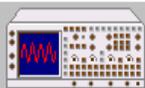


## 第2章 信号分析基础



### 本章学习要求：

- 1.了解信号分类方法
- 2.掌握信号时域波形分析方法
- 3.掌握信号时差域相关分析方法
- 4.掌握信号频域频谱分析方法
- 5.了解其它信号分析方法



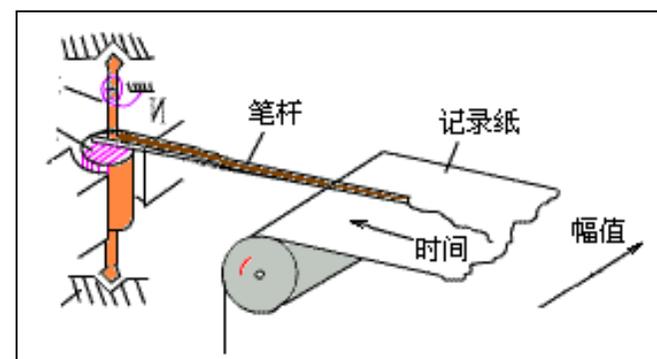
### 2.1 信号的分类与描述

信号的分类主要是依据信号波形特征来划分的，在介绍信号分类前，先建立信号波形的概念。

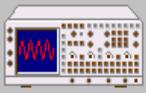
**信号波形：**被测信号信号幅度随时间的变化历程称为信号的波形。



电容传声器

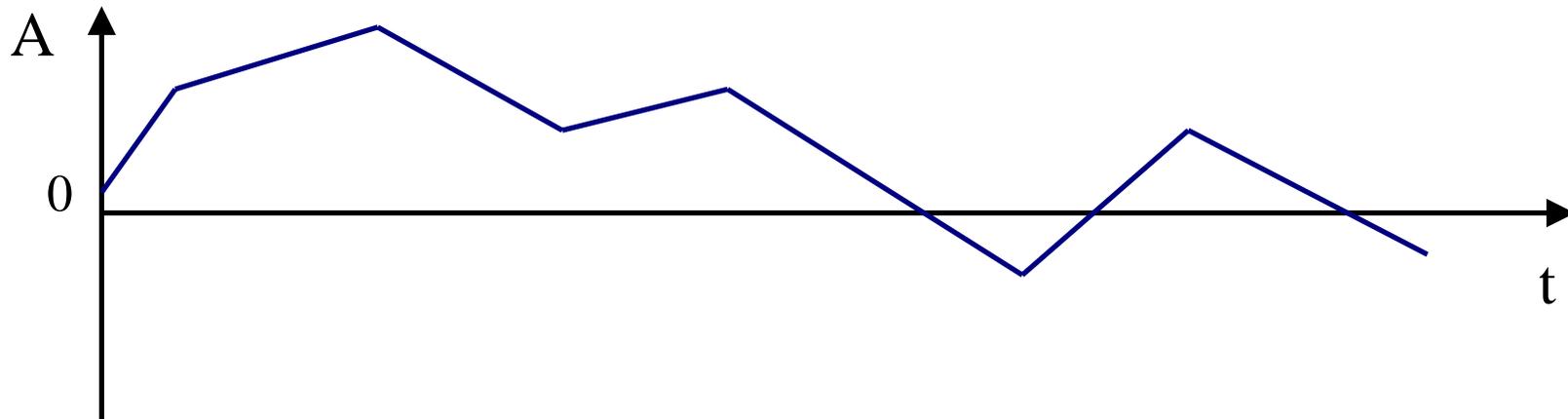


波形

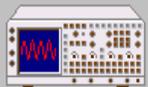


## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

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**信号波形图：**用被测物理量的强度作为纵坐标，用时间做横坐标，记录被测物理量随时间的变化情况。



为深入了解信号的物理实质，将其进行分类研究是非常必要的，从不同角度观察信号，可分为：

### 1 从信号描述上分

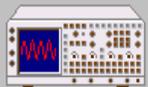
--确定性信号与非确定性信号；

### 2 从信号的幅值和能量上

--能量信号与功率信号；

### 3 从分析域上

--时域与频域；

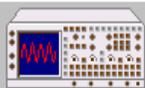


### 4 从连续性

--连续时间信号与离散时间信号；

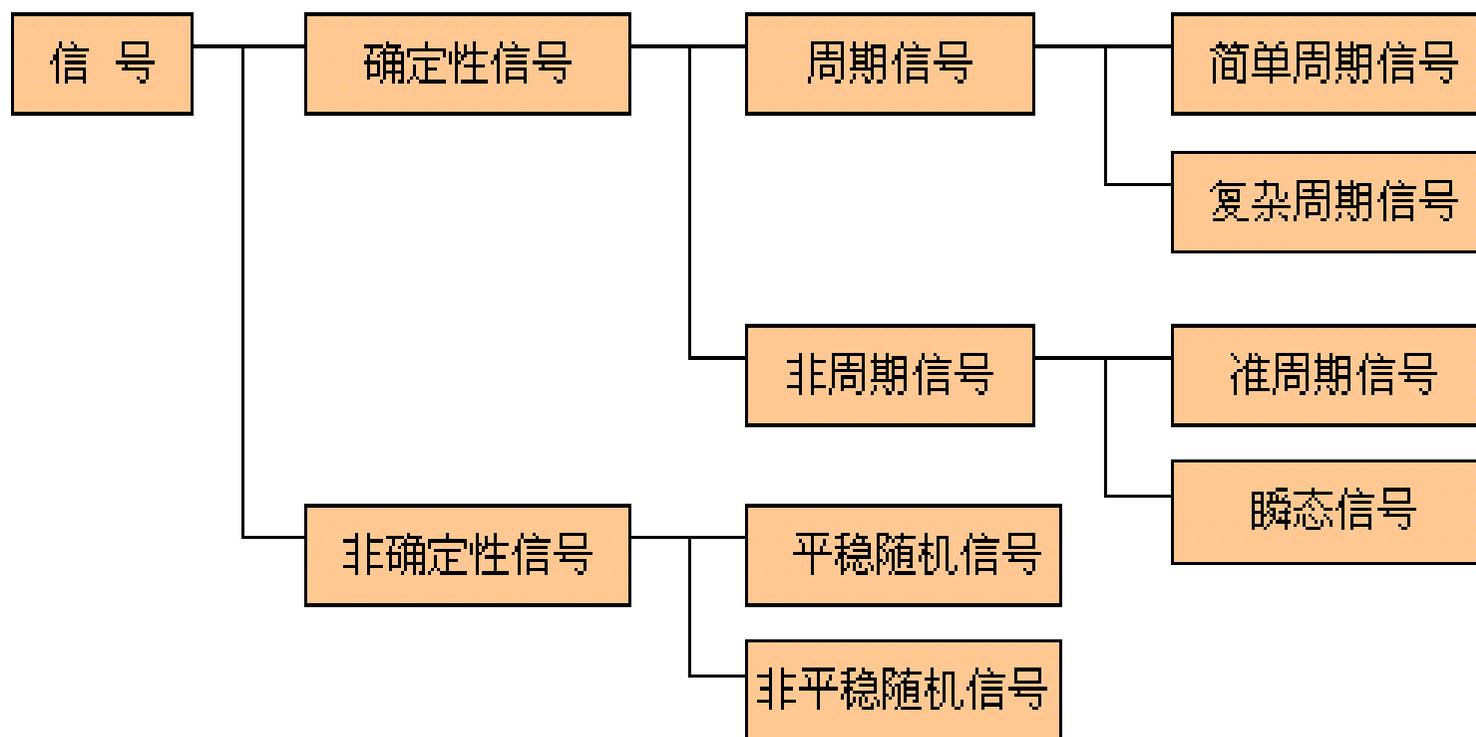
### 5 从可实现性

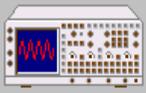
--物理可实现信号与物理不可实现信号。



### 2.1.1 确定性信号与非确定性信号

可以用明确数学关系式描述的信号称为确定性信号。  
不能用数学关系式描述的信号称为非确定性信号。

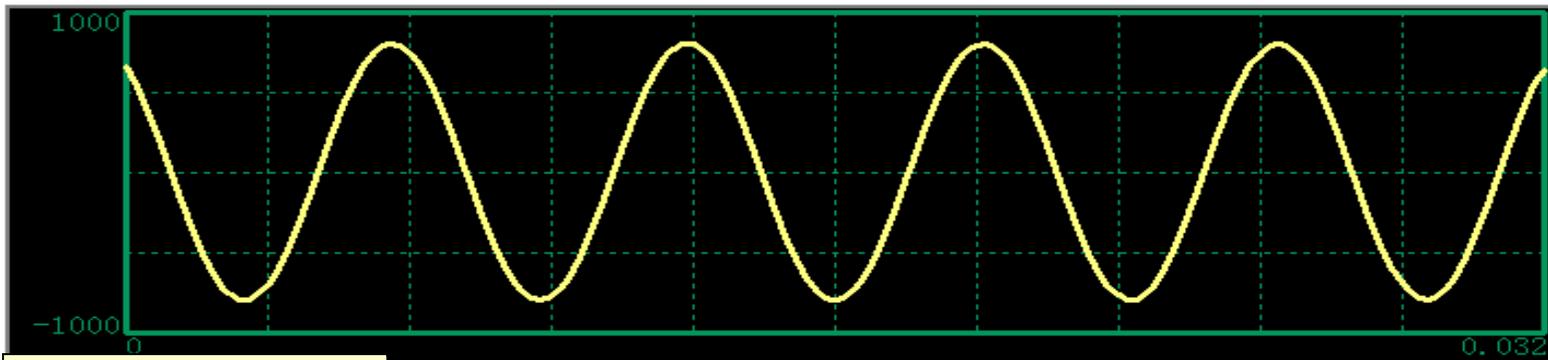




## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

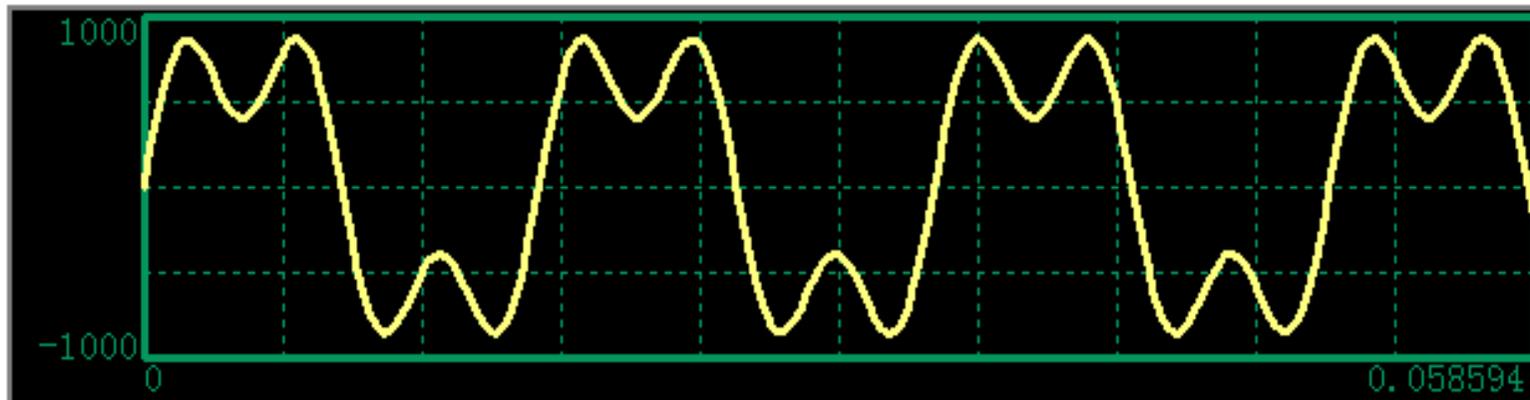
a) 周期信号：经过一定时间可以重复出现的信号

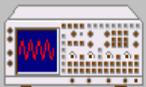
$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t + nT)$$



简单周期信号

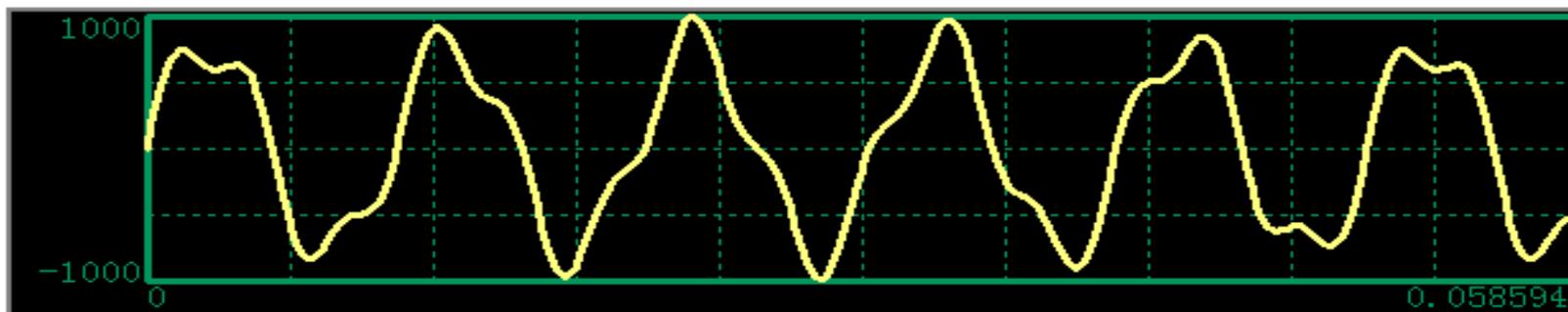
复杂周期信号



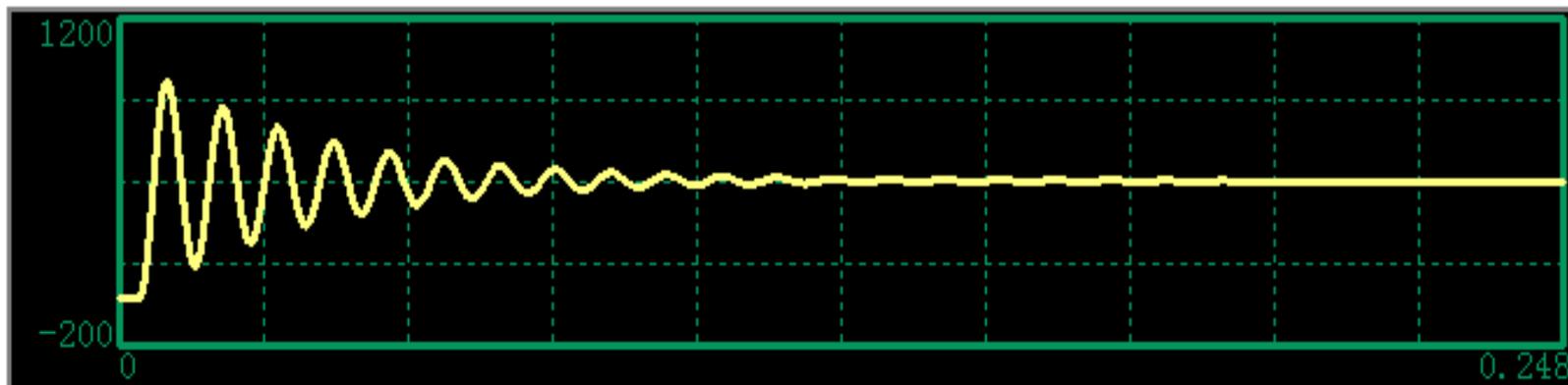


## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

b) 非周期信号：在不会重复出现的信号。

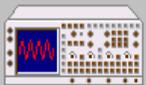


准周期信号:由多个周期信号合成, 但各信号频率不成公倍数。如:  $x(t) = \sin(t) + \sin(\sqrt{2}t)$



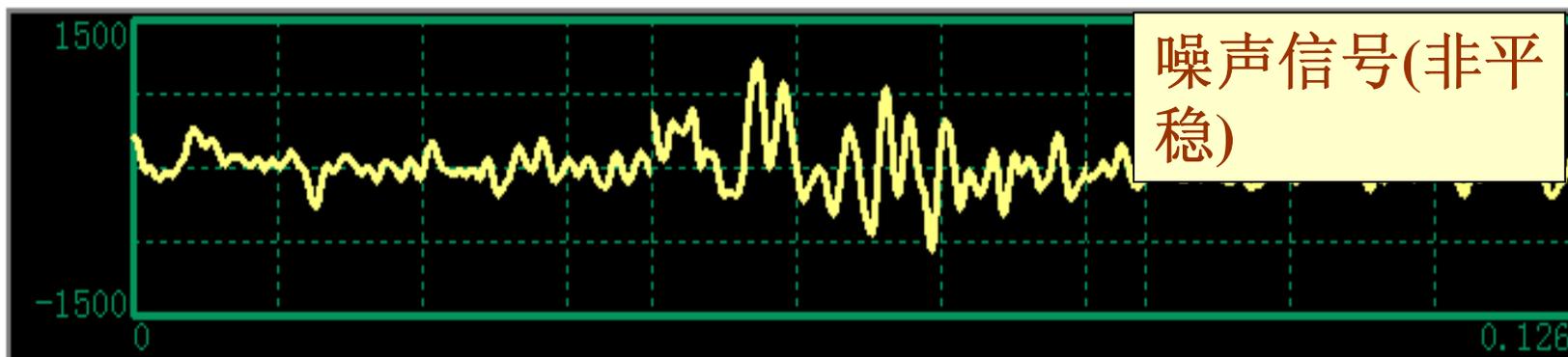
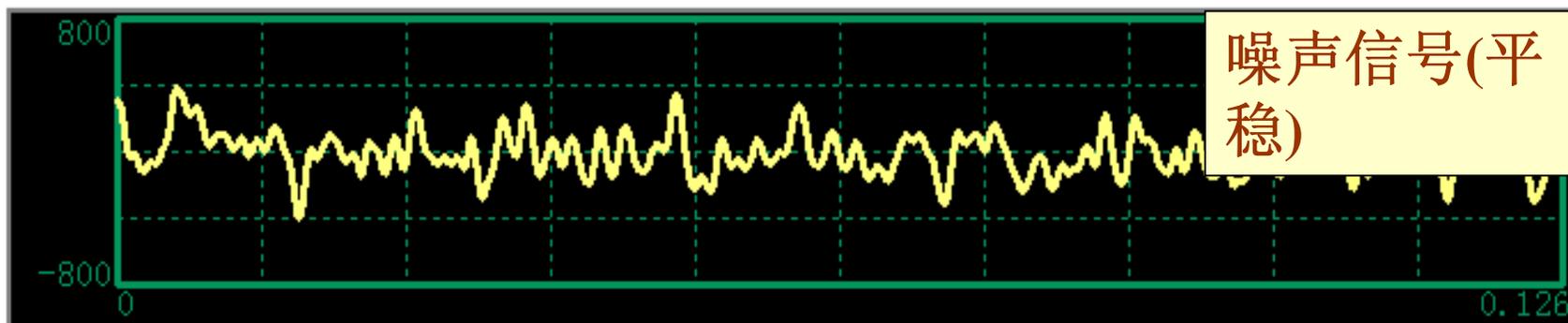
瞬态信号:持续时间有限的信号,

