群延迟： $t(W) = k_0$

$f[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} F[m] e^{jW_m k}$ ，通过线性相位系统的响应为

$$y[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} F[m] |H(e^{jW_m})| e^{-jW_m k_0} e^{jW_m k}$$

$$y[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} F[m] |H(e^{jW_m})| e^{jW_m (k-k_0)}$$

# 五、理想数字滤波



例 已知一LTI系统的 $H(e^{j\Omega})$ 为

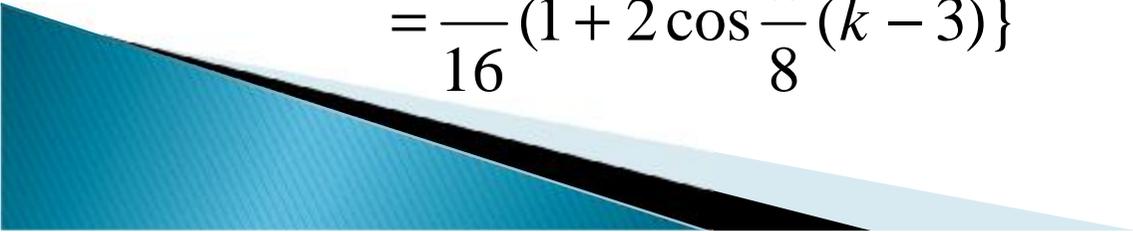
$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = \begin{cases} e^{-j3\Omega} & |\Omega| < \frac{2\pi}{16} \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

输入为 $f[k] = \tilde{d}_{16}[k]$ ，求系统的输出。

---

解：

$$\tilde{d}_{16}[k] = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{l=0}^{15} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}kl}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y[k] &= \frac{1}{16} \{ H(e^{j0}) + H(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}}) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}k} + H(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}15}) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}15k} \} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \{ H(e^{j0}) + H(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}}) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{16}k} + H(e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{16}}) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{16}k} \} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (1 + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{8} (k - 3)) \end{aligned}$$


## 课后作业：

P210:

6-5: (1)

6-6: (2)

6-10

6-13

6-16