如  $x(t) = e^{-Bt} \cdot A \sin(2\pi f t)$

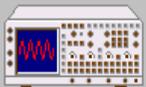


## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

c)非确定性信号：不能用数学式描述，其幅值、相位变化不可预知，所描述物理现象是一种随机过程。



统计特性变异



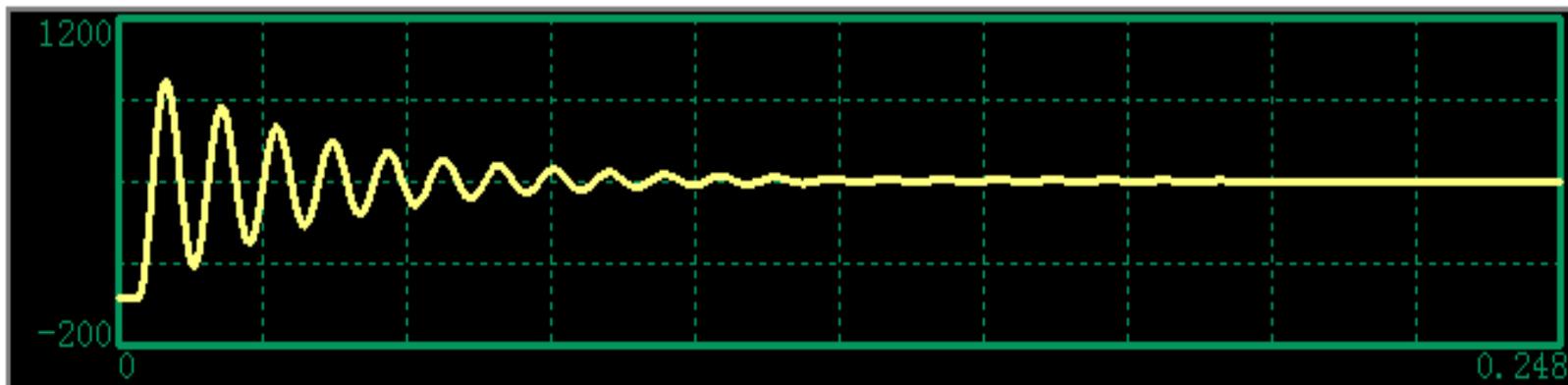
### 2.1.2 能量信号与功率信号

#### a) 能量信号

在所分析的区间  $(-\infty, \infty)$ ，能量为有限值的信号称为能量信号，满足条件：

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt < \infty$$

一般持续时间有限的瞬态信号是能量信号。



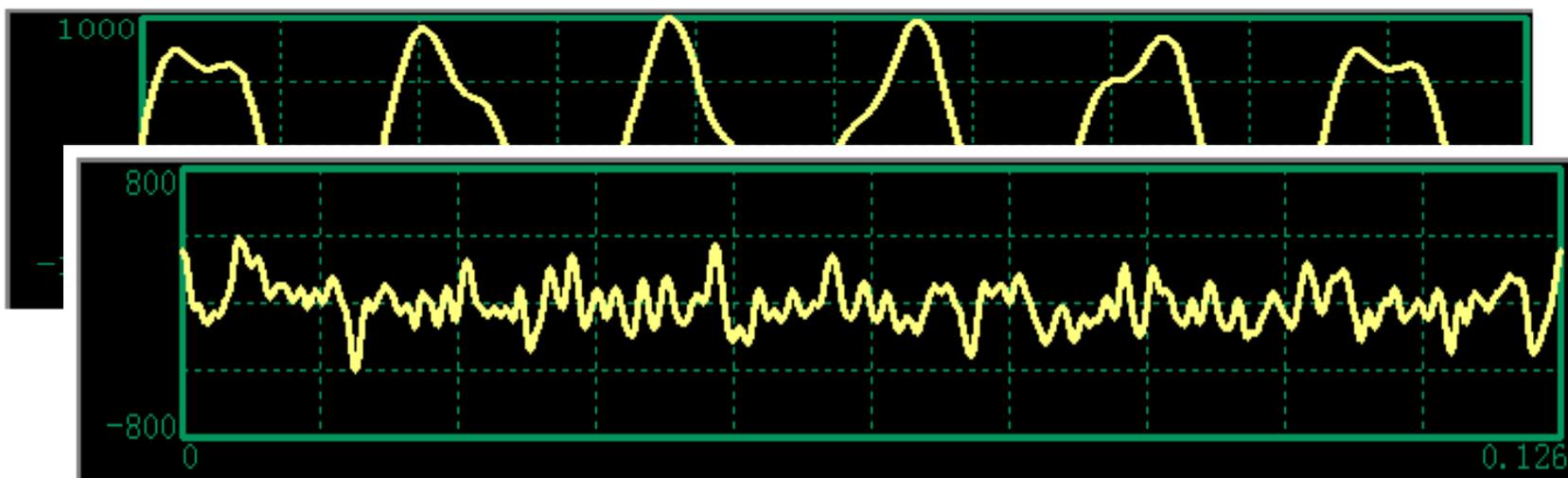


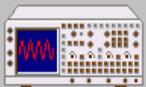
### b) 功率信号

在所分析的区间  $(-\infty, \infty)$ ，能量不是有限值。此时，研究信号的平均功率更为合适。

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

一般持续时间无限的信号都属于功率信号：

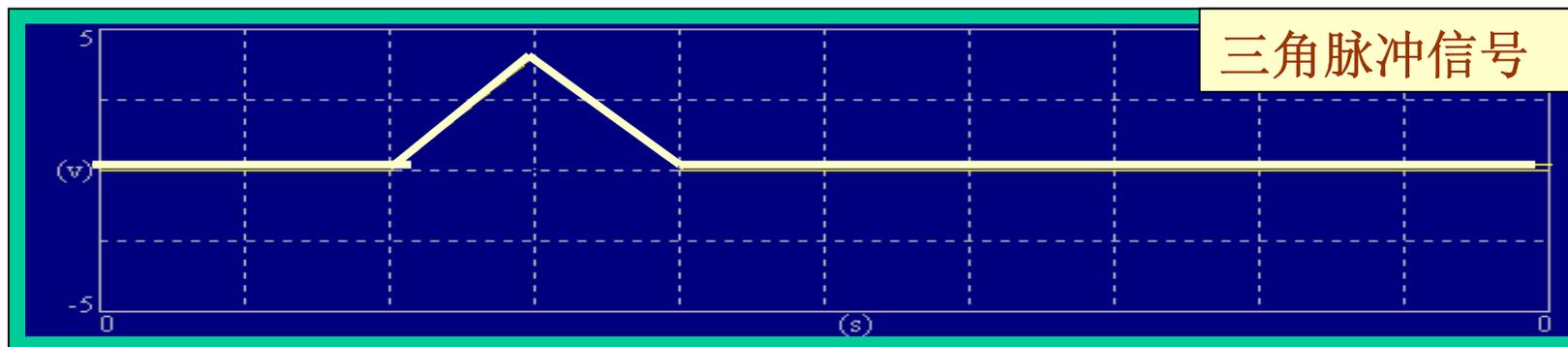




### 2.1.3 时限与频限信号

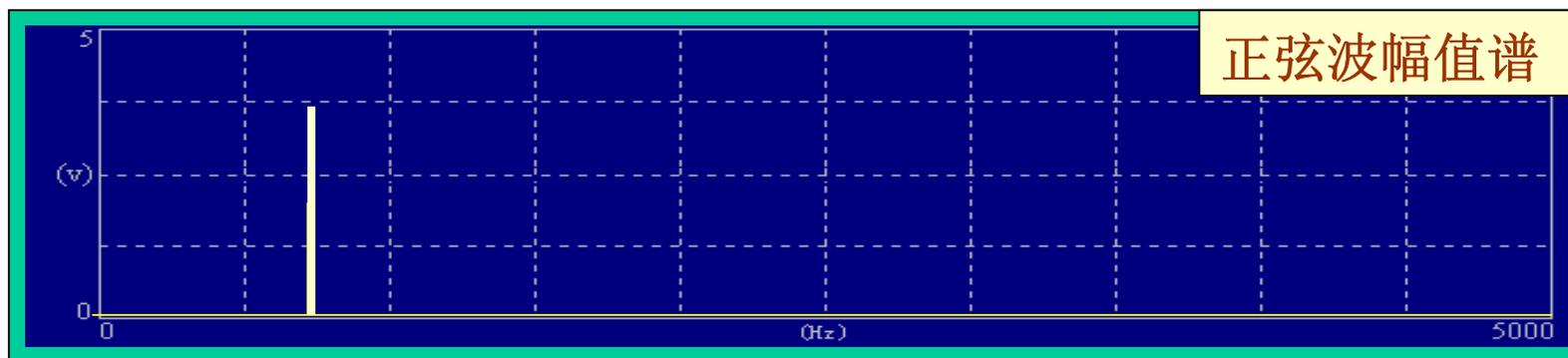
#### a) 时域有限信号

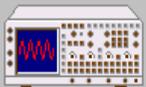
在时间段  $(t_1, t_2)$  内有定义，其外恒等于零。



#### b) 频域有限信号

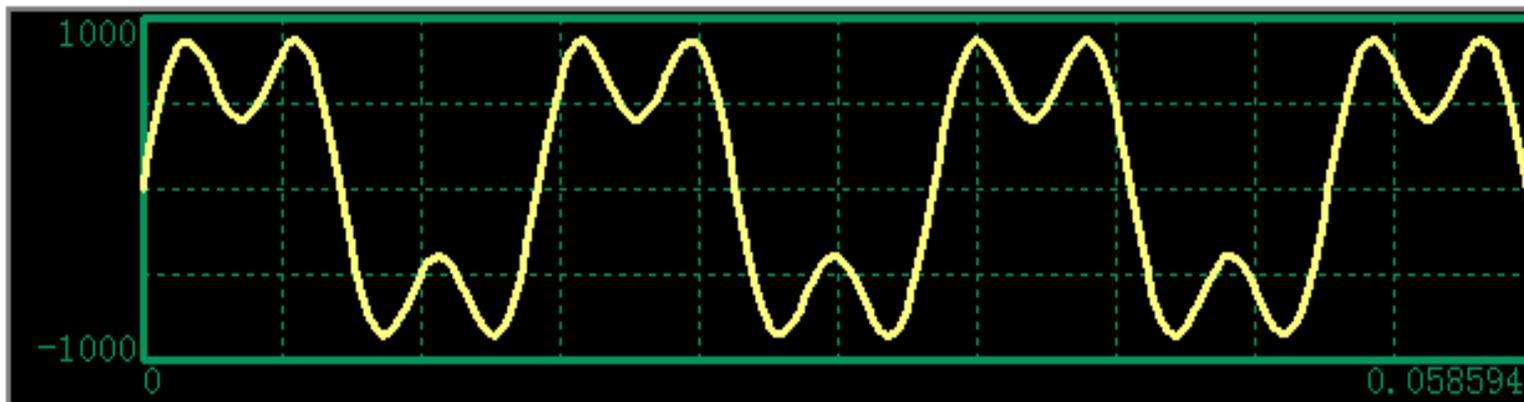
在频率区间  $(f_1, f_2)$  内有定义，其外恒等于零。



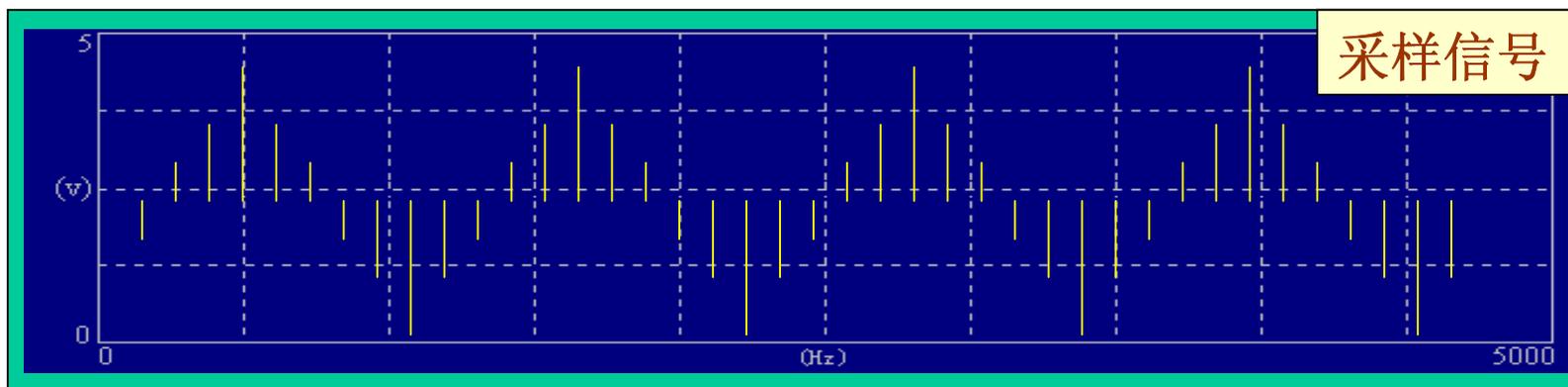


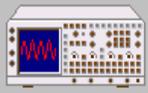
### 2.1.4 连续时间信号与离散时间信号

a) 连续时间信号:在所有时间点上都有定义



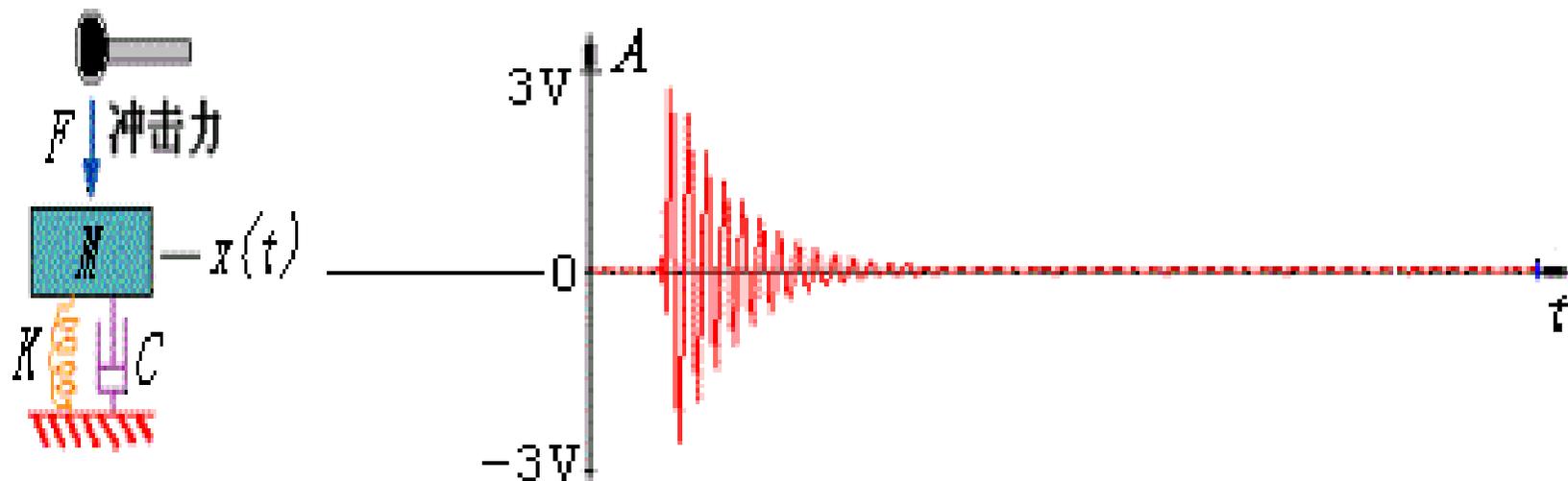
b) 离散时间信号:在若干时间点上都有定义

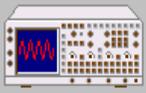




### 2.1.5 物理可实现信号与物理不可实现信号

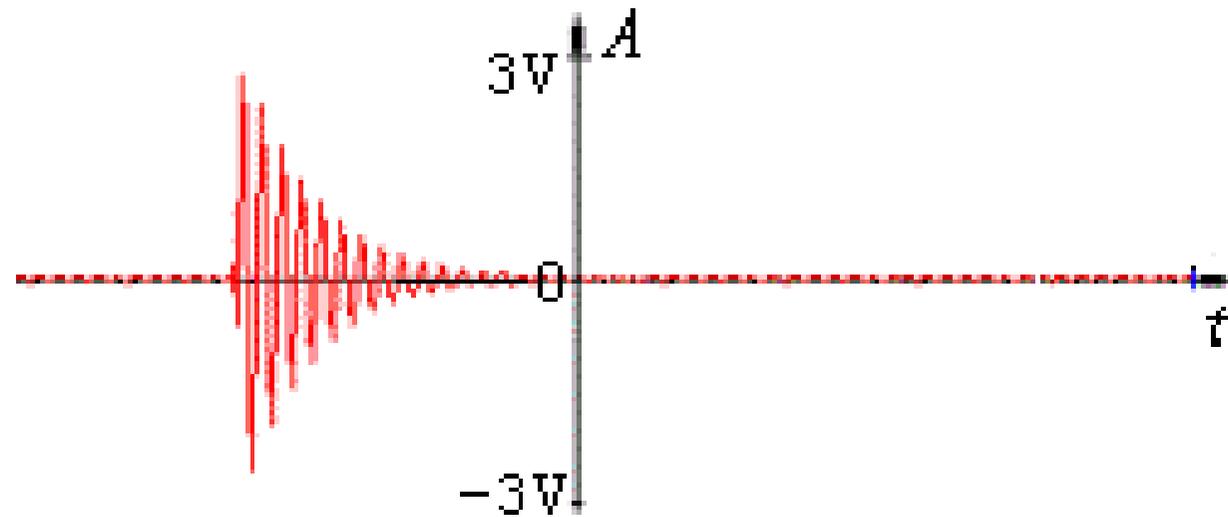
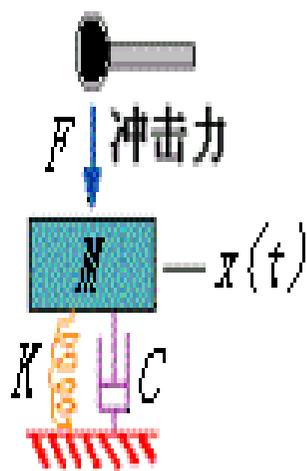
- a) 物理可实现信号：又称为单边信号，满足条件：  
 $t < 0$ 时， $x(t) = 0$ ，  
即在时刻小于零的一侧全为零。





## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

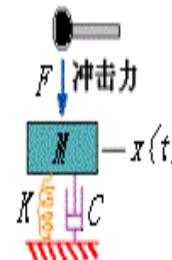
b) 物理不可实现信号：在事件发生前( $t < 0$ )就预制知信号。





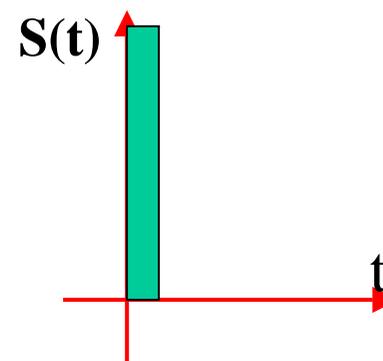
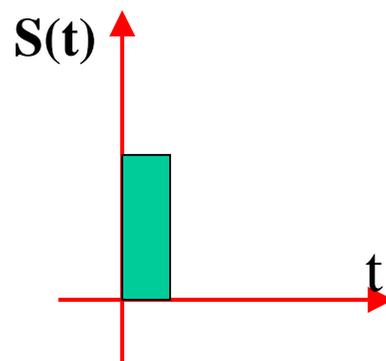
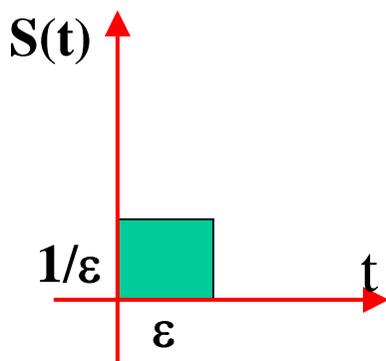
### 2.1.6 信号分析中常用的函数（确定性信号）

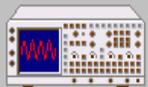
a)  $\delta$ 函数：是一个理想函数，是物理不可实现信号。



$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t = 0 \\ 0, & t \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_{\varepsilon}(t)$$





## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

特性： 1) 乘积特性（抽样）

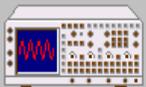
$$f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t), f(t)\delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$$

2) 积分特性（筛选）

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t) dt = f(0), \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t-t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

3) 卷积特性

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

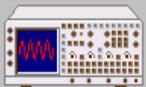


### 4) 拉氏变换

$$\Delta(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = 1$$

### 5) 傅氏变换

$$\Delta(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = 1$$

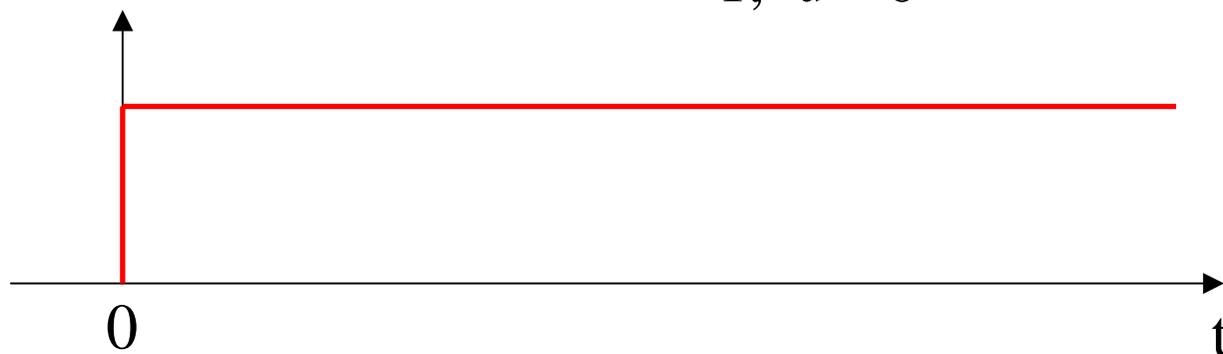


## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

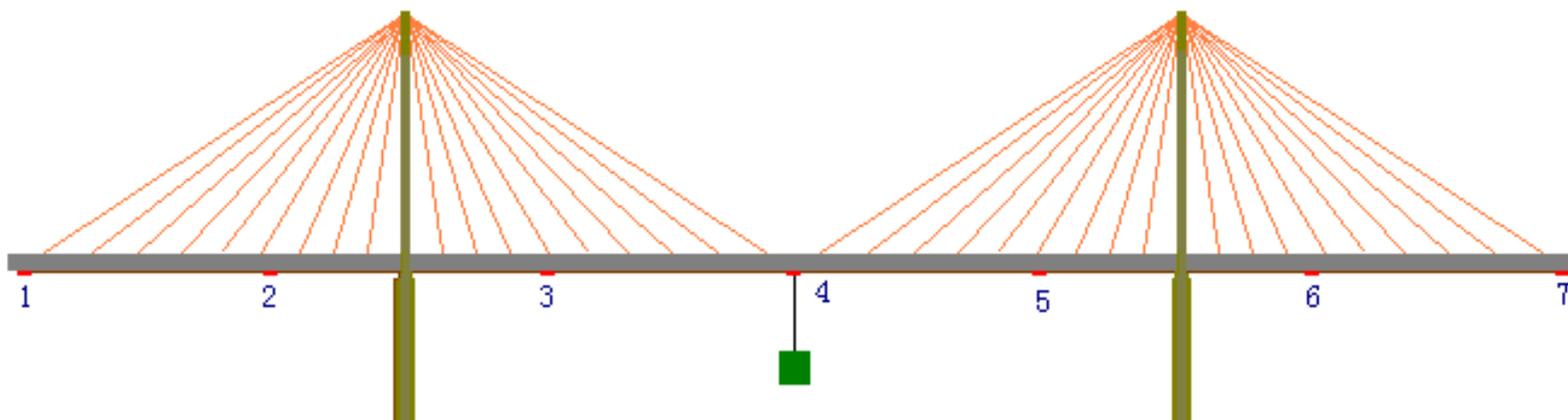
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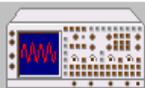
b) 阶跃信号

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



案例：桥梁固有频率测量



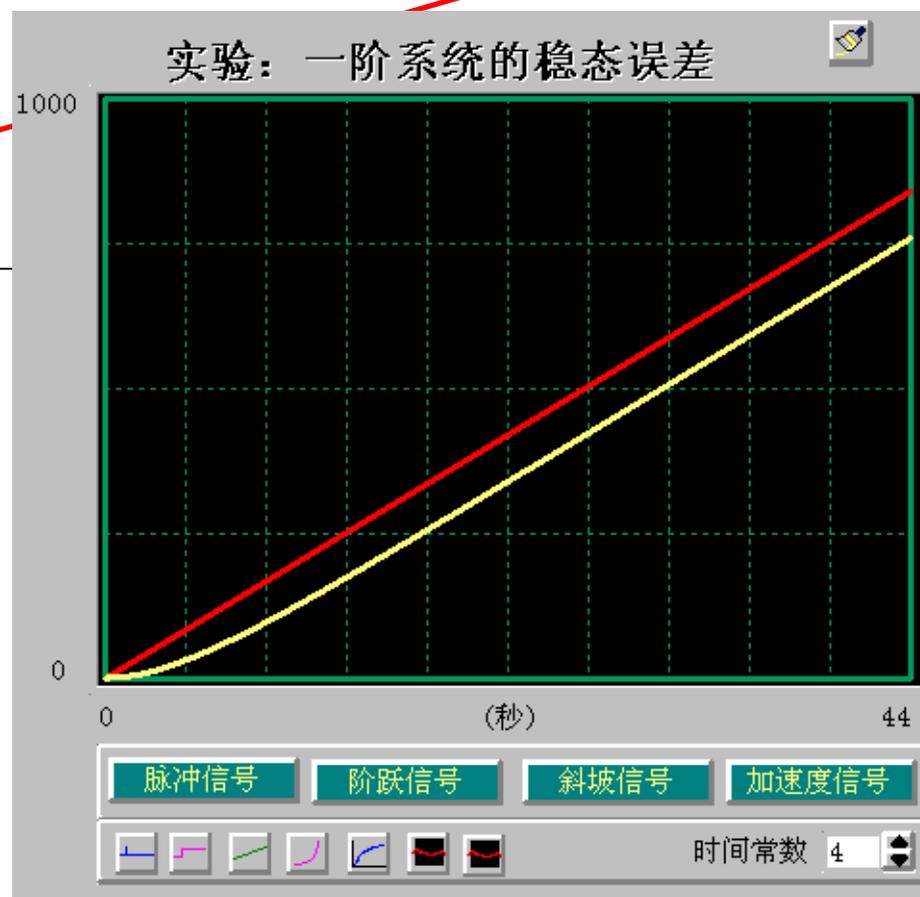
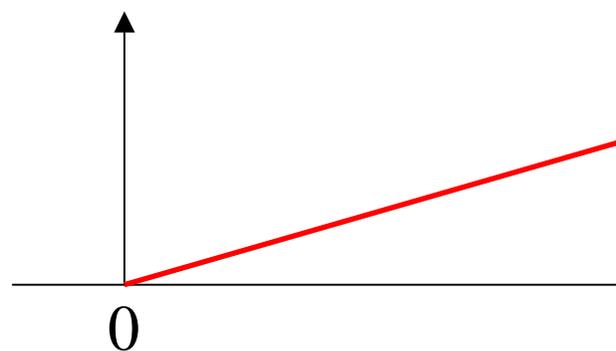


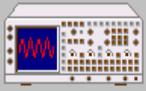
## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

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### c) 斜坡信号

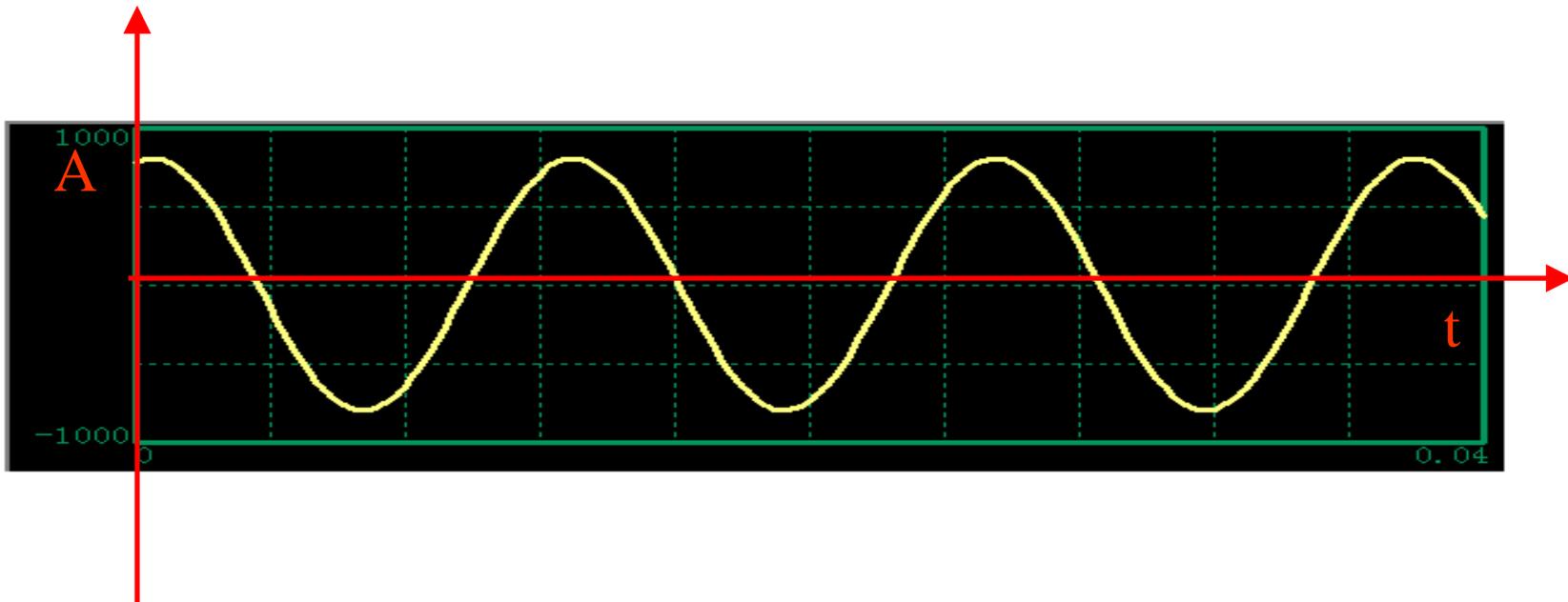
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

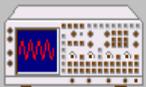




## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

d) 正弦信号  $f(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$





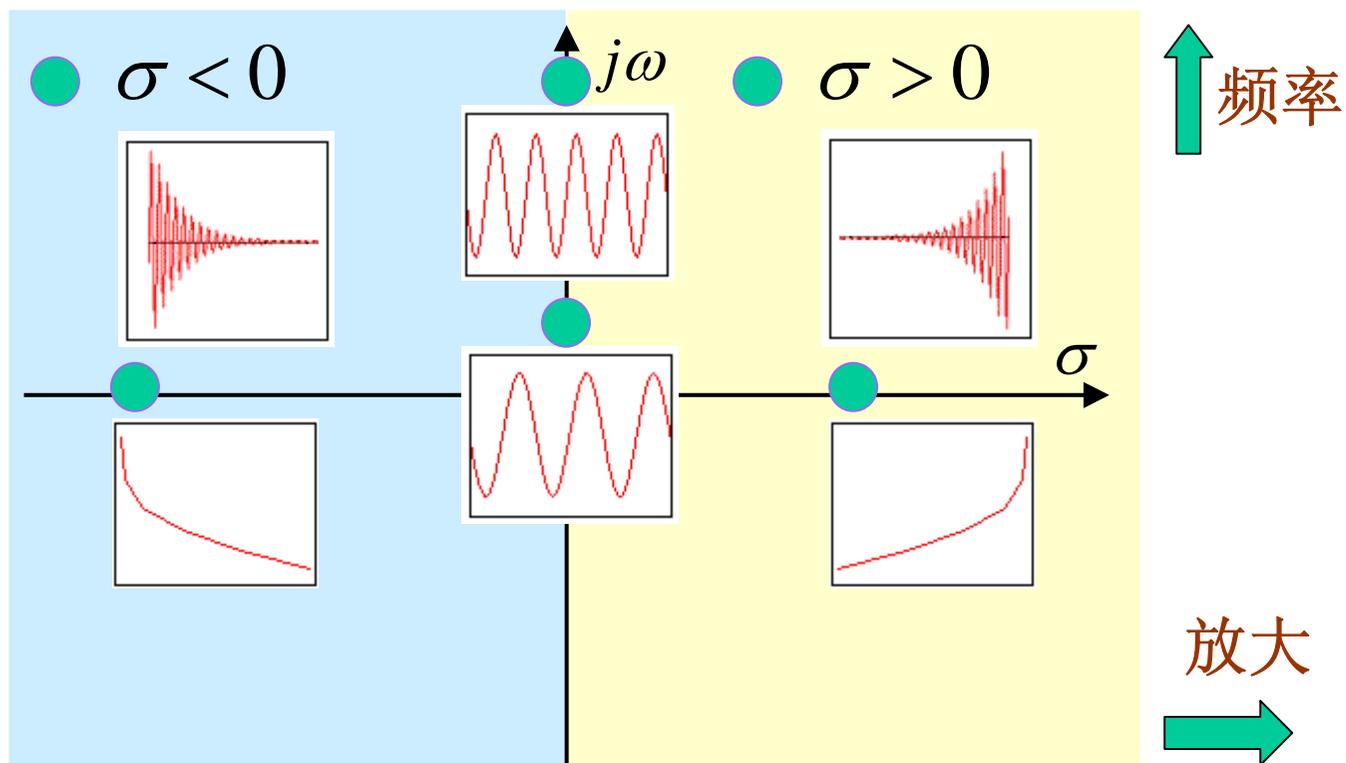
## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

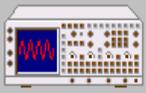
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### e) 复指数函数

$$e^{st} = e^{\sigma t} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$
$$= e^{\sigma t} \cos \omega t + e^{\sigma t} \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad s = \sigma + j\omega$$

图示:





## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

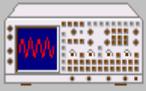
性质:

(1) 实际中遇到的任何时间函数总可以表示为复指数函数的离散和与连续和。

$$x(t) = \sum_r c_r e^{s_r t} = \int_{s_A}^{s_B} c_s e^{st} ds$$

(2) 复指数函数 $e^{st}$ 的微分、积分和通过线性系统时总会存在于所分析的函数中。

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{st} = s e^{st}, \int e^{st} dt = e^{st} / s, e^{st} \xrightarrow{H} H(s) e^{st}$$

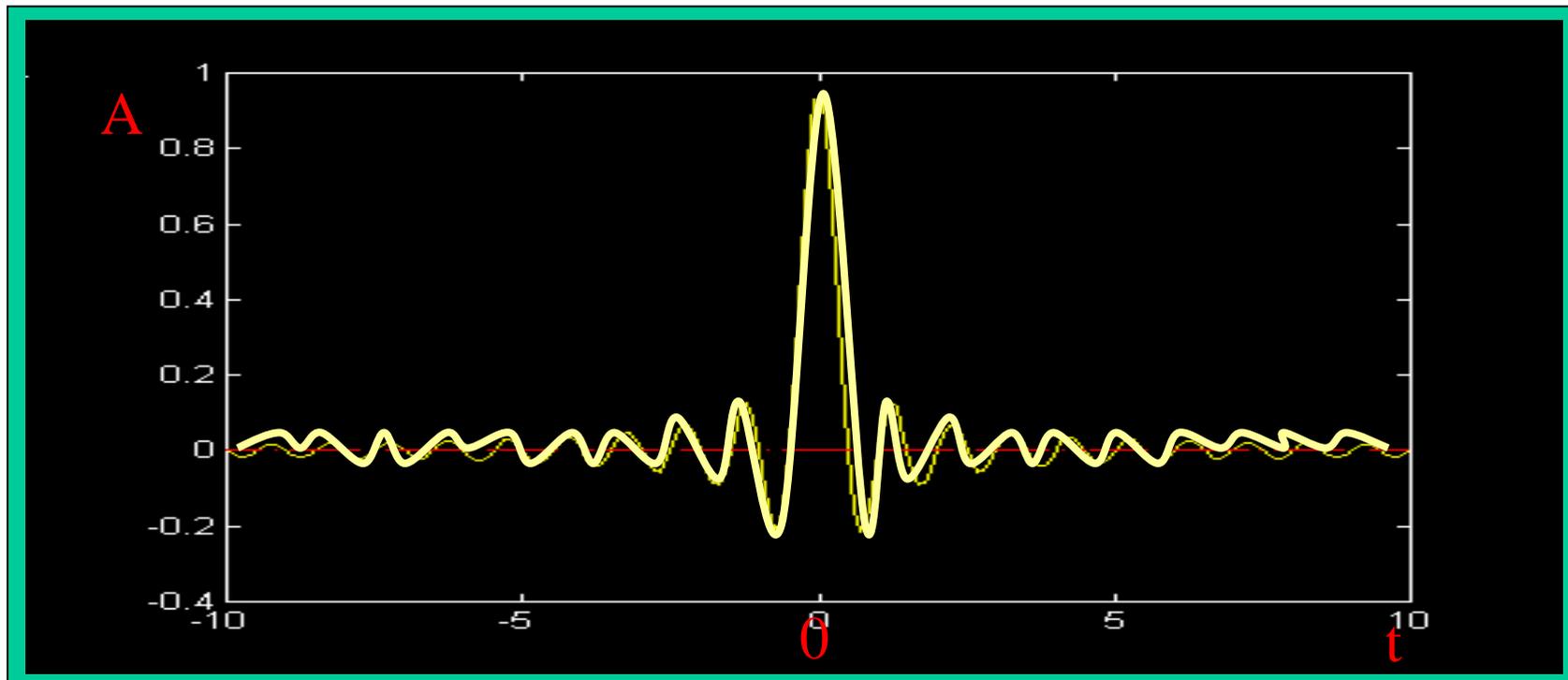


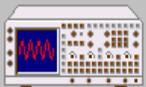
## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

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### e) sinc 信号

$$\text{sinc}(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}, \text{ or, } \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}, (-\infty < t < \infty)$$



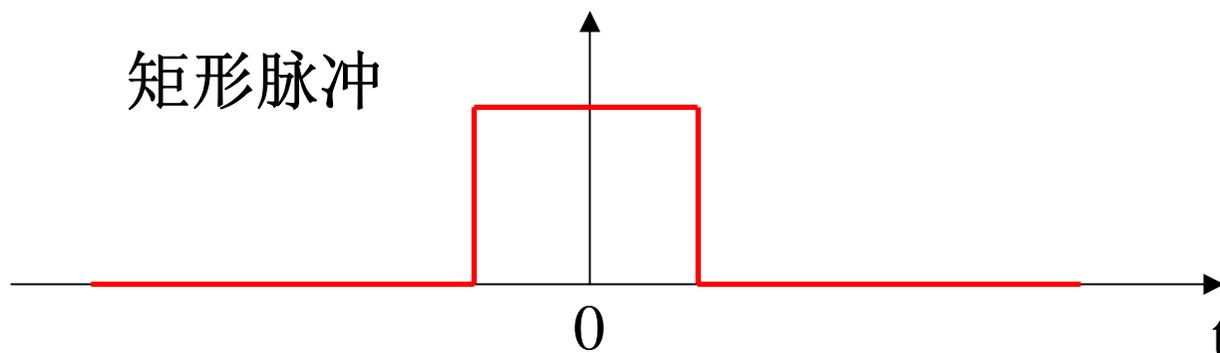


## 2.1 信号的分类与描述

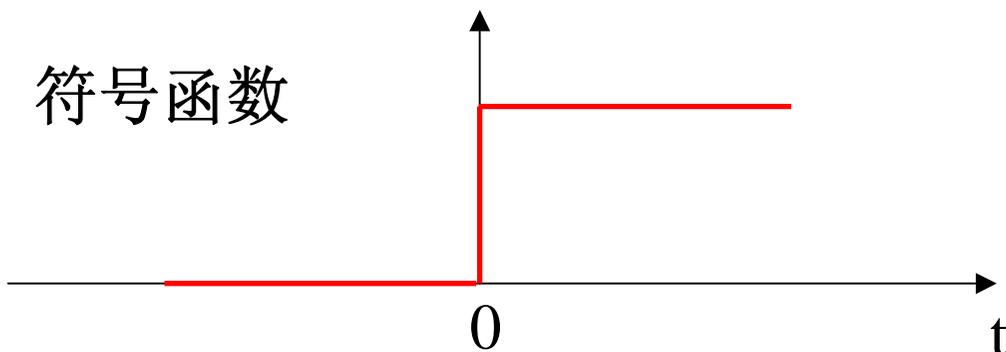
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### f) 其它信号

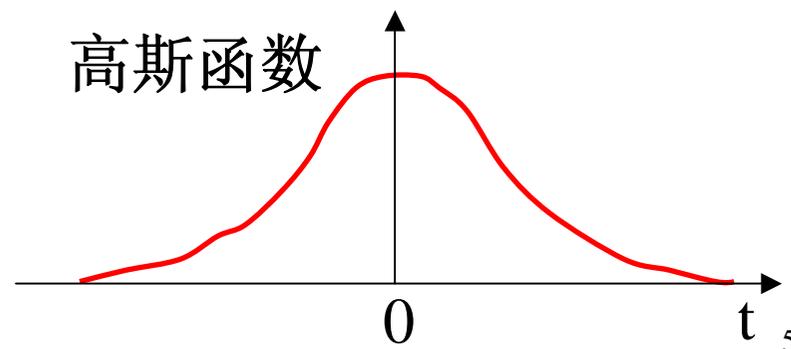
矩形脉冲

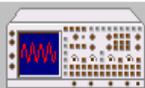


符号函数



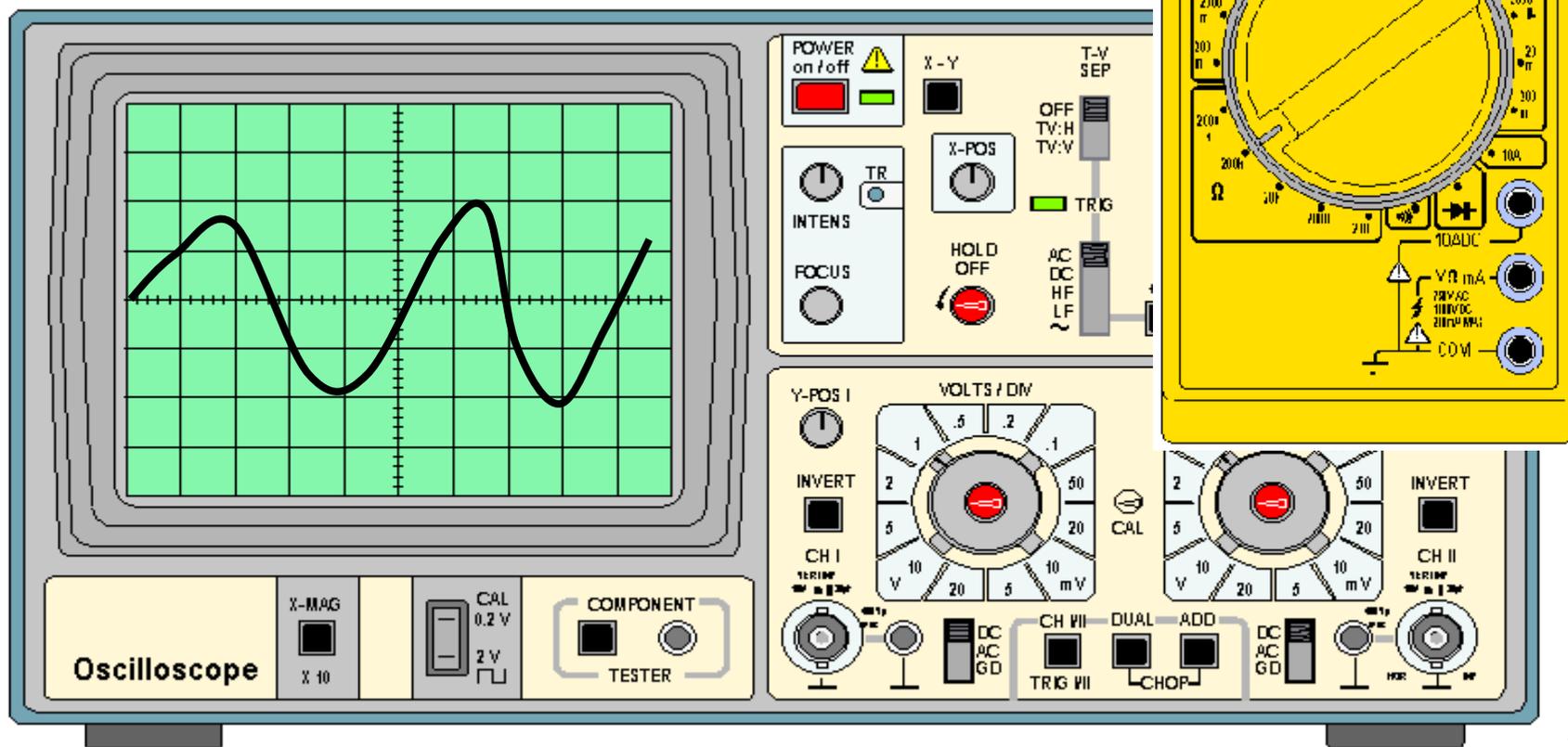
高斯函数

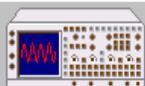




## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

信号的时域波形分析是最常用的信号分析手段，用示波器、万用表等普通仪器直接显示信号波形，读取特征参数。





## 第2章 信号分析基础

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44100Hz

0.10 -1 1  
幅值 CH1 位置

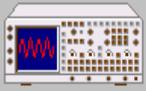
0.10 -1 1  
幅值 CH2 位置

单通道  
双通道

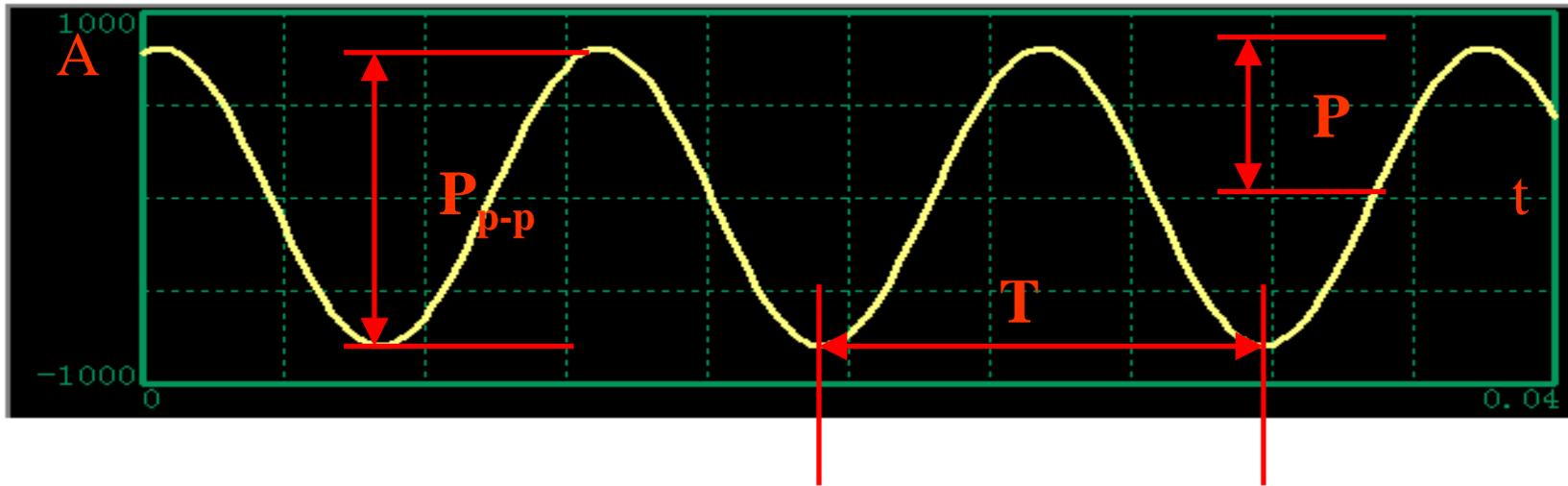
电源

DRVI示波器

蓝津信息-[www.landims.com](http://www.landims.com)



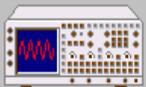
### 2.2.1 信号波形图



周期 $T$ ，频率 $f=1/T$

峰值 $P$

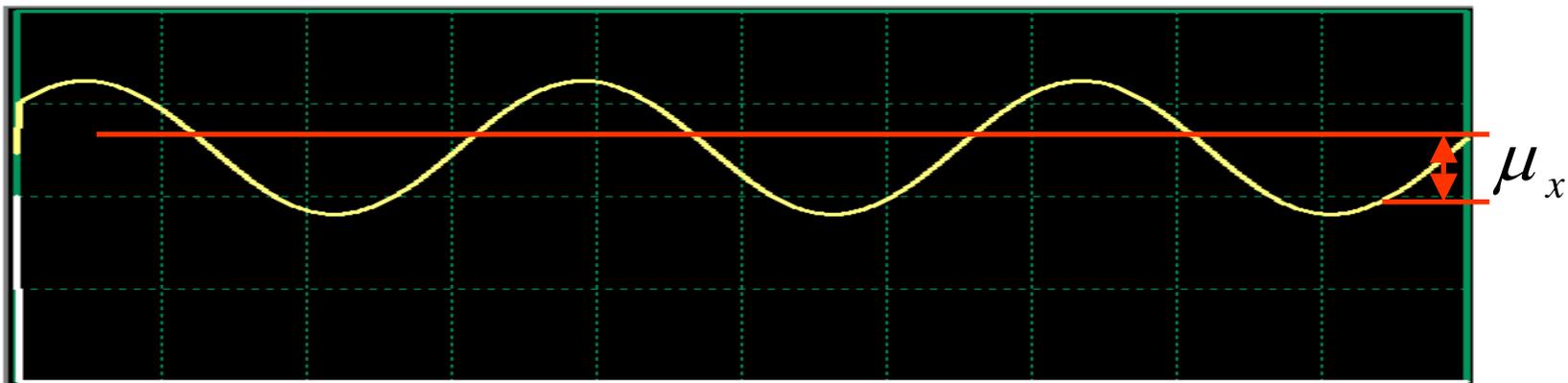
双峰值 $P_{p-p}$



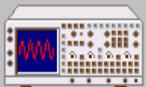
### 2.2.2 均值

均值 $E[x(t)]$ 表示集合平均值或数学期望值。

$$\mu_x = E[x(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$



均值：反映了信号变化的中心趋势，也称之为直流分量。

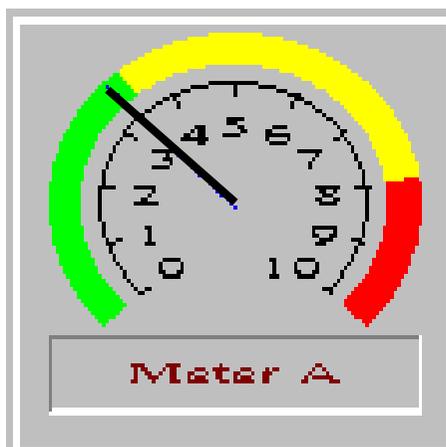
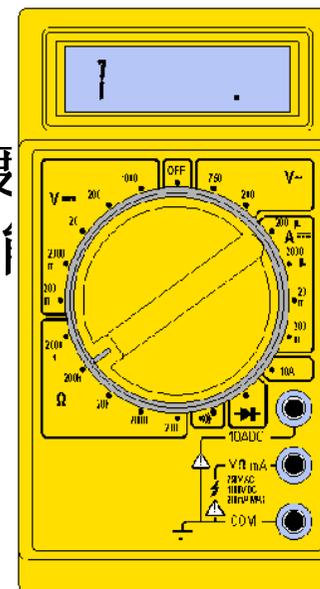


## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

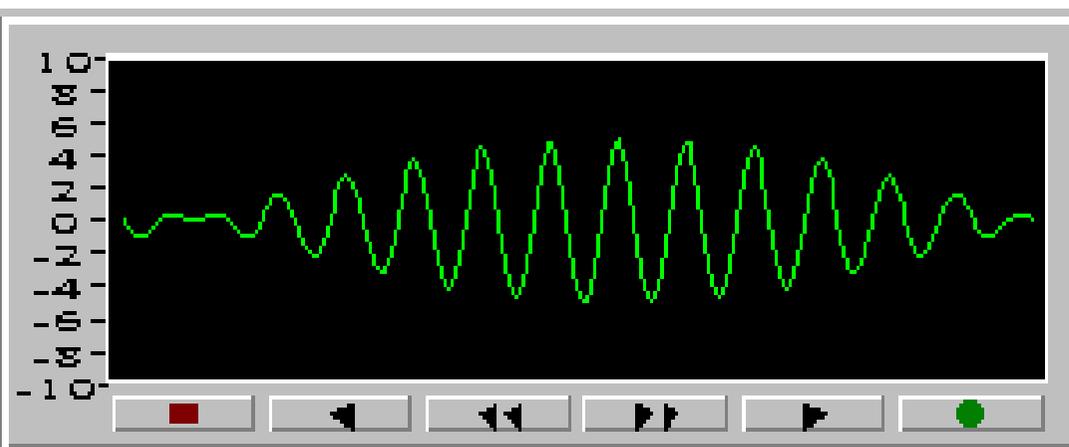
### 2.2.3 均方值

信号的均方值 $E[x^2(t)]$ ，表达了信号的强度方根值，又称为有效值(RMS)，也是信号平均值的表达。

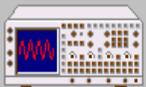
$$\psi^2_x = E[x^2(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$$



信号有效值



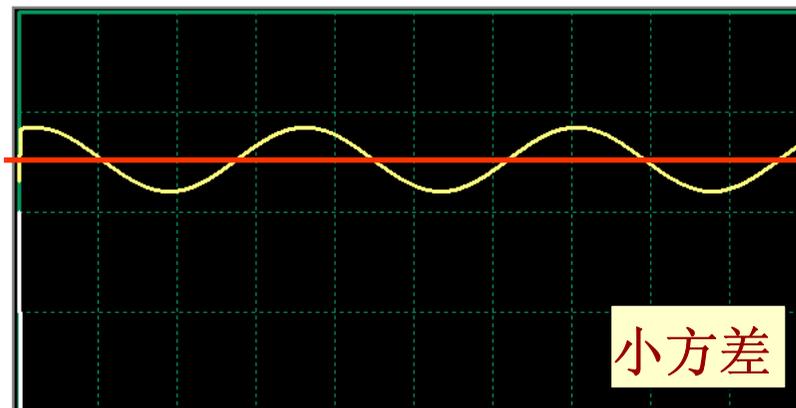
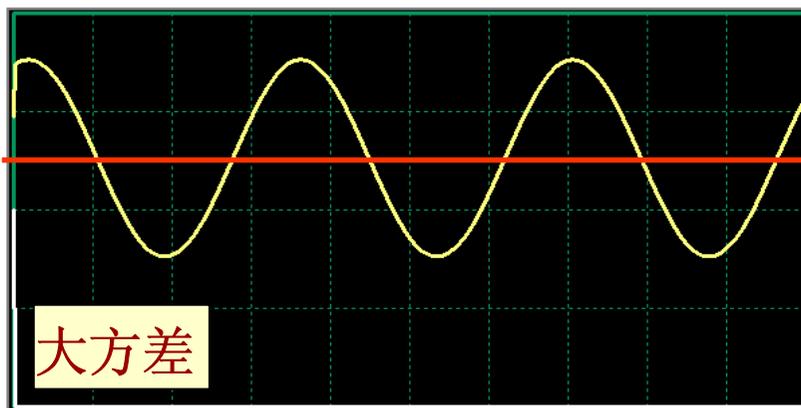
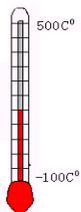
信号波形



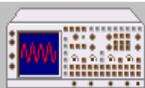
### 2.2.4 方差

信号 $x(t)$ 的方差定义为:

$$\sigma_x^2 = E[(x(t) - E[x(t)])^2] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (x(t) - \mu_x)^2 dt$$



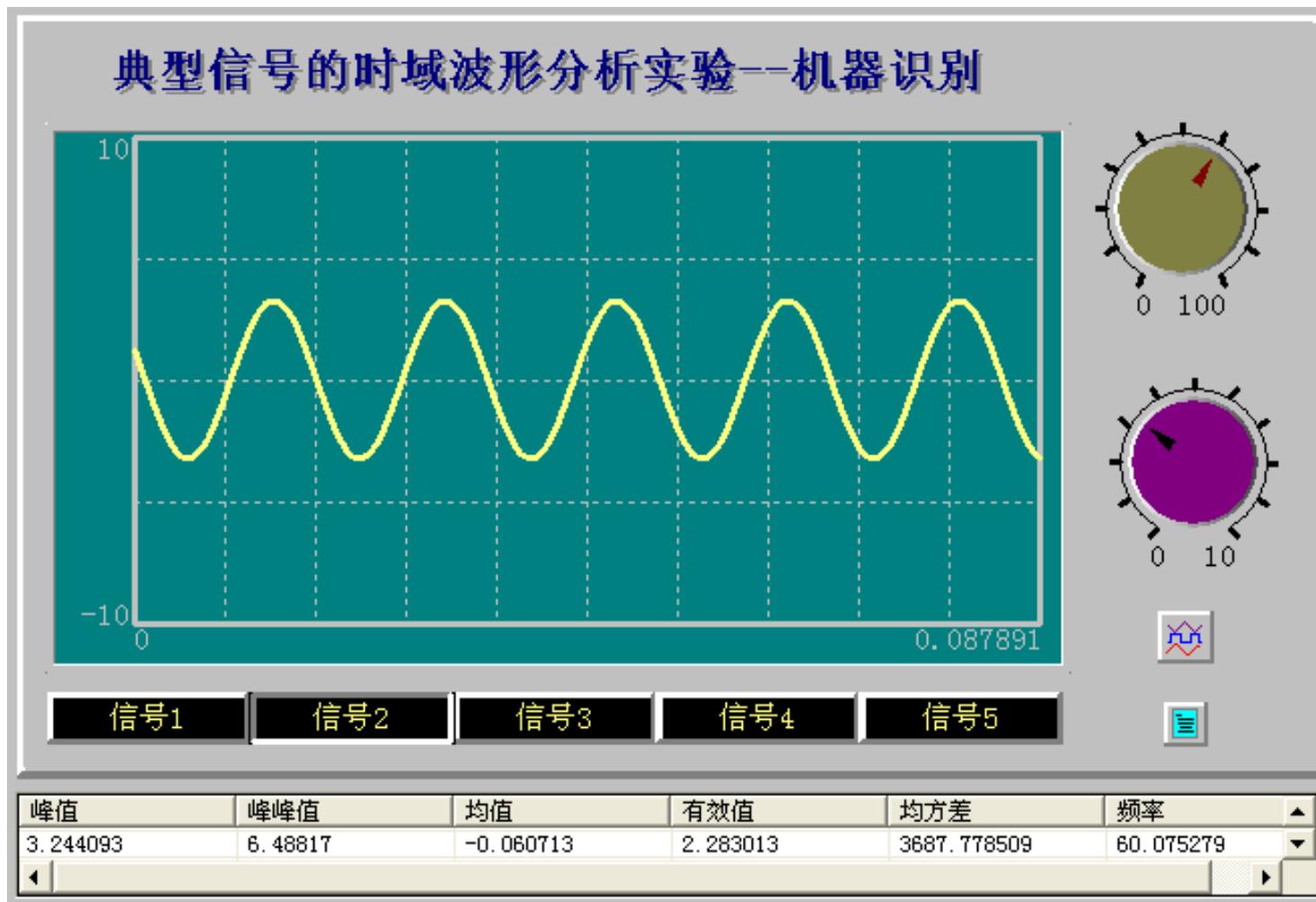
方差：反映了信号绕均值的波动程度。

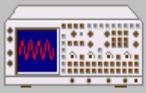


## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

华中科技大学机械学院

实验:



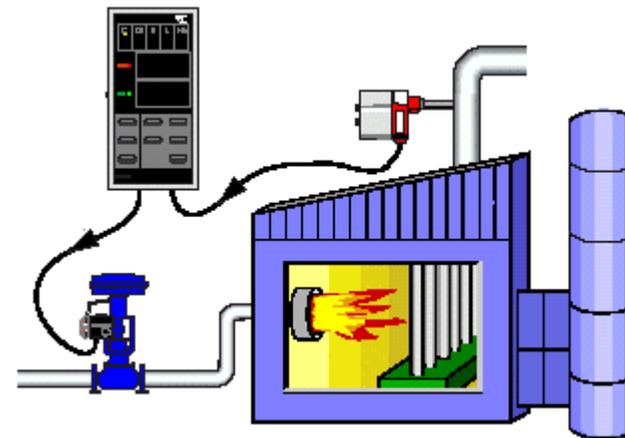
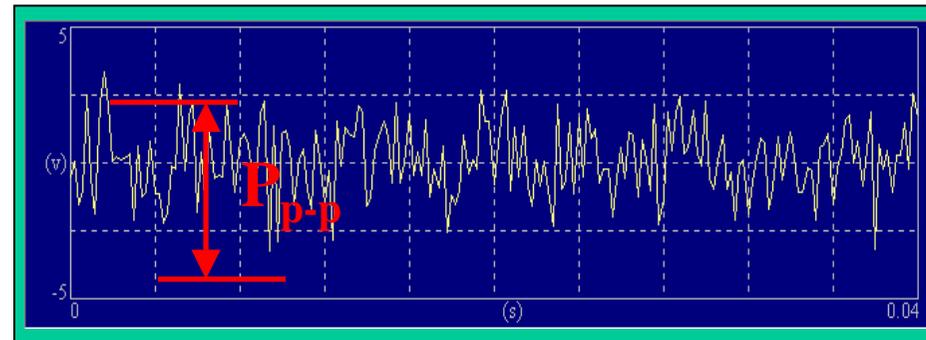


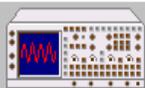
### 2.2.5 波形分析的应用

信号类型识别

基本参数识别

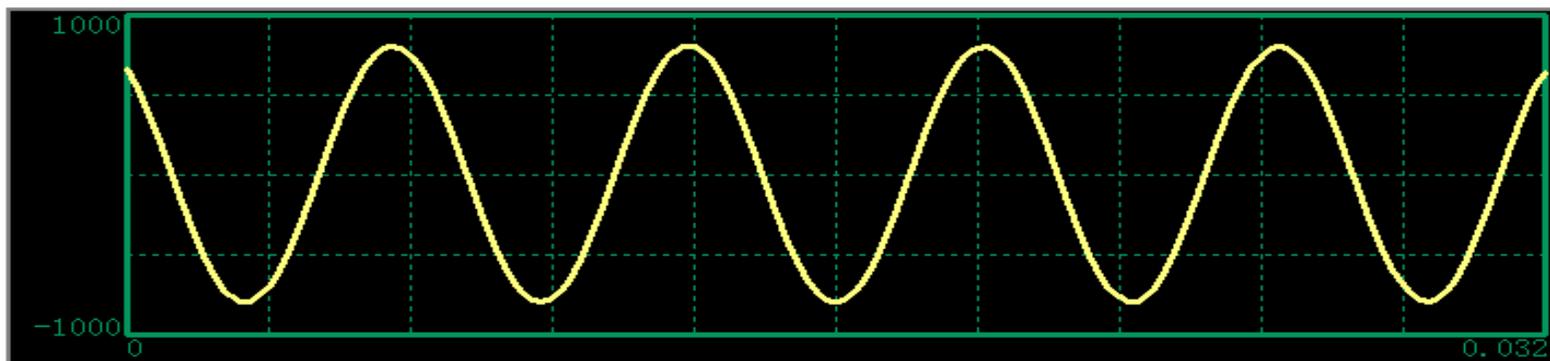
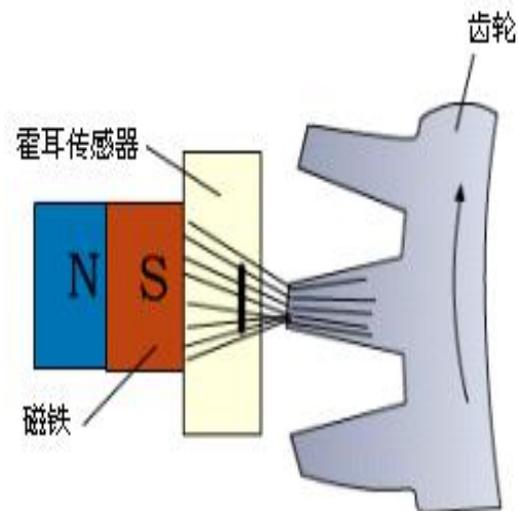
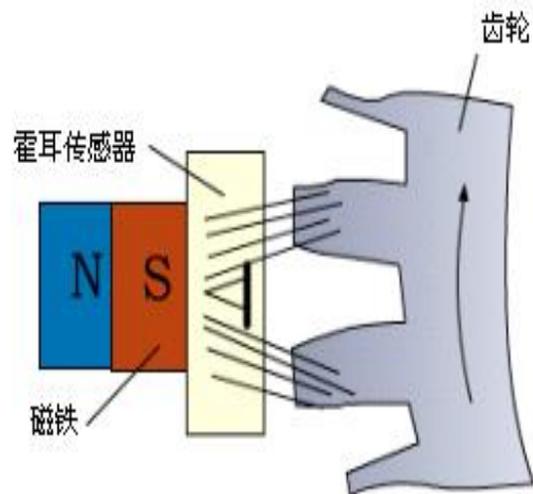
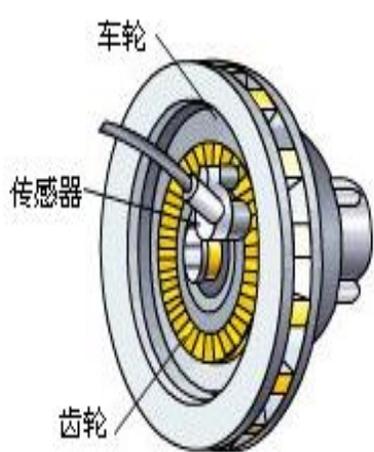
超门限报警

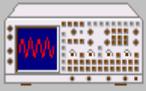




## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

案例：汽车速度测量：



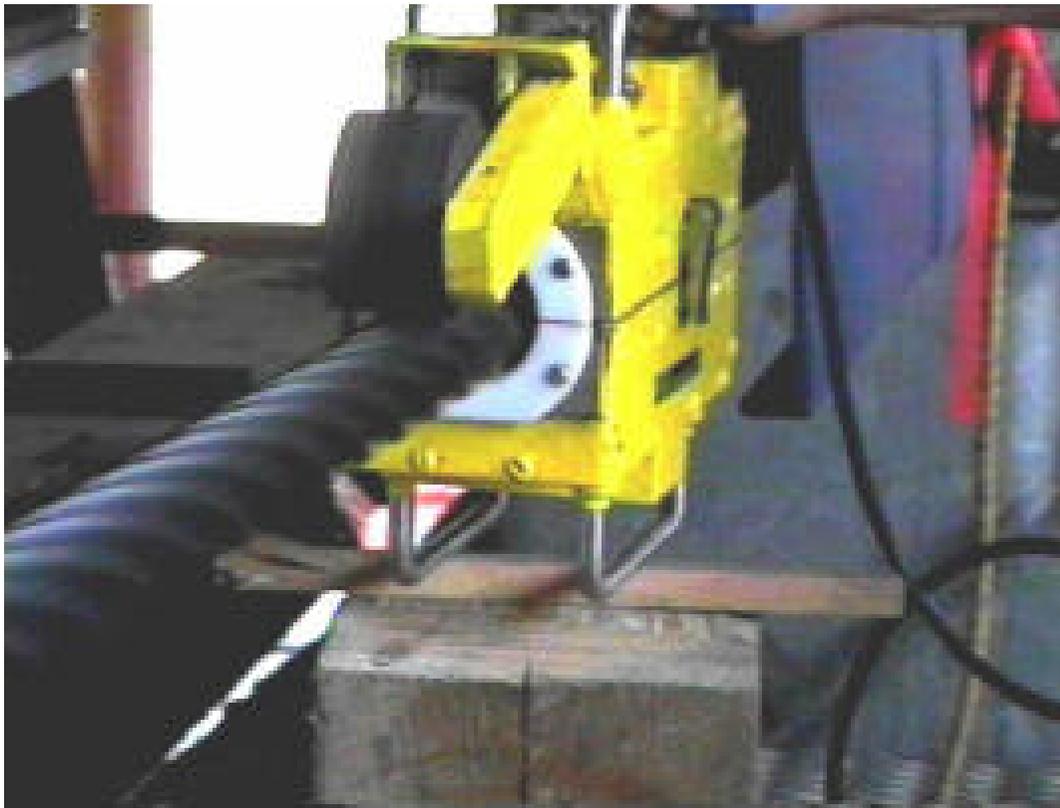
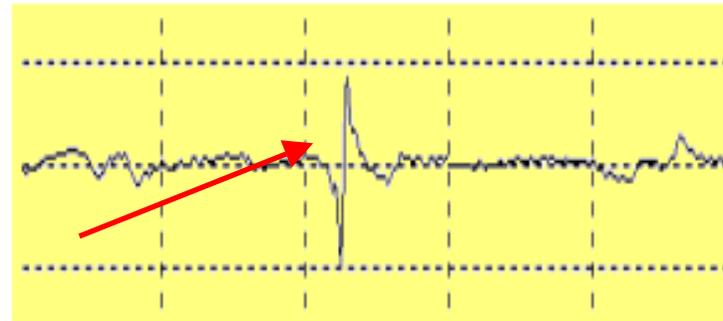


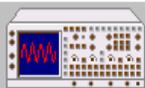
## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

华中科技大学机械学院

案例：旅游索道钢缆检测

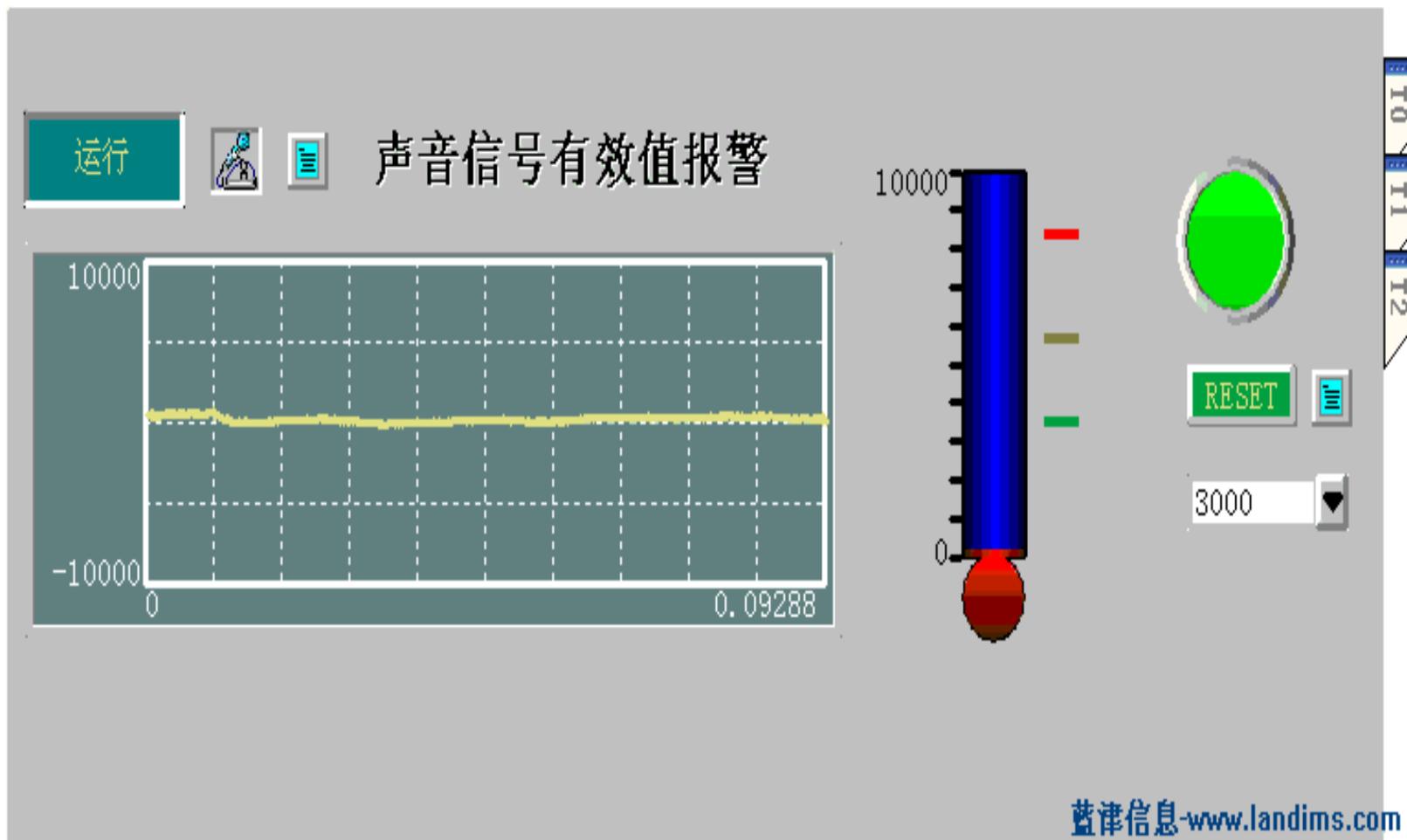
超门限报警

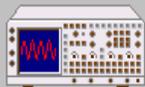




## 2.2 信号的时域波形分析

声音信号有效值报警：



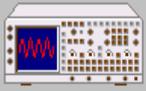


### 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

#### 2.3.1 概率密度函数

以幅值大小为横坐标，以每个幅值间隔内出现的概率为纵坐标进行统计分析的方法。它反映了信号落在不同幅值强度区域内的概率情况。

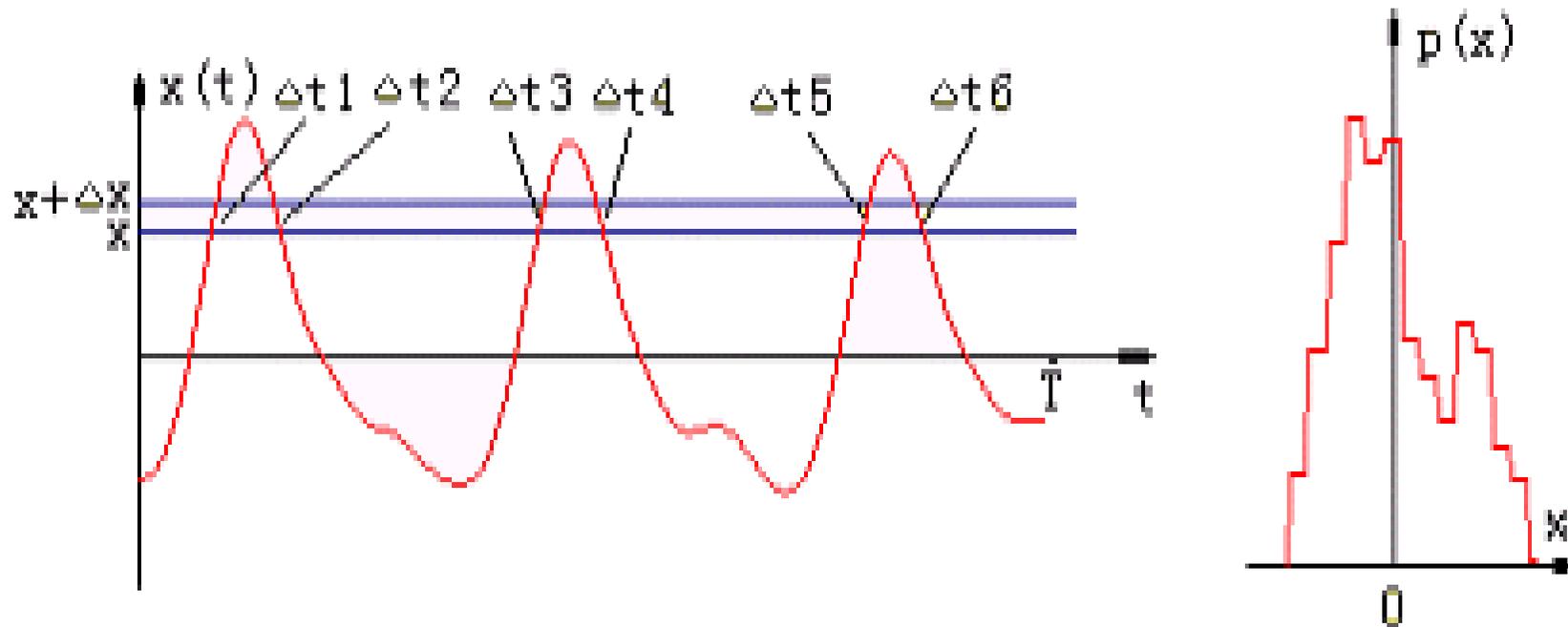
$$p(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \longrightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x < x(t) \leq x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

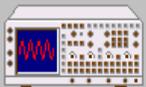


## 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

$p(x)$ 的计算方法:

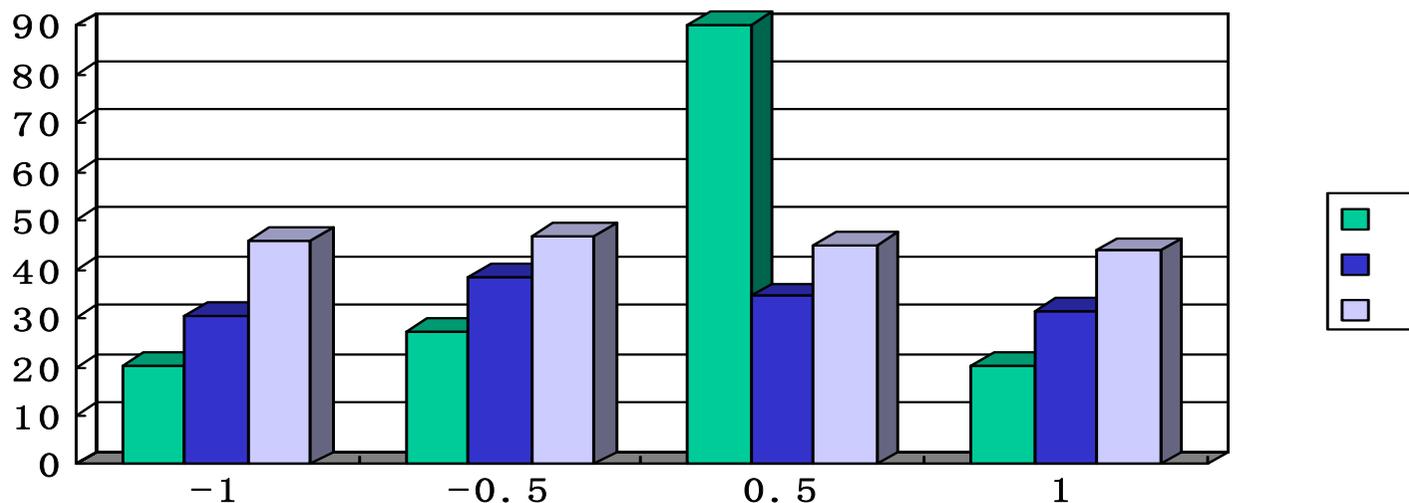
$$p(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_x}{T} \right]$$





### 2.3.2 直方图

以幅值大小为横坐标，以每个幅值间隔内出现的频次为纵坐标进行统计分析的一种方法。



直方图

归一化



概率密度函数

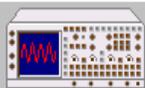


### 2.3.3 概率分布函数

概率分布函数是信号幅值小于或等于某值 $R$ 的概率，其定义为：

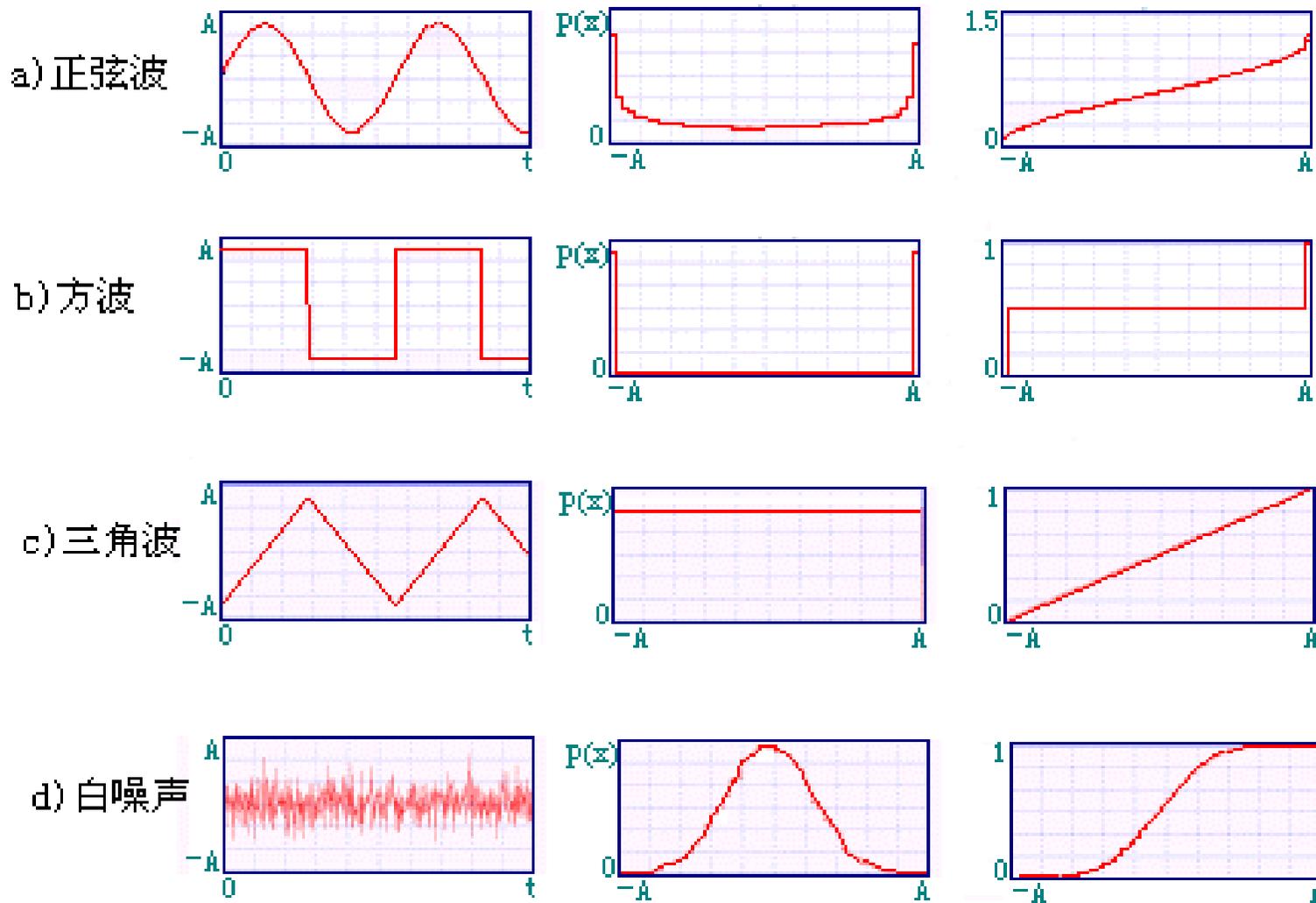
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^R p(x) dx$$

概率分布函数又称之为累积概率，表示了落在某一区间的概率。

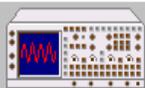


## 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

### 实验图谱



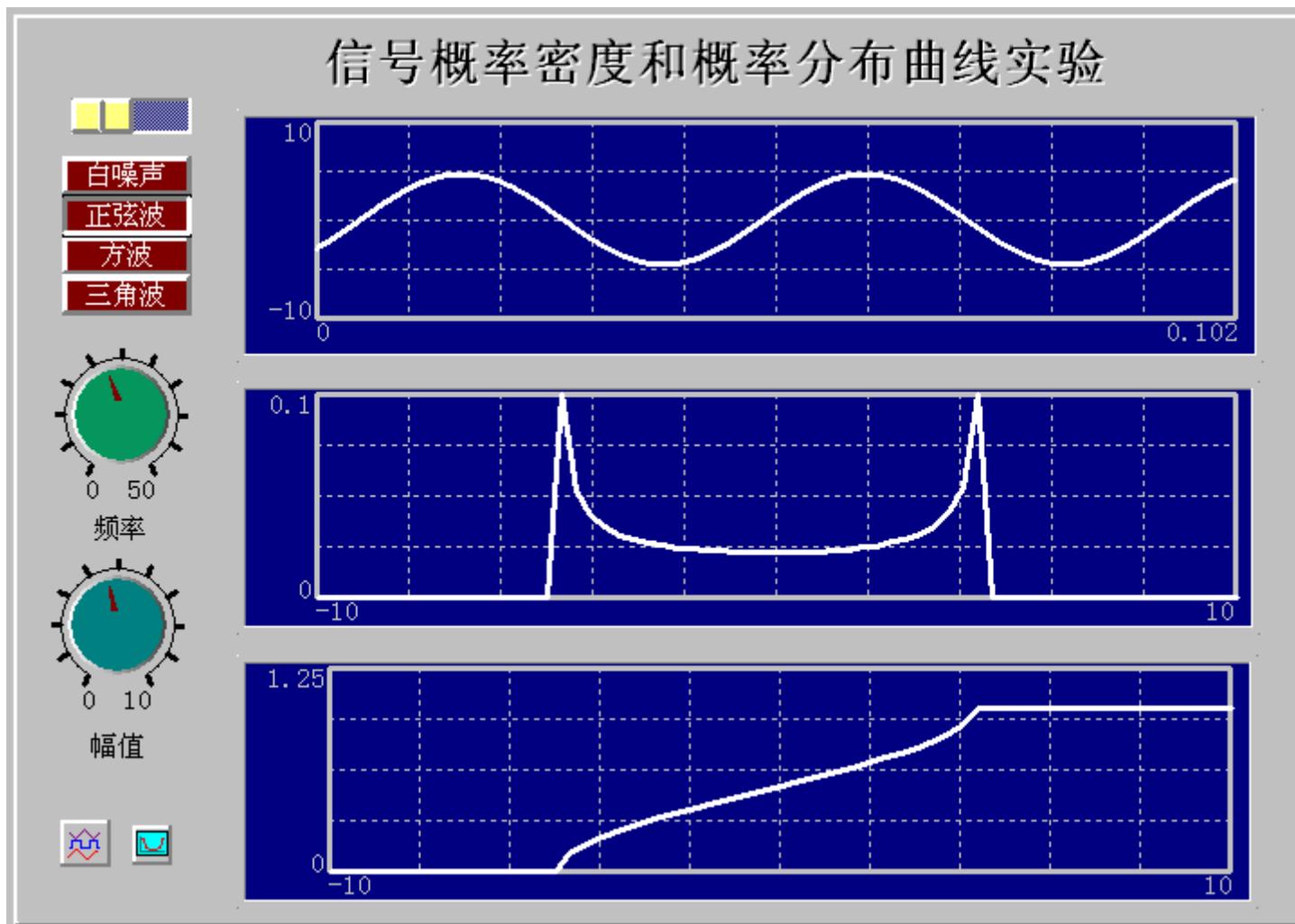
典型信号的概率密度函数和概率分布函数

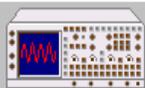


## 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

演示实验:

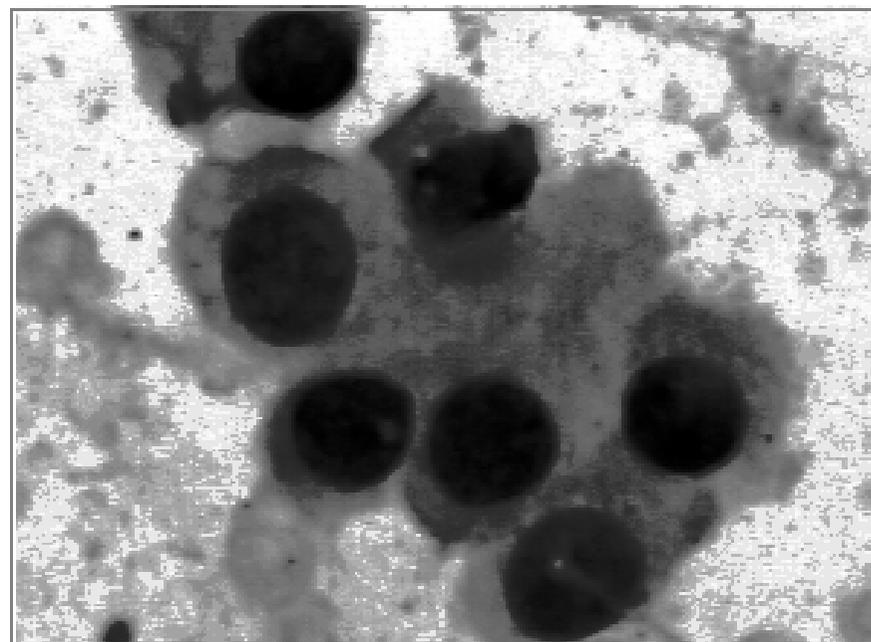
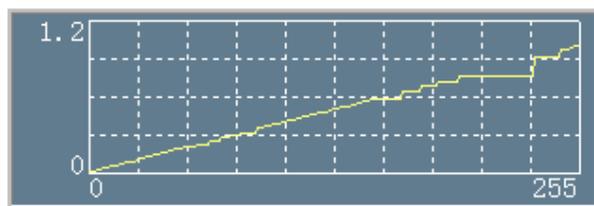
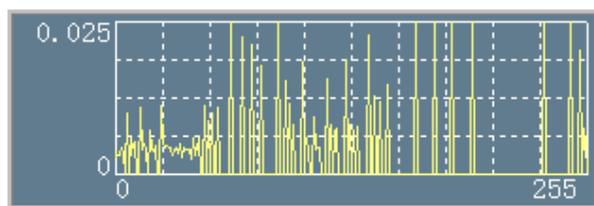
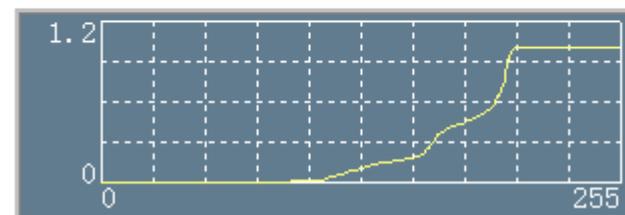
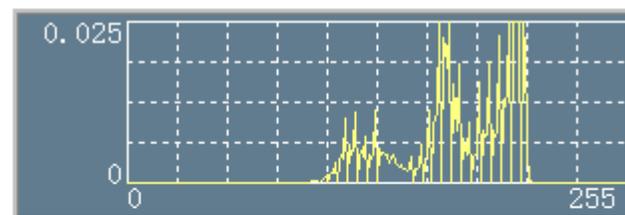
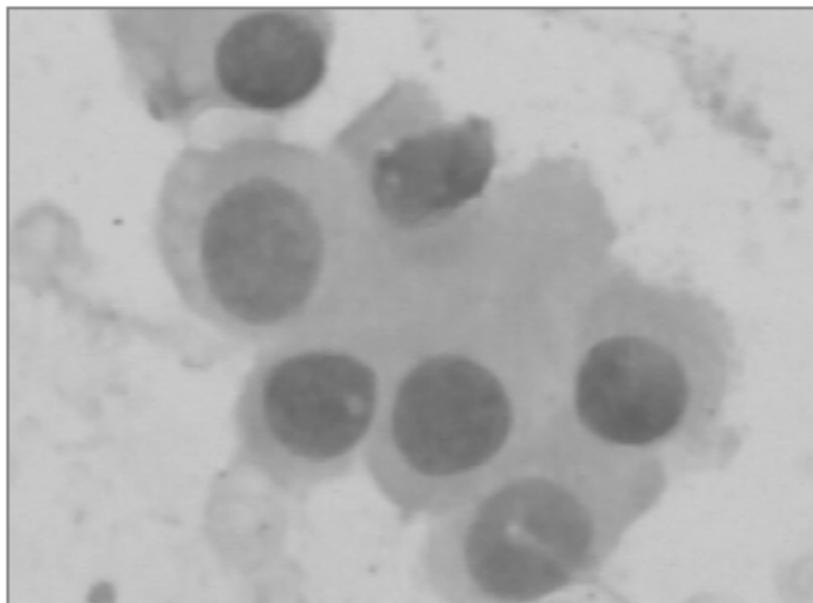


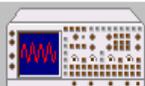


## 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

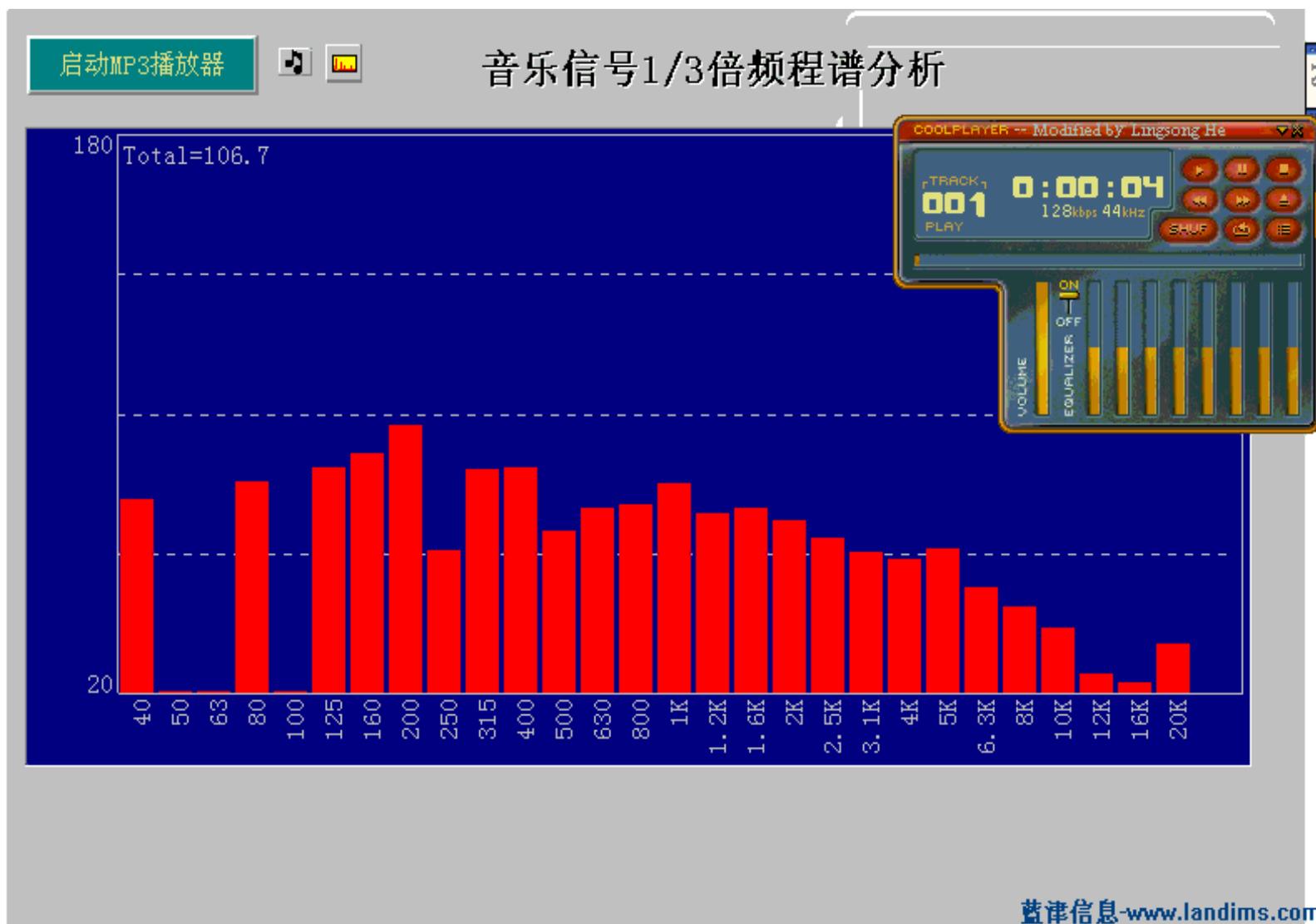
### 工程应用1：灰度图象的直方图均衡处理

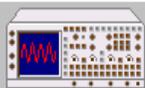




## 2.3 信号的幅值域分析

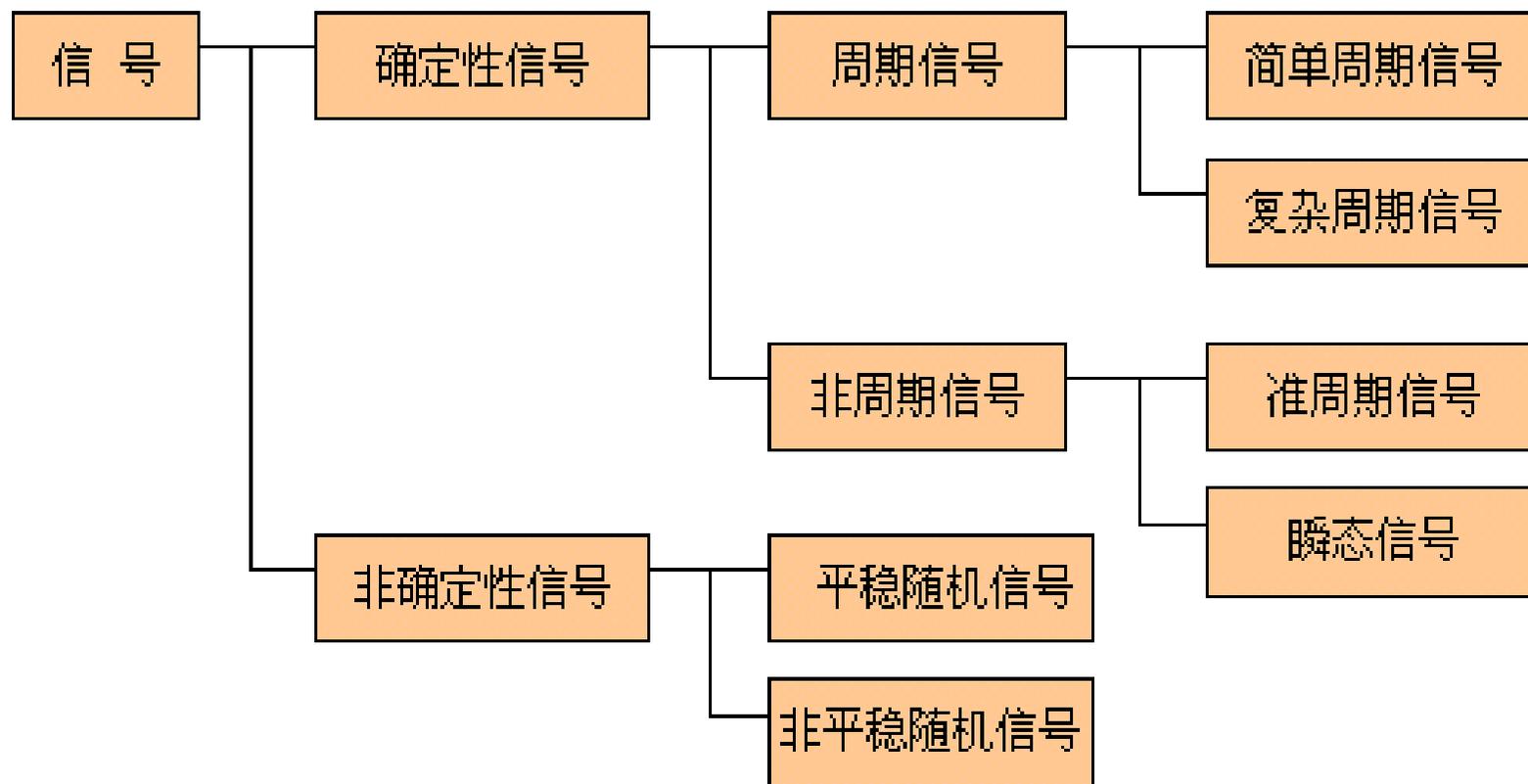
### 工程应用1：倍频程谱分析

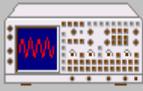




### 上节课要点:

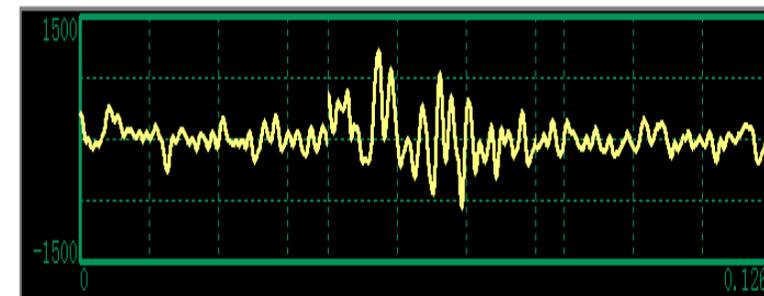
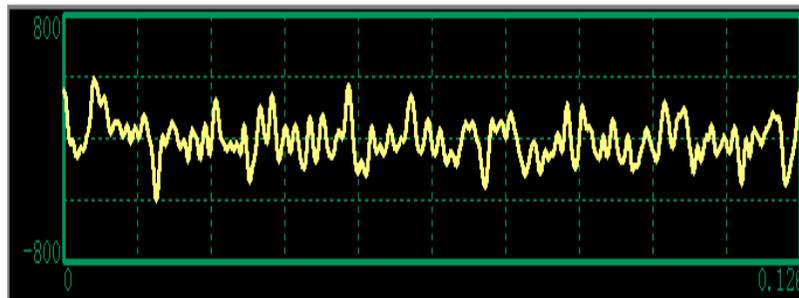
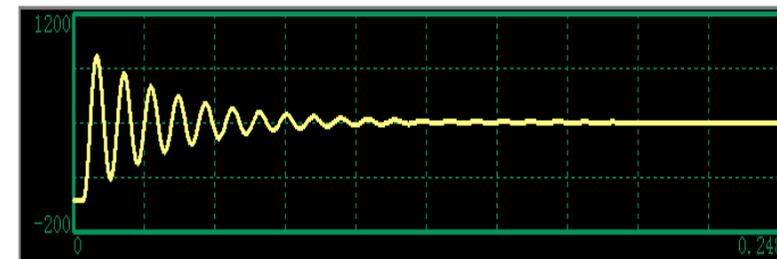
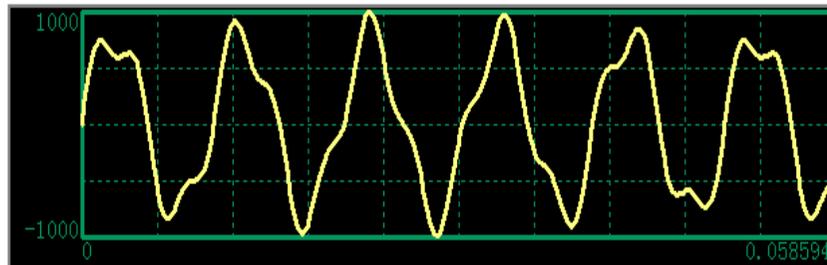
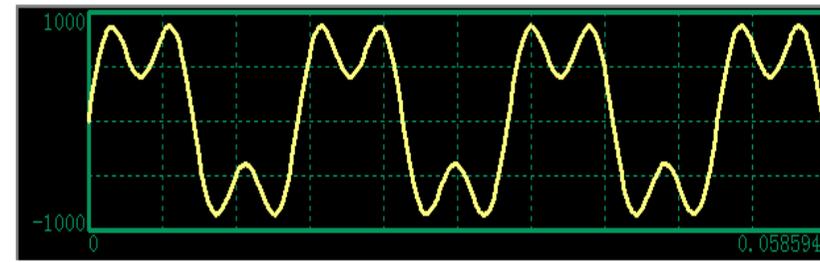
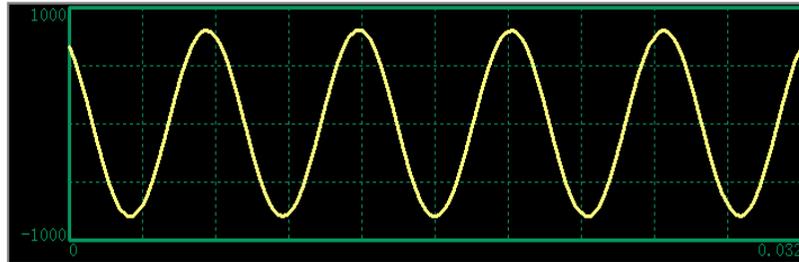
#### 1. 了解信号分类方法

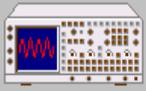




## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

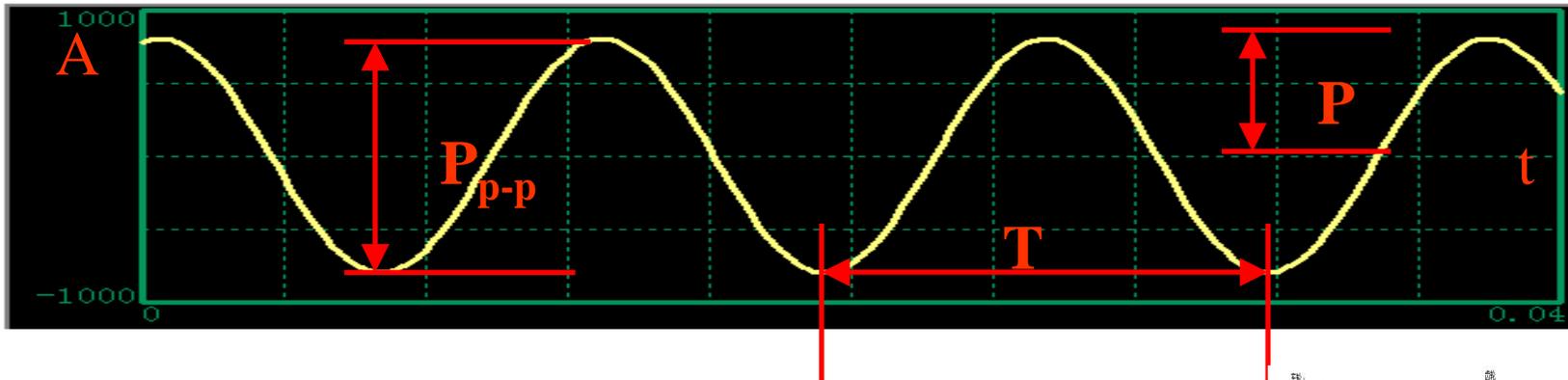
华中科技大学机械学院





## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

### 2.掌握信号时域波形分析方法

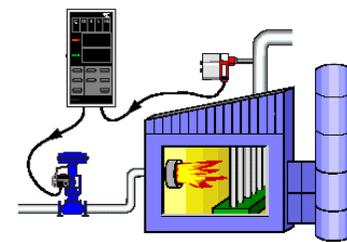
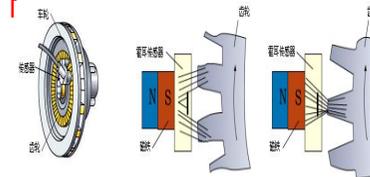


周期**T**，频率**f=1/T**，峰值**P**，双峰值**P<sub>p-p</sub>**

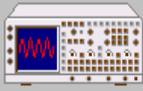
均值  $\mu_x = E[x(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$

均方值  $\psi_x^2 = E[x^2(t)] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$

方差  $\sigma_x^2 = E[(x(t) - E[x(t)])^2] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (x(t) - \mu_x)^2 dt$



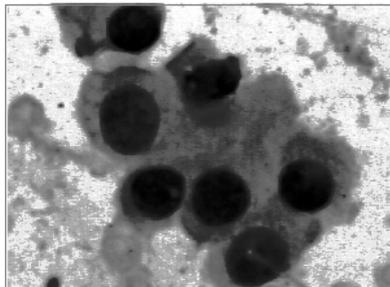
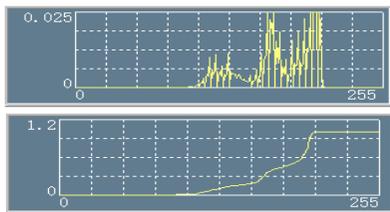
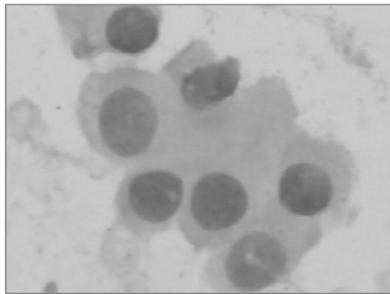
典型应用



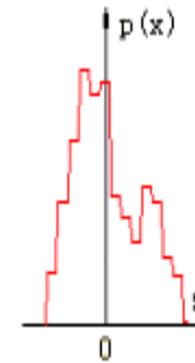
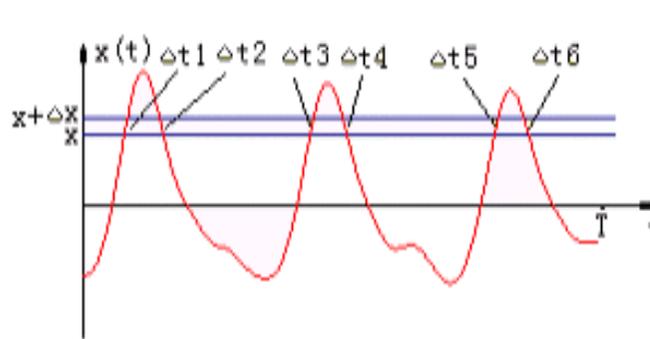
# 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

## 3. 信号的幅值域分析

(1) 数学公式 
$$p(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x < x(t) \leq x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$



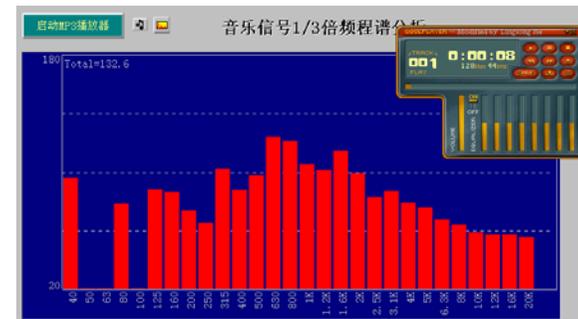
灰度图象直方图均衡

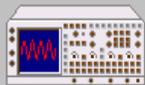


$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^R p(x) dx$$

## (2) 应用

倍频程谱分析



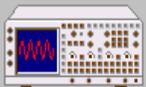


### 时域波形分析

掌握常用时域波形参数的概念、定义、作用，能从信号波形图确定信号类型，并从图上读出周期信号，峰值等参数。计算出周期、均值、均方值、方差等统计参数。

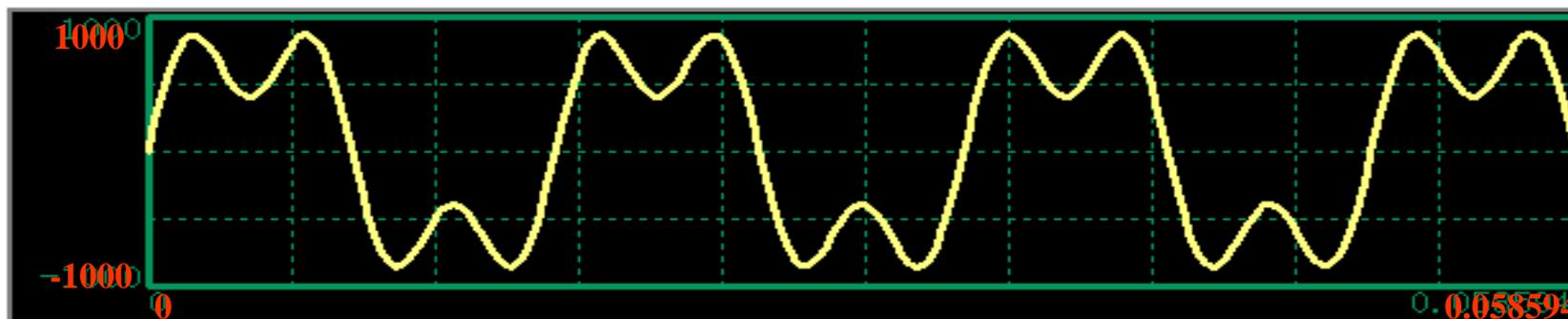
### 幅值域分析

掌握概率密度、概率分布函数的概念、性质、作用。通过图象直方图均衡实验和倍频程分析实验，了解概率密度/概率分布函数在测量信号处理中的作用。



## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

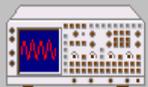
习题：从下面的信号波形图中读出其主要参数。



习题：绘出信号：

$$x(t) = e^{\cos^2 10\pi t} \quad (-\infty < t < \infty)$$

求出其信号的时域波形参数。

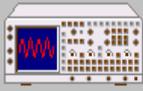


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

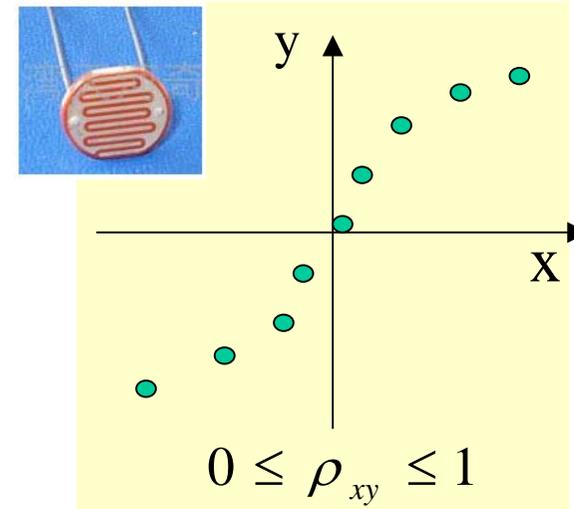
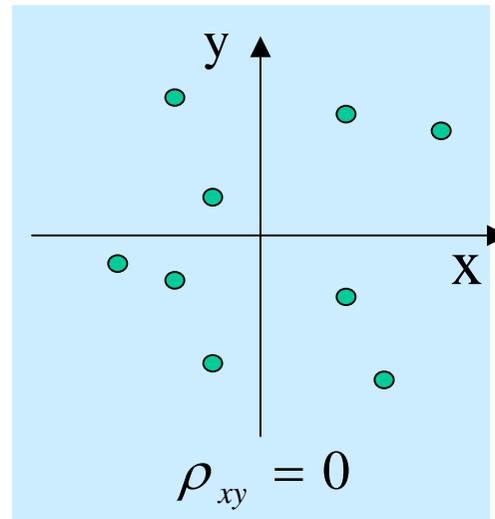
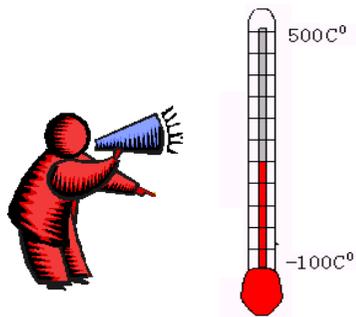
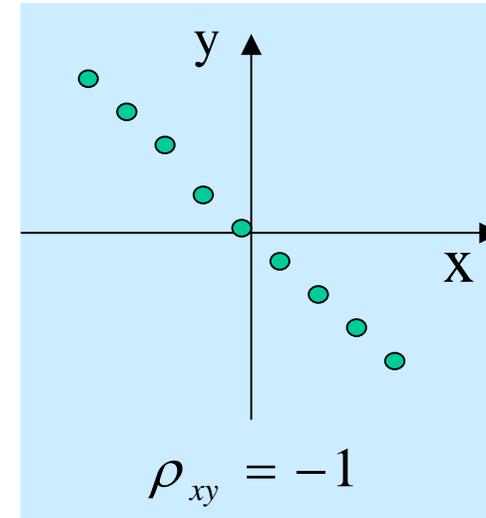
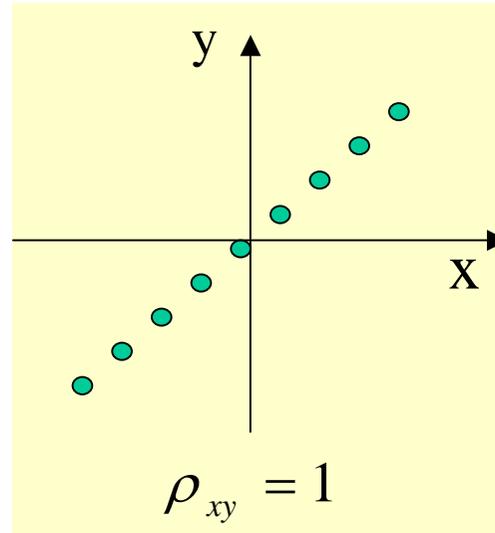
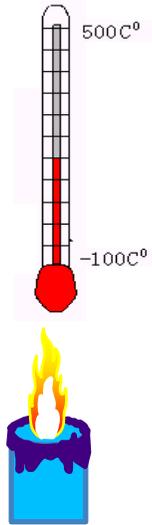
### 2.4.1 变量相关的概念

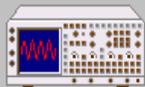
统计学中用相关系数来描述变量 $x$ ,  $y$ 之间的相关性。是两随机变量之积的数学期望, 称为相关性, 表征了 $x$ 、 $y$ 之间的关联程度。

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{c_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{E[(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)]}{\{E[(x-\mu_x)^2]E[(y-\mu_y)^2]\}^{1/2}}$$



# 第2章 信号分析基础

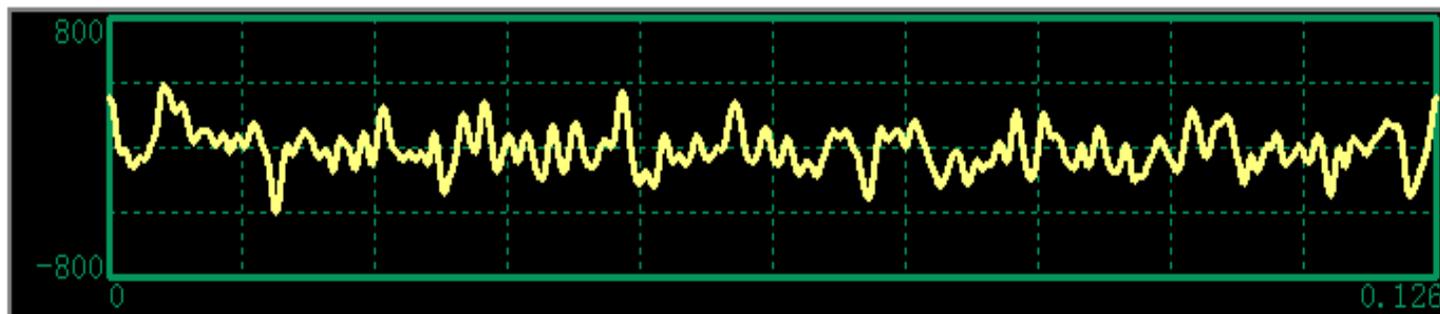




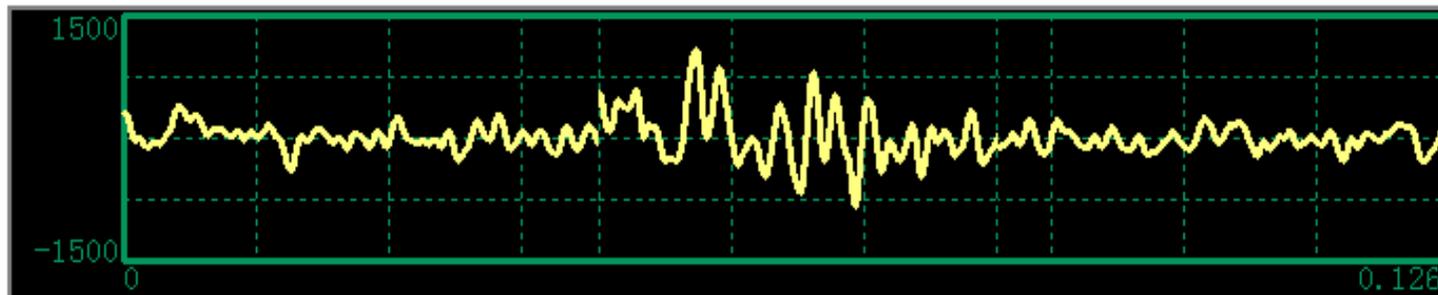
### 2.4.2 波形变量相关的概念（相关函数）

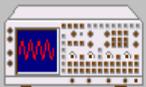
如果所研究的变量 $x$ ,  $y$ 是与时间有关的函数, 即 $x(t)$ 与 $y(t)$ :

$x(t)$



$y(t)$





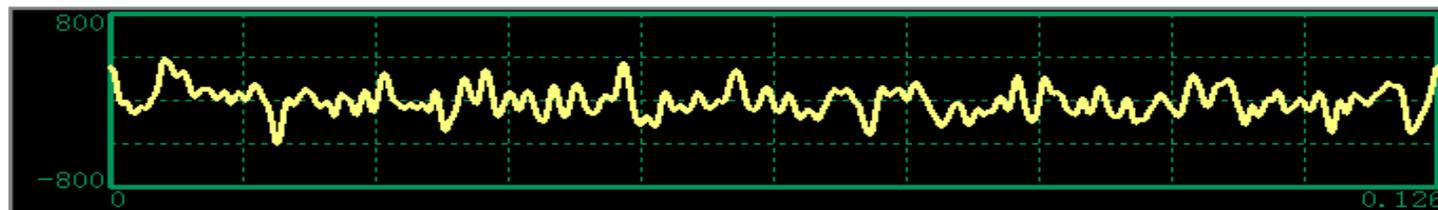
## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

这时可以引入一个与时间  $\tau$  有关的量，称为函数的相关系数，简称相关函数，并有：

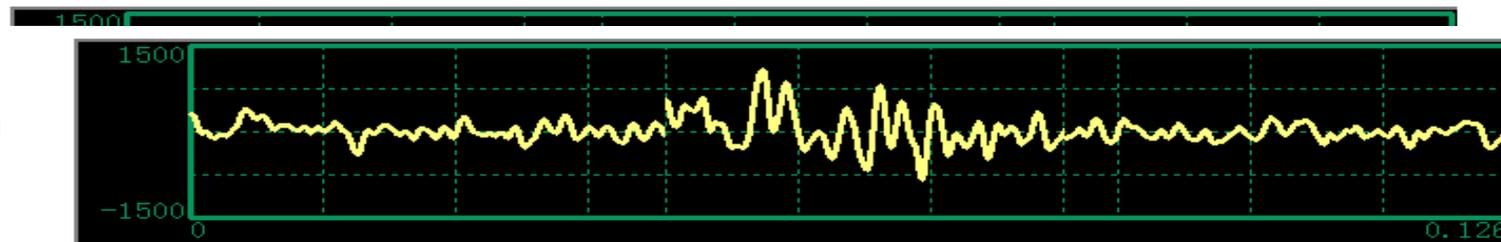
$$\rho_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)y(t-\tau)dt}{[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t)dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2(t)dt]^{1/2}}$$

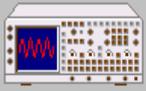
相关函数反映了二个信号在时移中的相关性。

$x(t)$



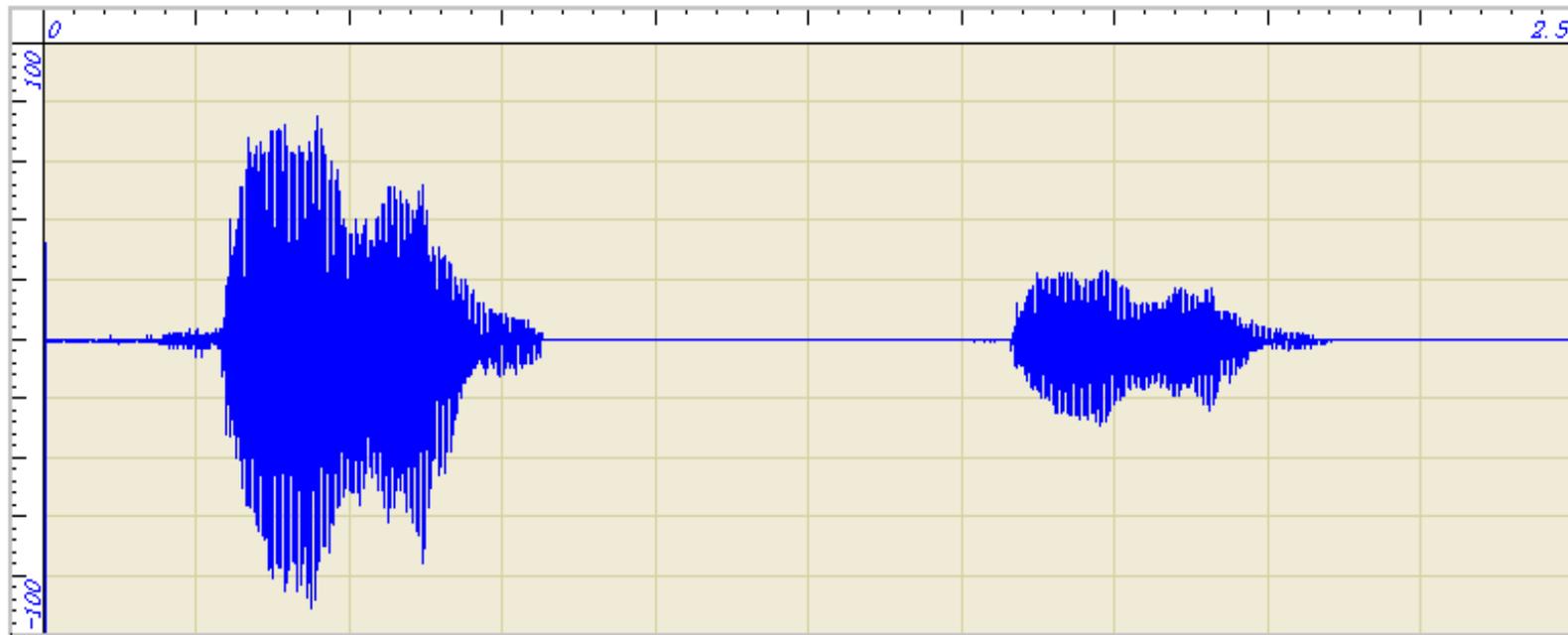
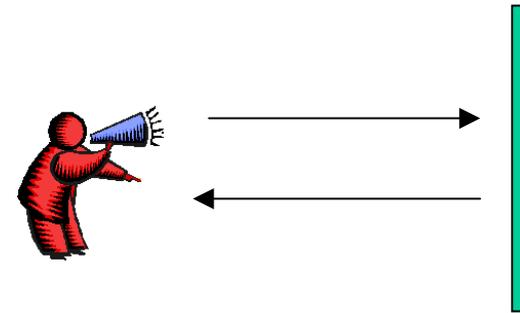
$y(t)$

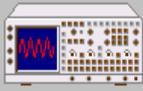




## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

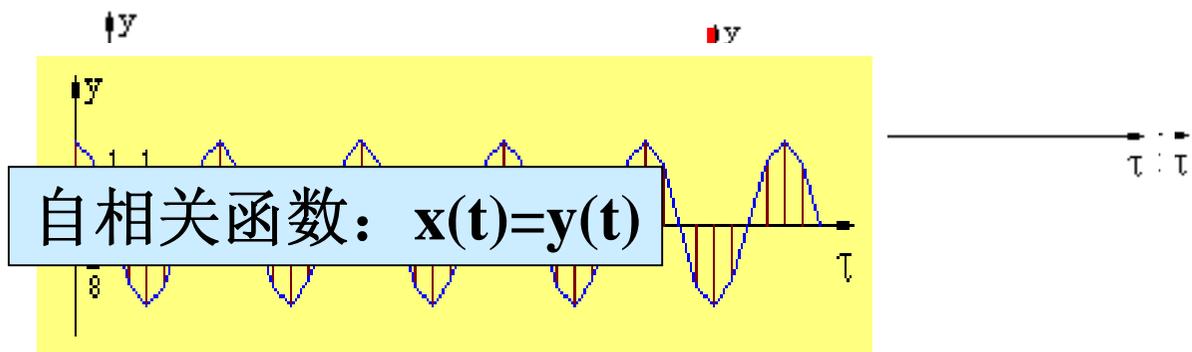
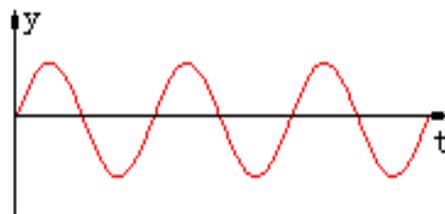
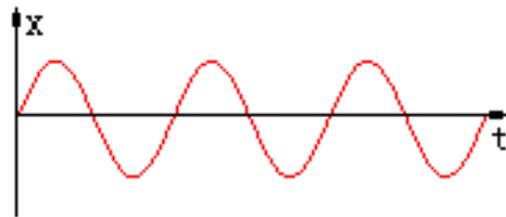
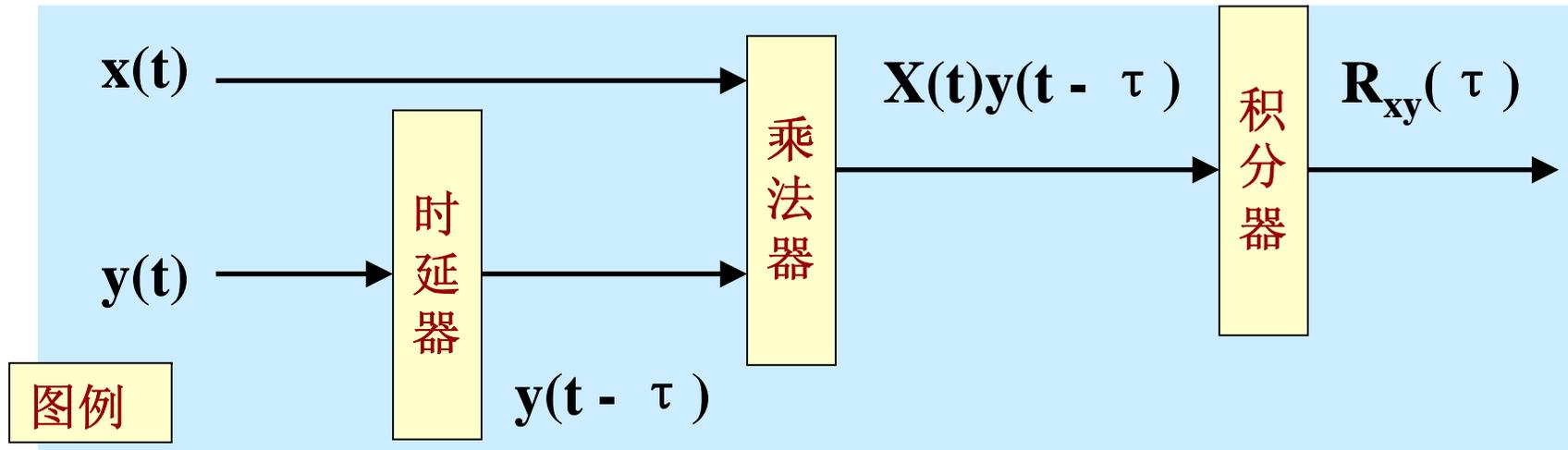
例子：回声信号 `echo.wav`

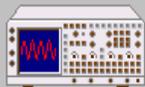




## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

算法：令 $x(t)$ 、 $y(t)$ 二个信号之间产生时差 $\tau$ ，再相乘和积分，就可以得到 $\tau$ 时刻二个信号的相关性。

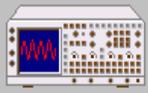




### 相关函数的性质

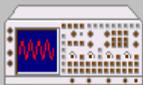
相关函数描述了两个信号间或信号自身不同时刻的相似程度，通过相关分析可以发现信号中许多有规律的东西。

- (1) 自相关函数是  $\tau$  的偶函数， $\mathbf{R}_x(\tau)=\mathbf{R}_x(-\tau)$ ;
- (2) 当  $\tau=0$  时，自相关函数具有最大值。
- (3) 周期信号的自相关函数仍然是同频率的周期信号，但不保留原信号的相位信息。

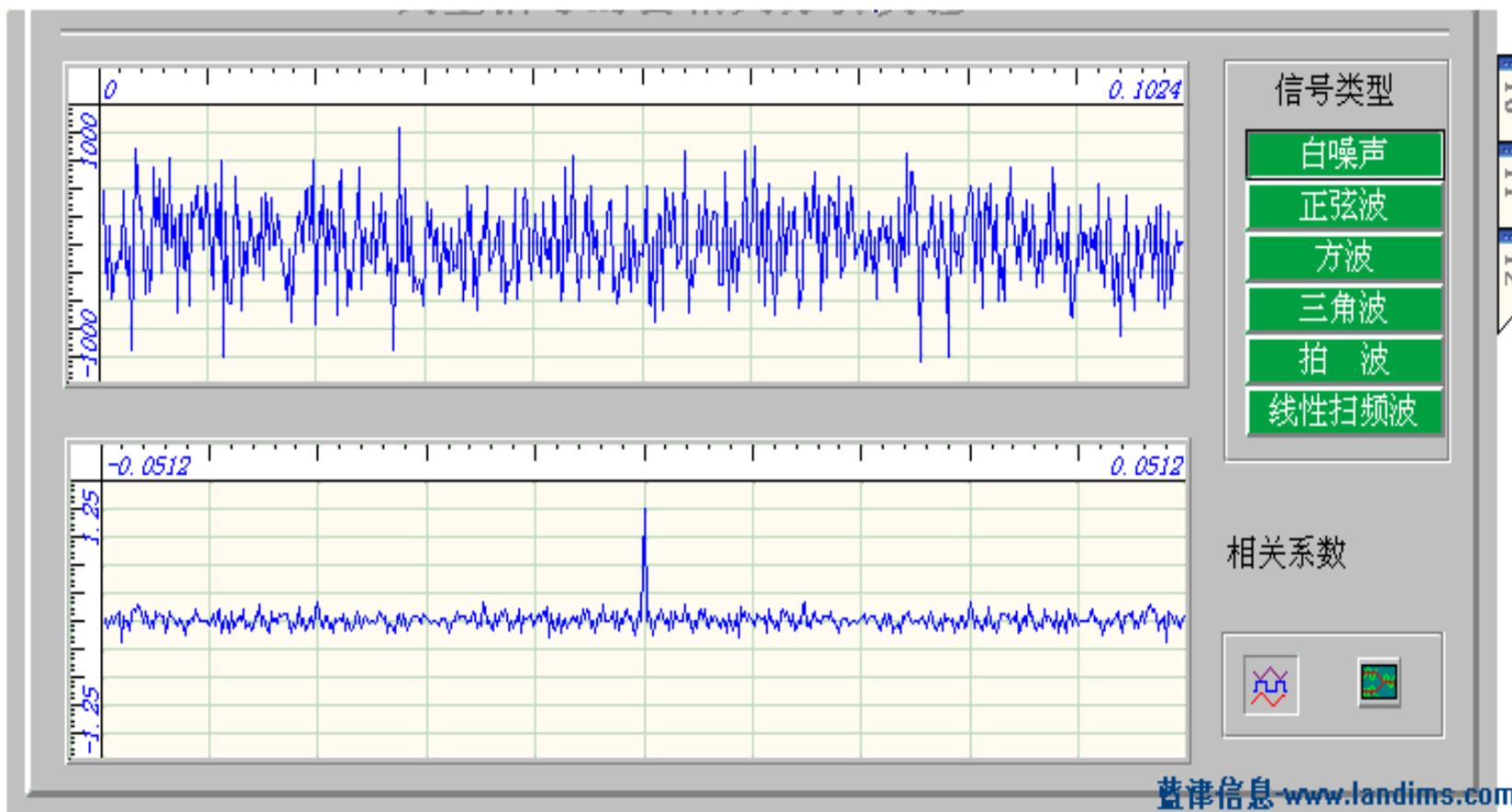


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

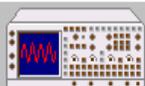
- (4) 随机噪声信号的自相关函数将随  $\tau$  的增大快速衰减。
- (5) 两周期信号的互相关函数仍然是同频率的周期信号，且保留原了信号的相位信息。
- (6) 两个非同频率的周期信号互不相关。



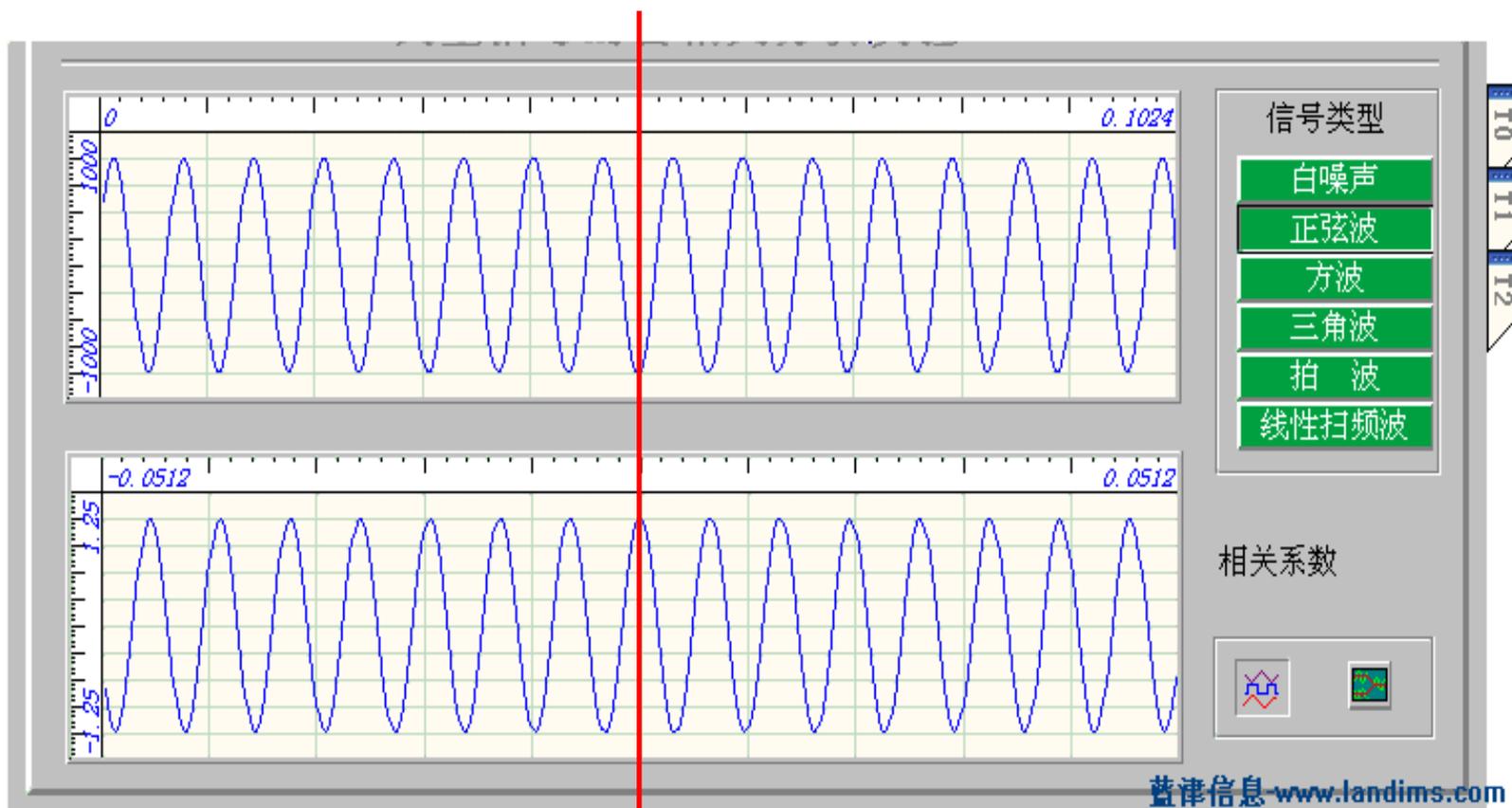
## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析



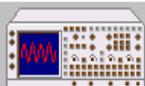
- (1) 自相关函数是  $\tau$  的偶函数， $\mathbf{R}_x(\tau)=\mathbf{R}_x(-\tau)$ ;
- (2) 当  $\tau=0$  时，自相关函数具有最大值。
- (4) 随机噪声信号的自相关函数将随  $\tau$  的增大快速衰减。



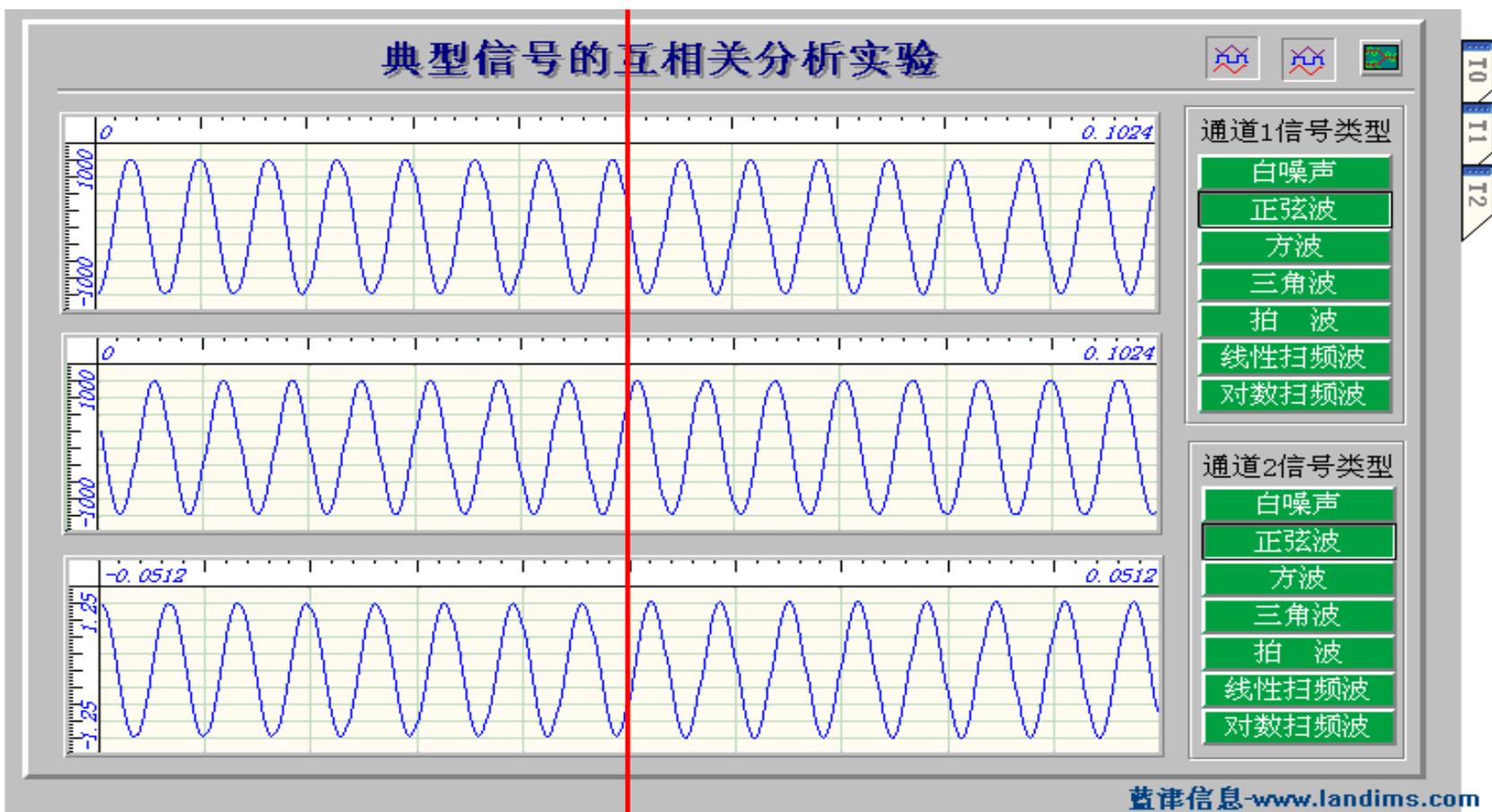
## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析



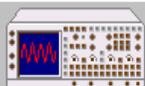
- (1) 自相关函数是  $\tau$  的偶函数,  $\mathbf{R}_x(\tau)=\mathbf{R}_x(-\tau)$ ;
- (3) 周期信号的自相关函数仍然是同频率的周期信号, 但不保留原信号的相位信息。



## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

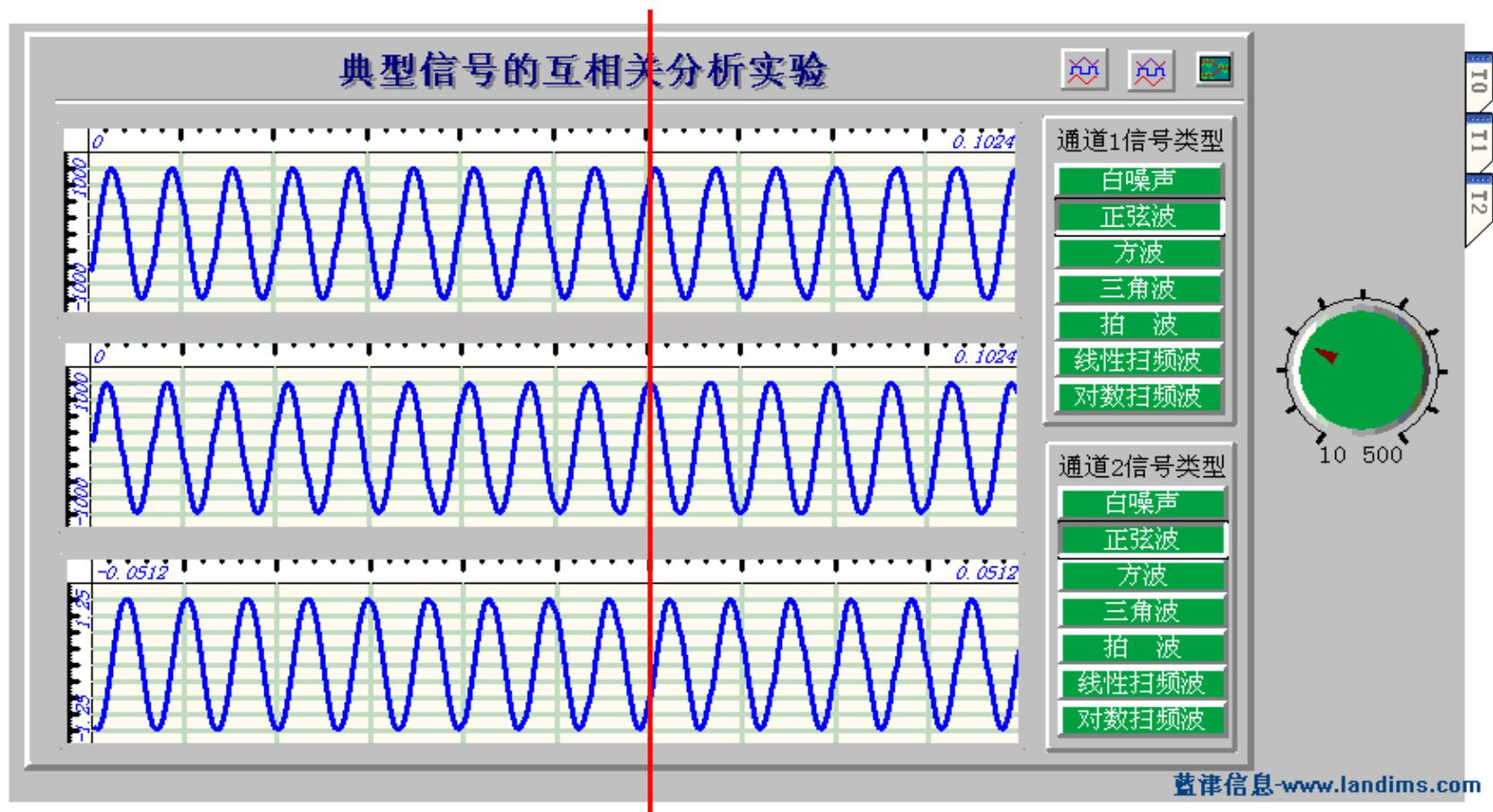


(5) 两周期信号的互相关函数仍然是同频率的周期信号，且保留原了信号的相位信息。

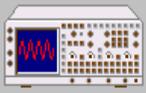


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

华中科技大学机械学院



(6) 两个非同频率的周期信号互不相关。

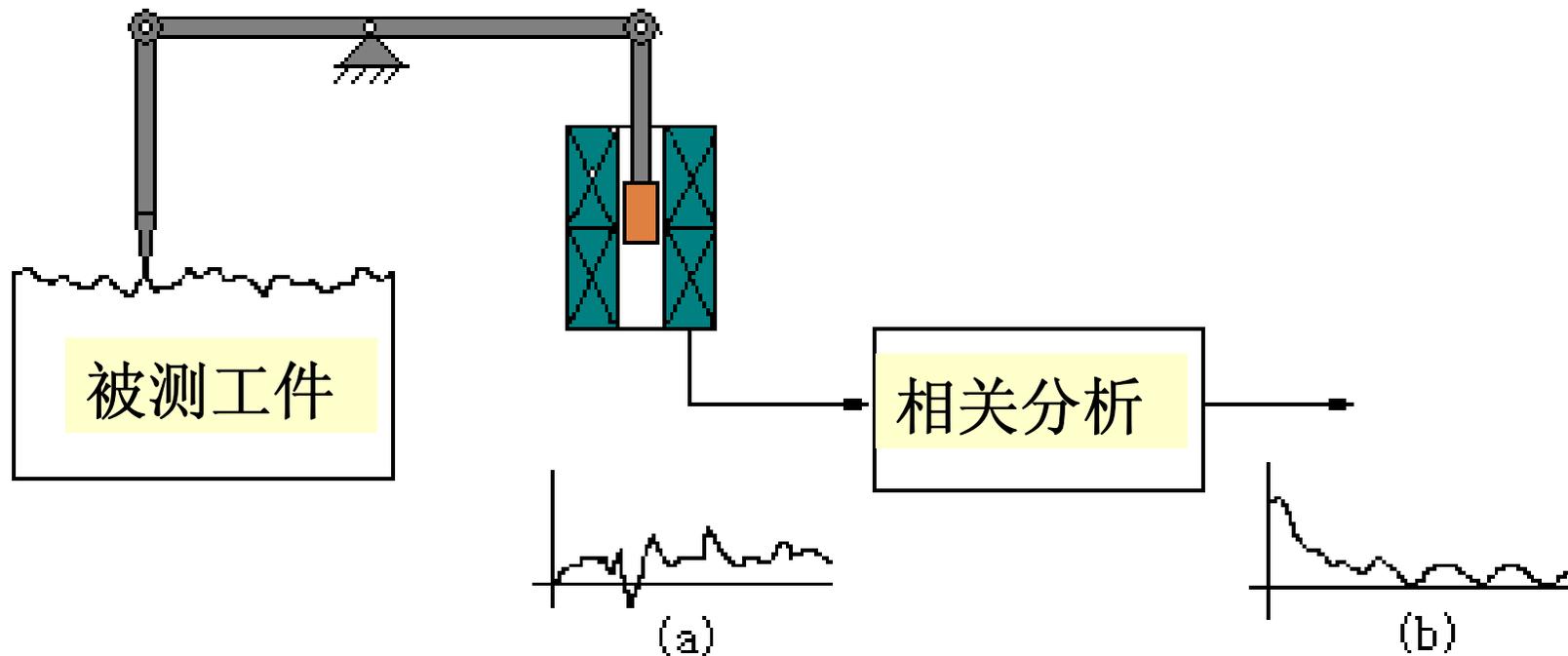


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

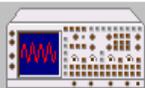
华中科技大学机械学院

### 相关分析的工程应用

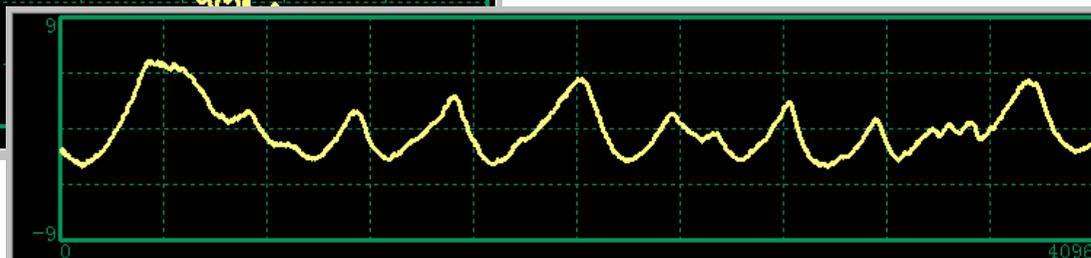
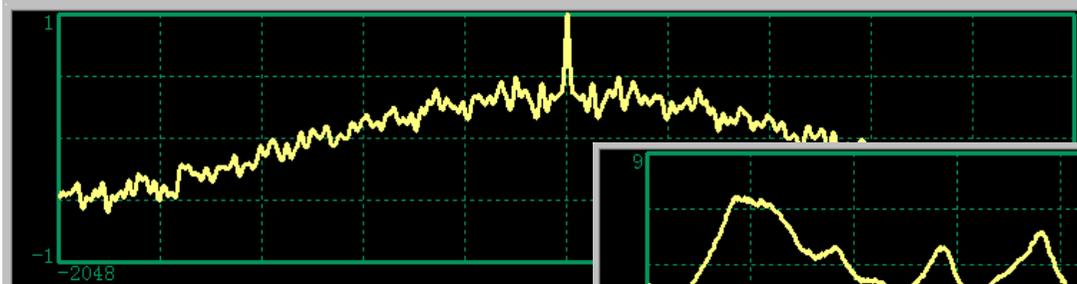
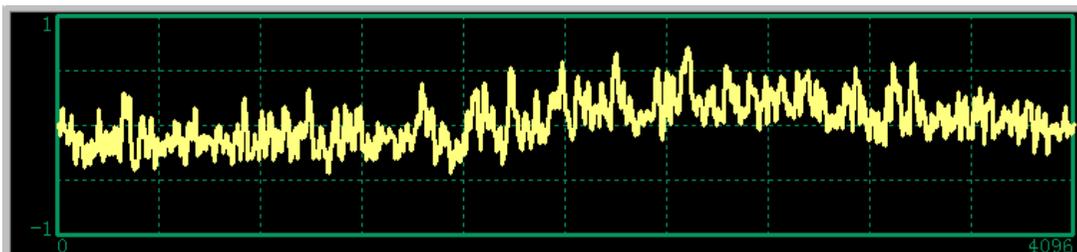
**案例：**机械加工表面粗糙度自相关分析



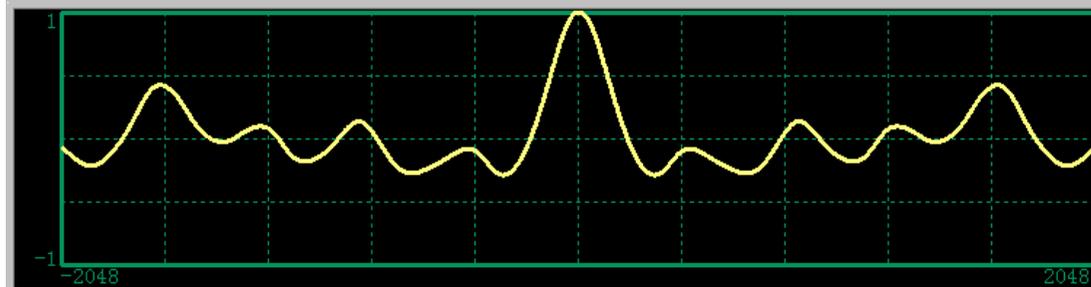
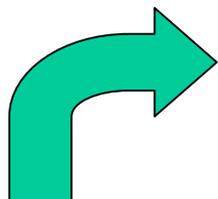
性质3,性质4:→提取出回转误差等周期性的故障源。



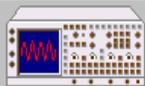
## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析



原因不明



性质3,性质4:→提取出回转误差等周期性的故障源。



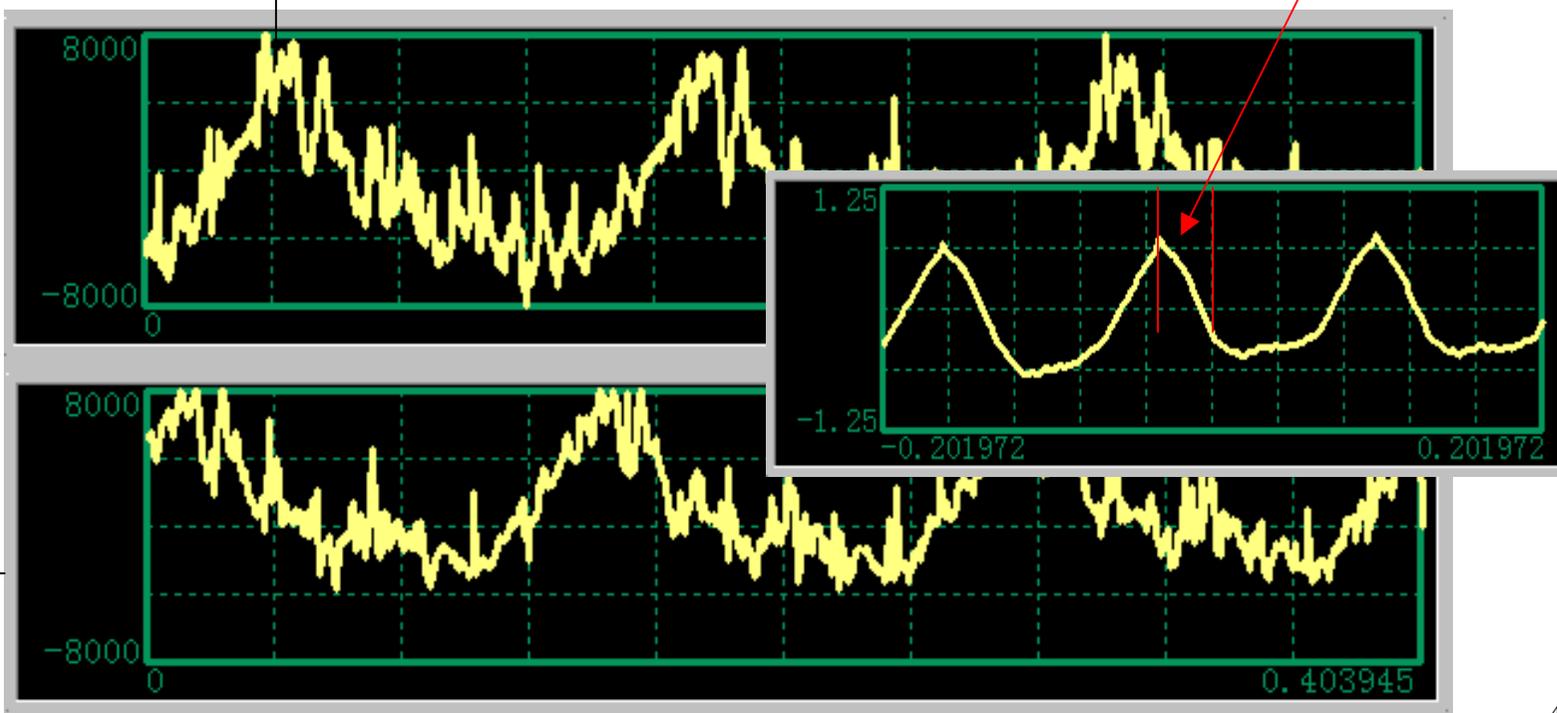
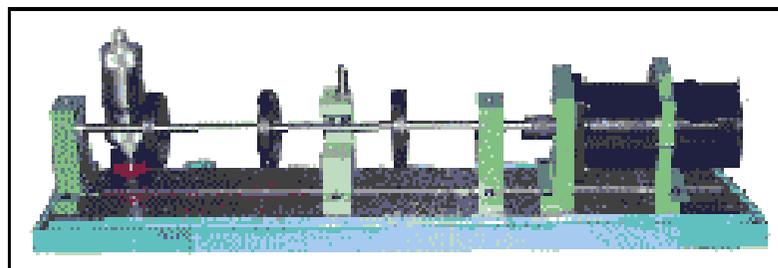
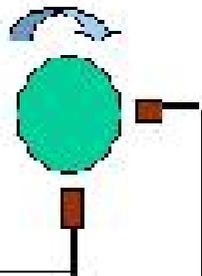
## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

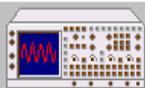
轴心轨迹测量



无关信号

相关信号





## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

### 案例：自相关测转速

信号频率过零检测算法

(3) 周期信号的自相关函数仍然是同频率的周期信号，但不保留原信号的相位信息。

(4) 随机噪声信号的自相关函数将随  $\tau$  的增大快速衰减。

0 0.036133

蓝津信息-www.landims.com

信号频率过零检测算法

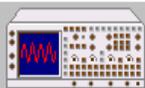
On/Off

120.50

1200 -1200 0 0.036133

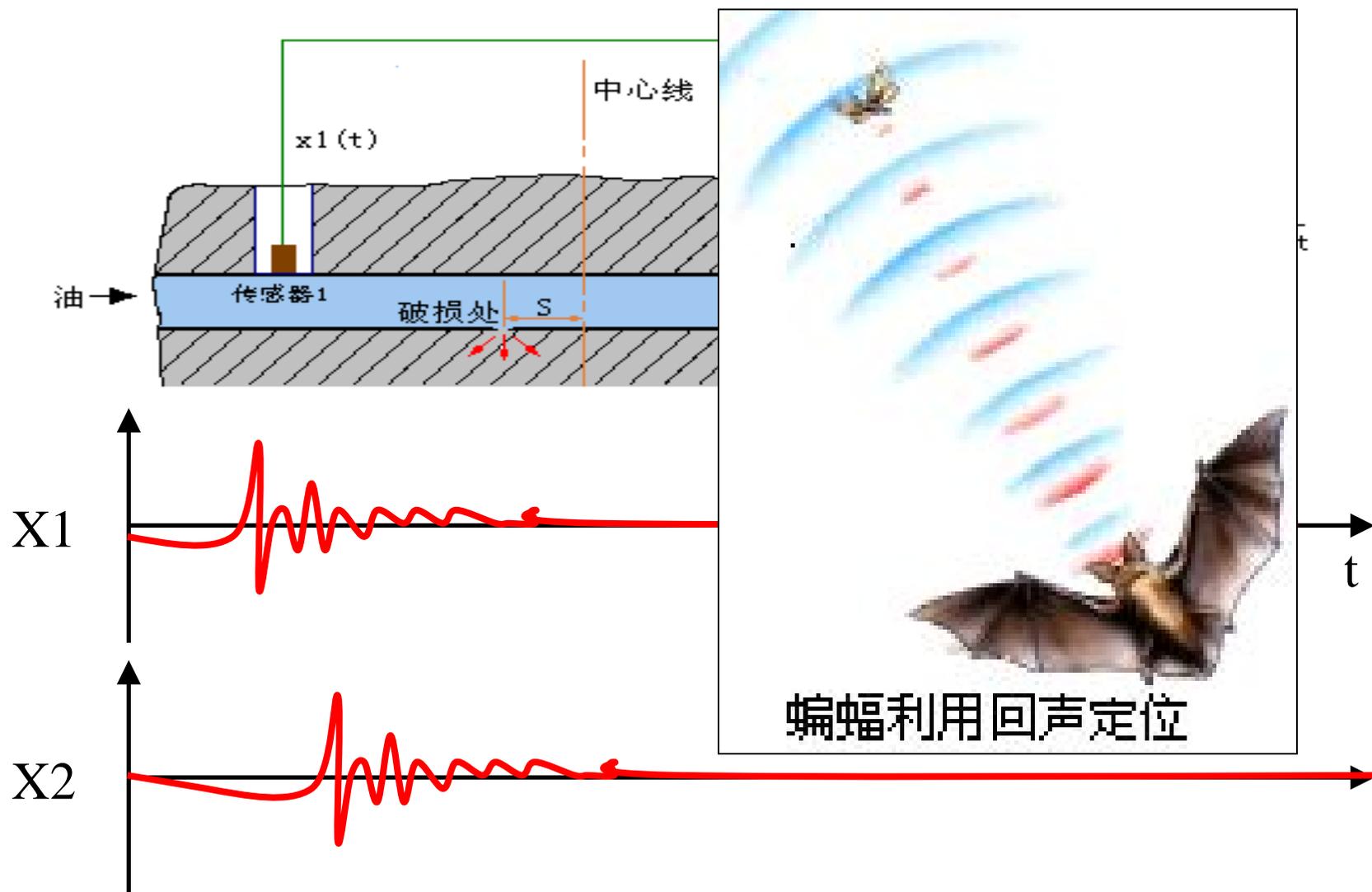
1.2 -1.2 -0.05 -0.012891

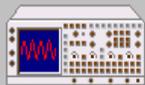
蓝津信息-www.landims.com



## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

### 案例：地下输油管道漏损位置的探测

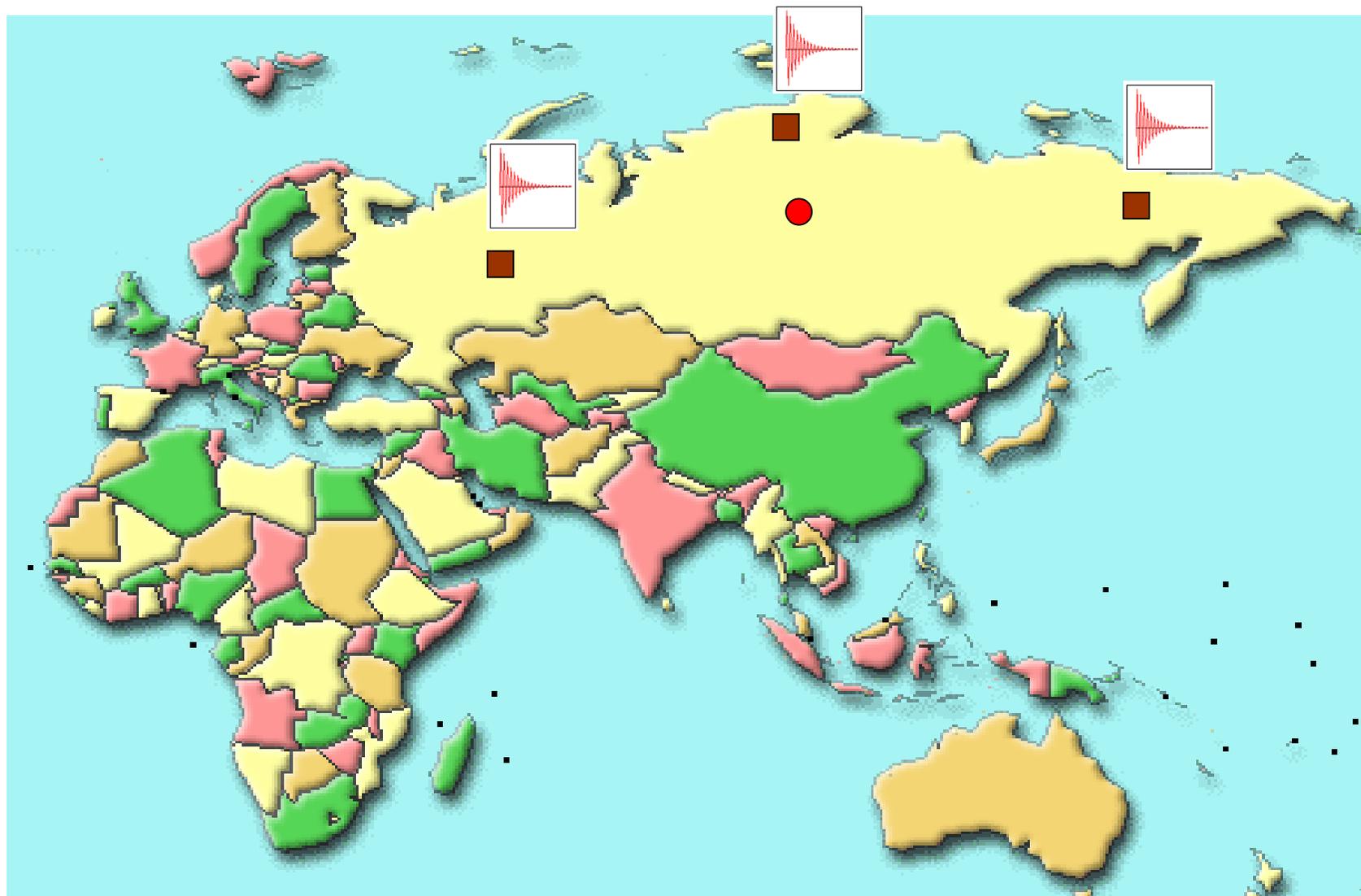


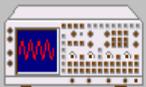


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

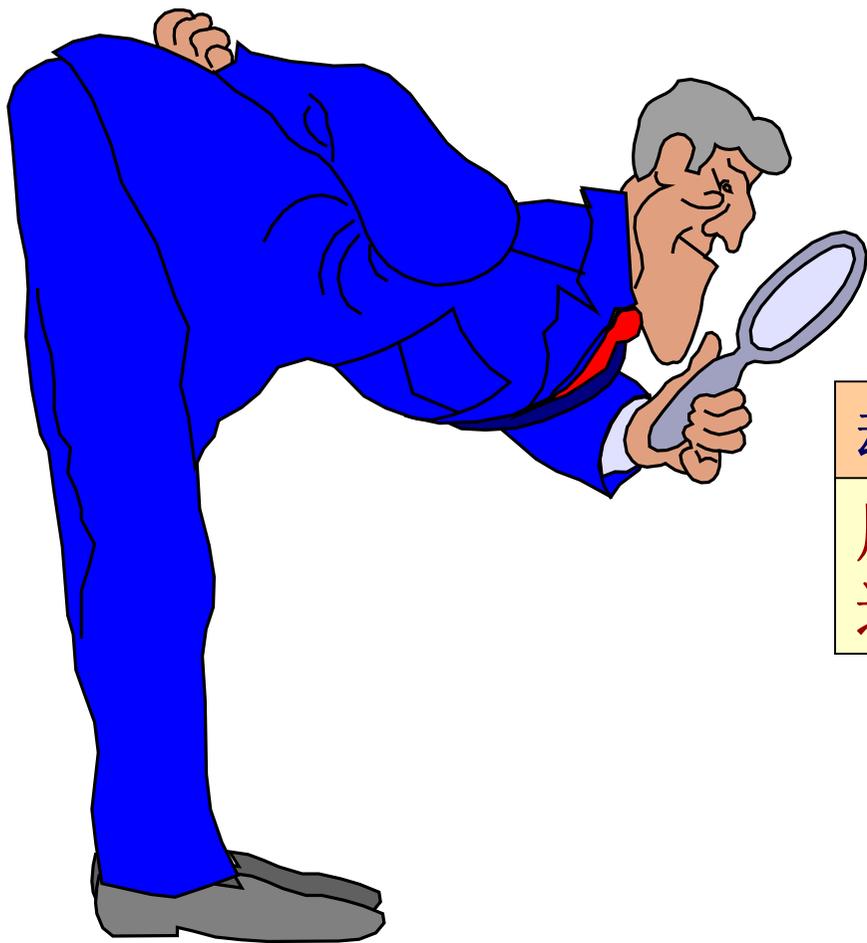
华中科技大学机械学院

### 案例：地震位置测量



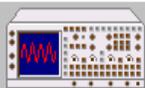


## 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析



动手做：

用计算机上的双声道声卡  
进行相关分析实验。



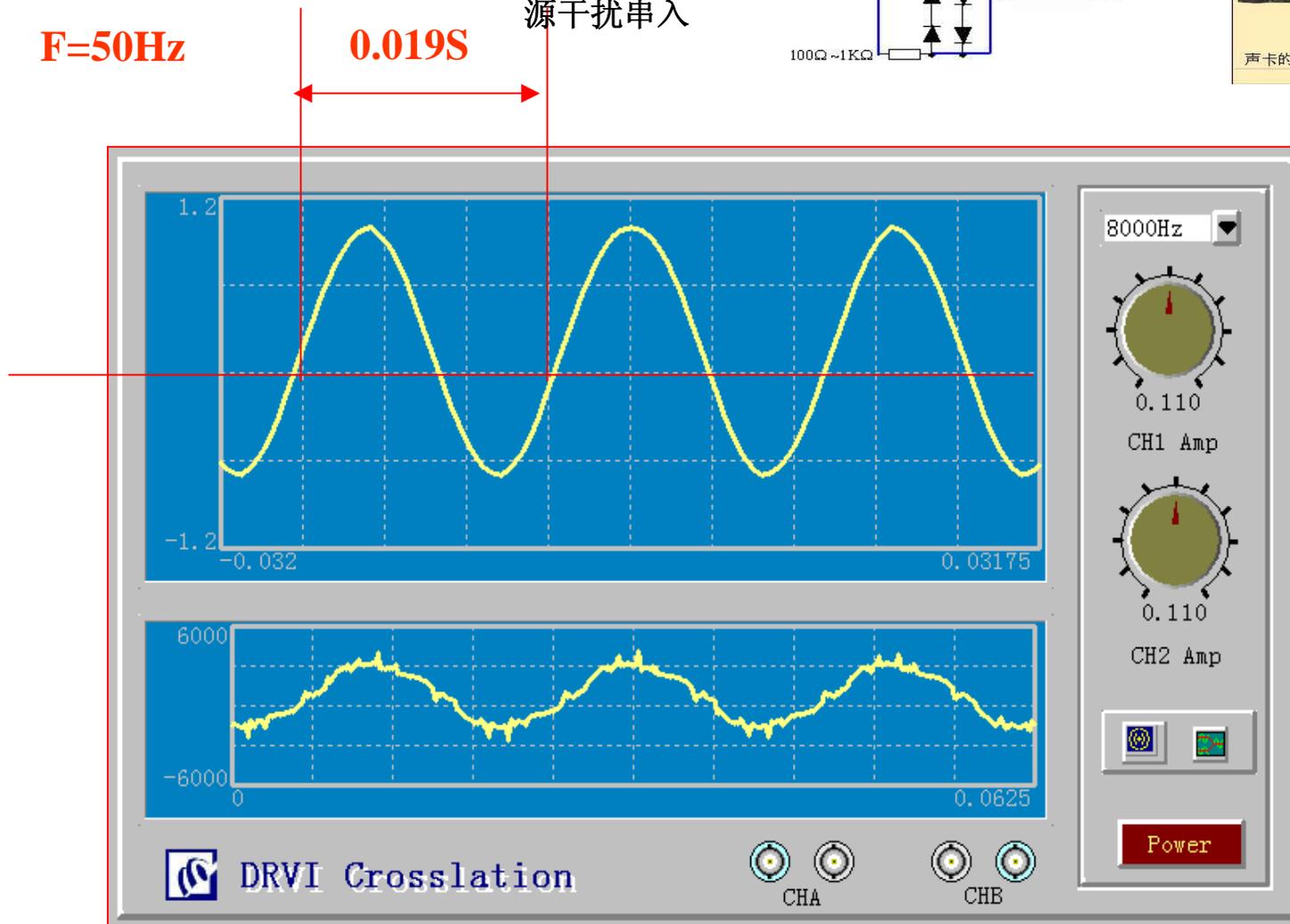
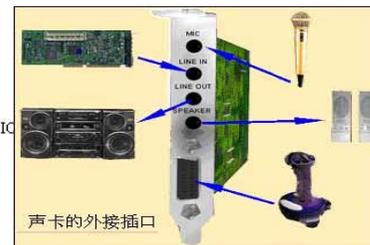
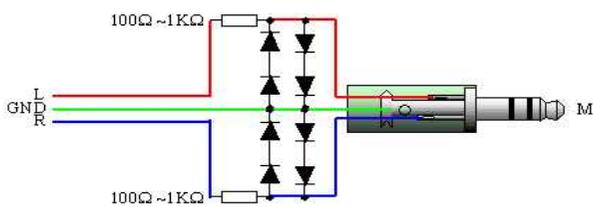
# 2.4 信号的时差域相关分析

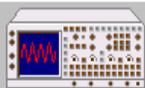
## 电源频率测量

**F=50Hz**

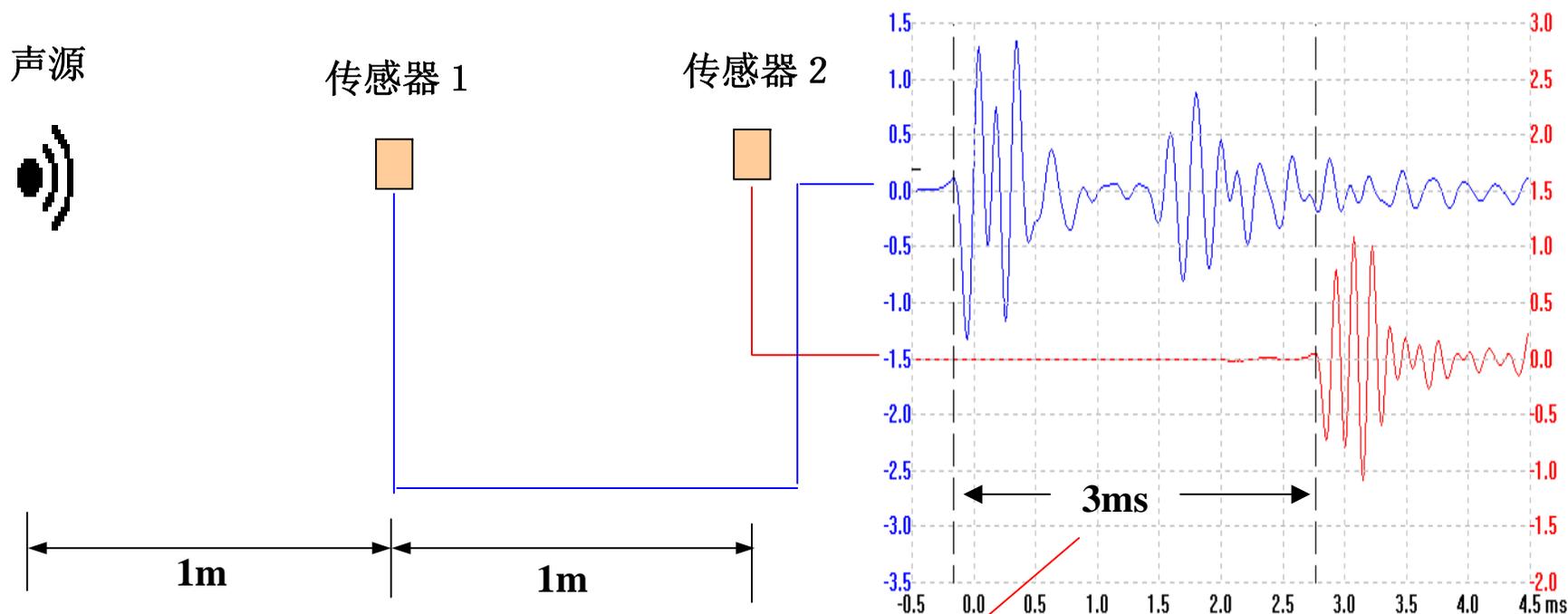
**0.019S**

声卡输入悬空，会有电源干扰串入

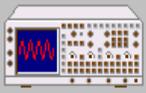




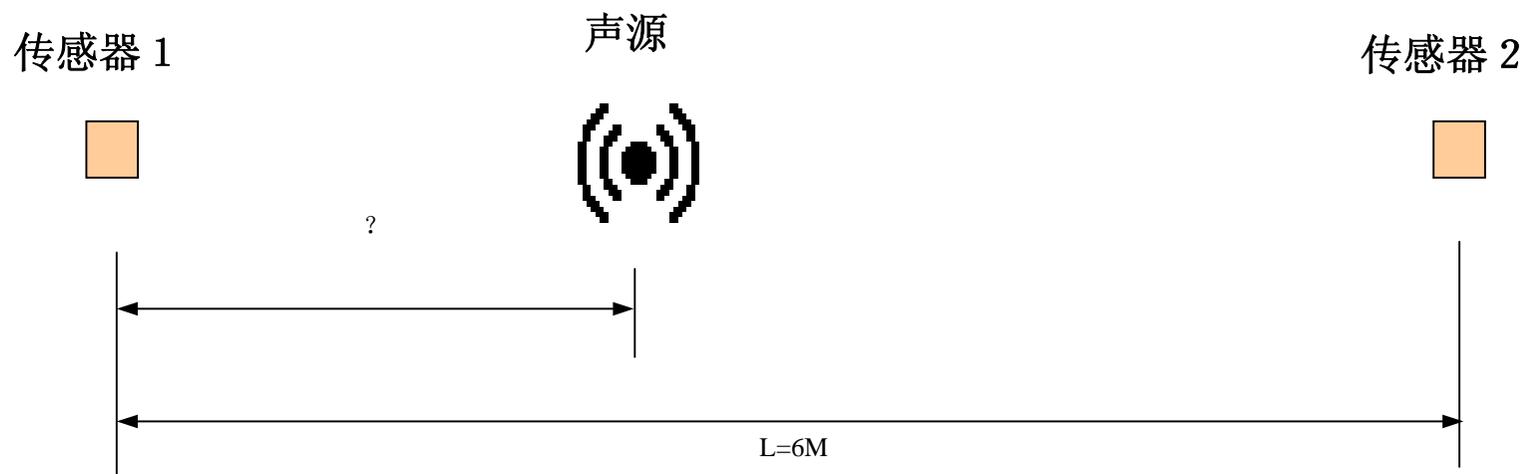
### 声波传播速度测量

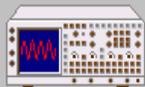


$$1/0.003=333\text{m/s}$$



### 声源位置测量





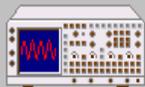
### 相关函数总结:

1、数学公式: 
$$\rho_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)y(t-\tau)dt}{[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t)dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2(t)dt]^{1/2}}$$

### 2、特性:

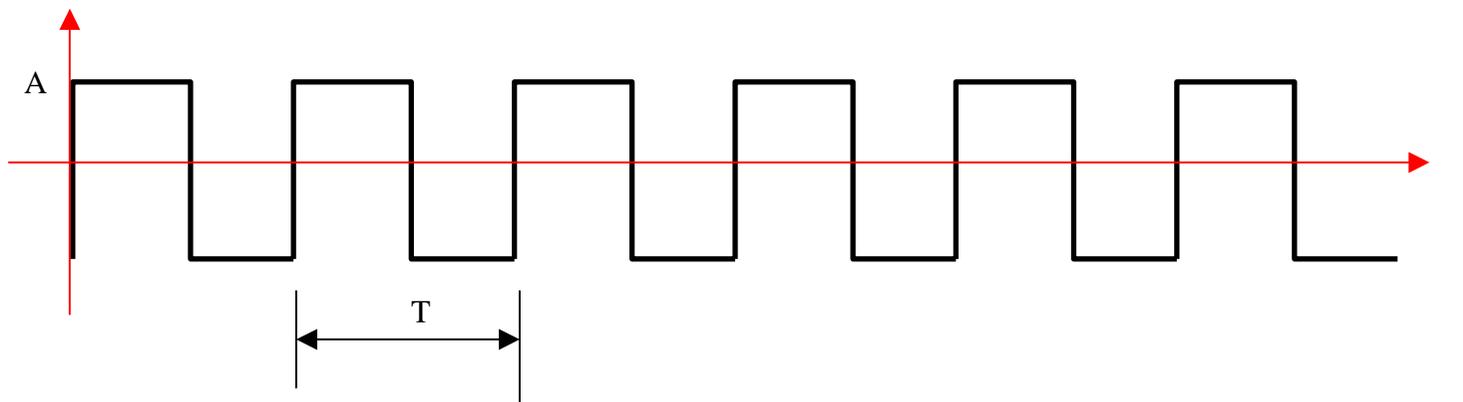
- (1) 自相关函数是  $\tau$  的偶函数,  $\mathbf{R}_x(\tau)=\mathbf{R}_x(-\tau)$ ;
- (2) 当  $\tau=0$  时, 自相关函数具有最大值。
- (3) 周期信号的自相关函数仍然是同频周期信号, 但不保留相位信息。
- (4) 随机噪声信号的自相关函数将随  $\tau$  的增大快速衰减。
- (5) 两周期信号互相关仍然是同频率周期信号, 且保留相位信息。
- (6) 两个非同频率的周期信号互不相关。

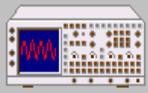
### 3、工程应用



### 思考题：

- 1、如何在噪声背景下提取信号中的周期信息，简述其原理？
- 2、简述相关测速、相关测距的原理？
- 3、求周期为 $T$ ，幅值为 $A$ 的方波信号的自相关函数？

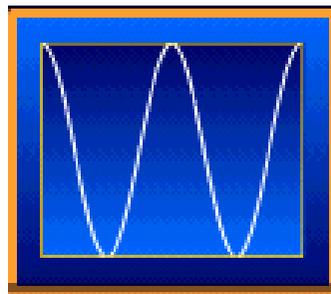




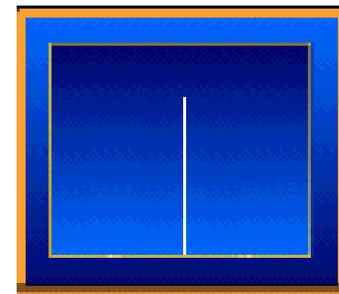
### 2.5 信号的频域分析

信号频域分析是采用傅立叶变换将时域信号 $x(t)$ 变换为频域信号 $X(f)$ ，从而帮助人们从另一个角度来了解信号的特征。

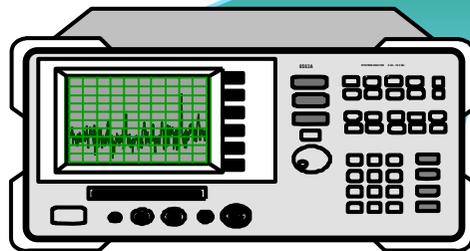
$$X(t) = \sin(2\pi nft)$$

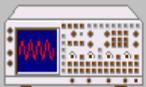


0 t



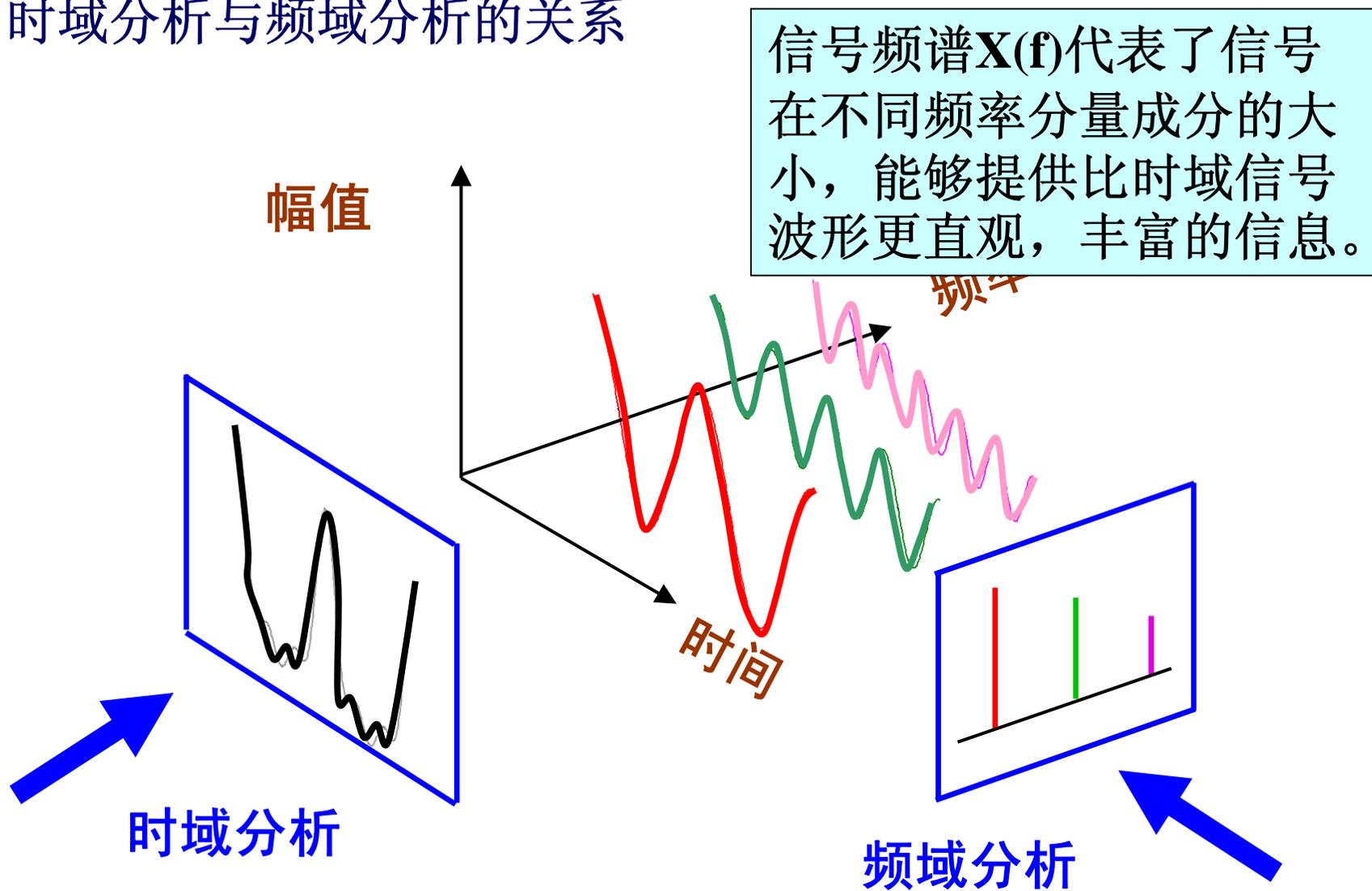
0 f

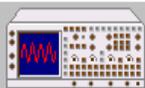




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

### 时域分析与频域分析的关系

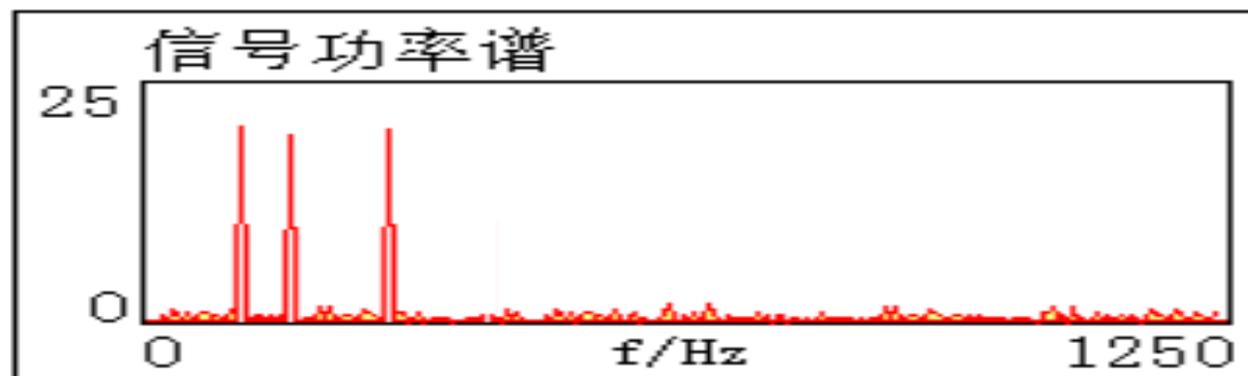
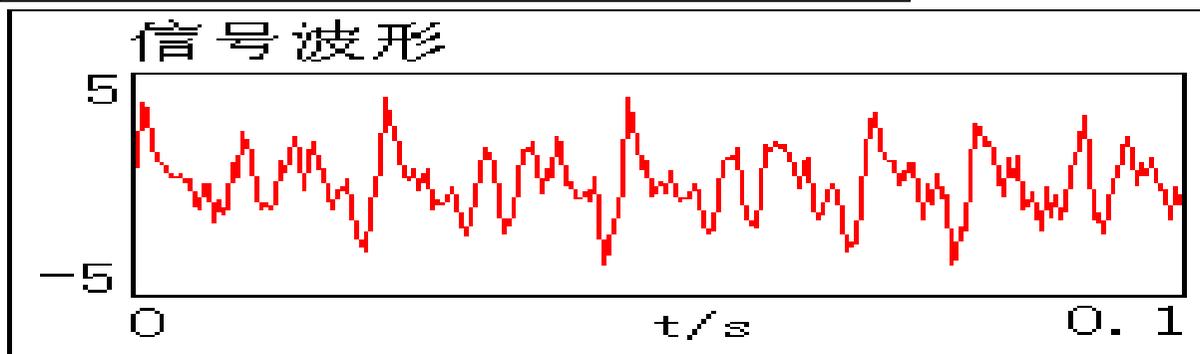


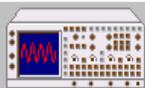


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

时域分析只能反映信号的幅值随时间的变化情况，除单频率分量的简谐波外，很难明确揭示信号的频率组成和各频率分量大小。

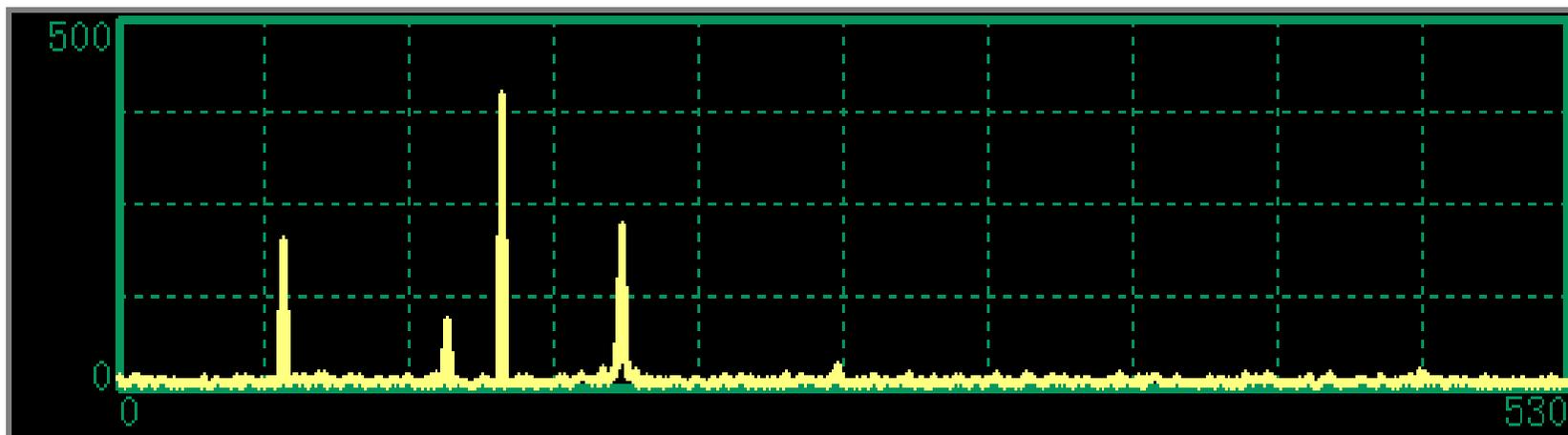
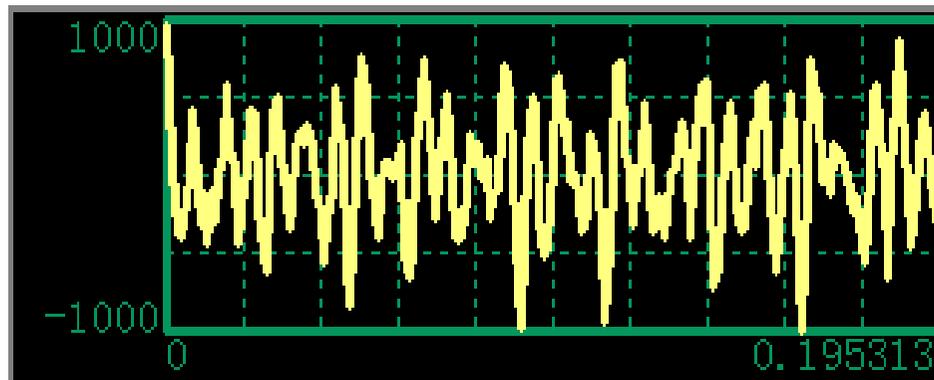
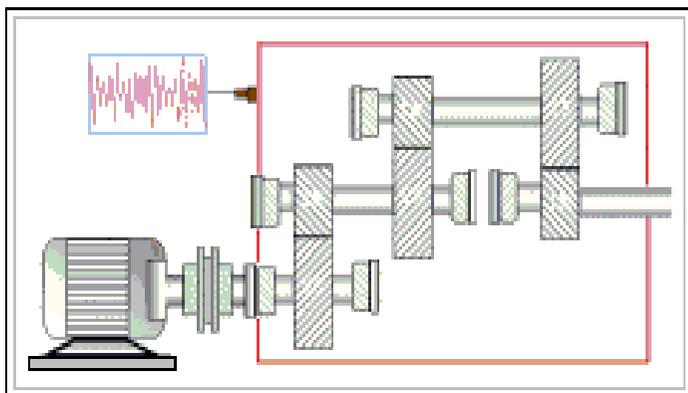
图例：受噪声干扰的多频率成分信号

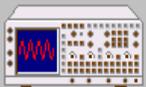




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

### 大型空气压缩机传动装置故障诊断

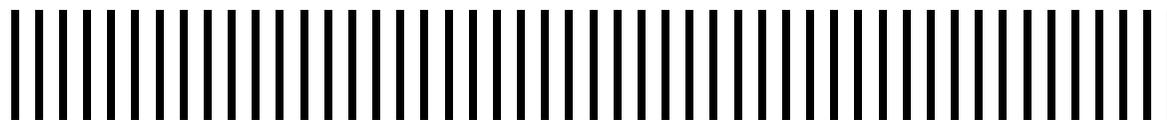
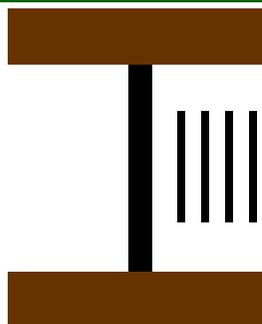
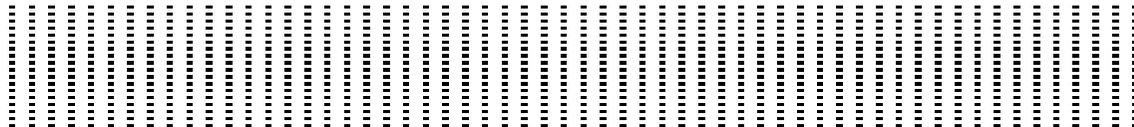
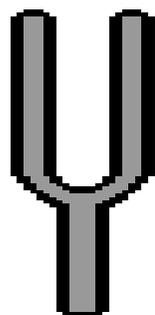


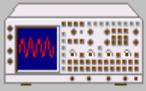


## 2.5 信号的频域分析



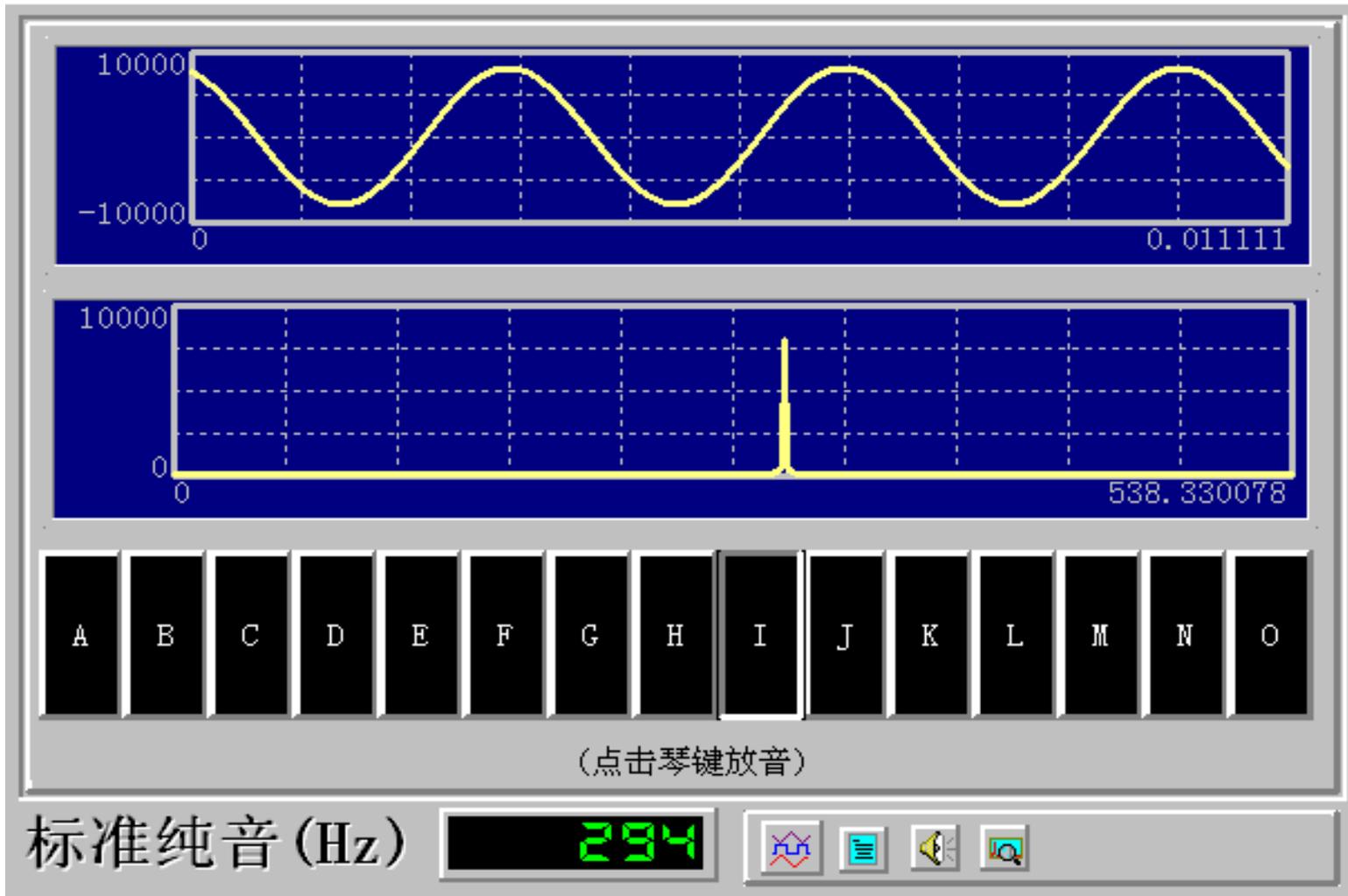
频域参数对应于设备转速、固有频率等参数，物理意义更明确。

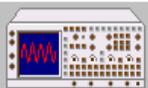




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

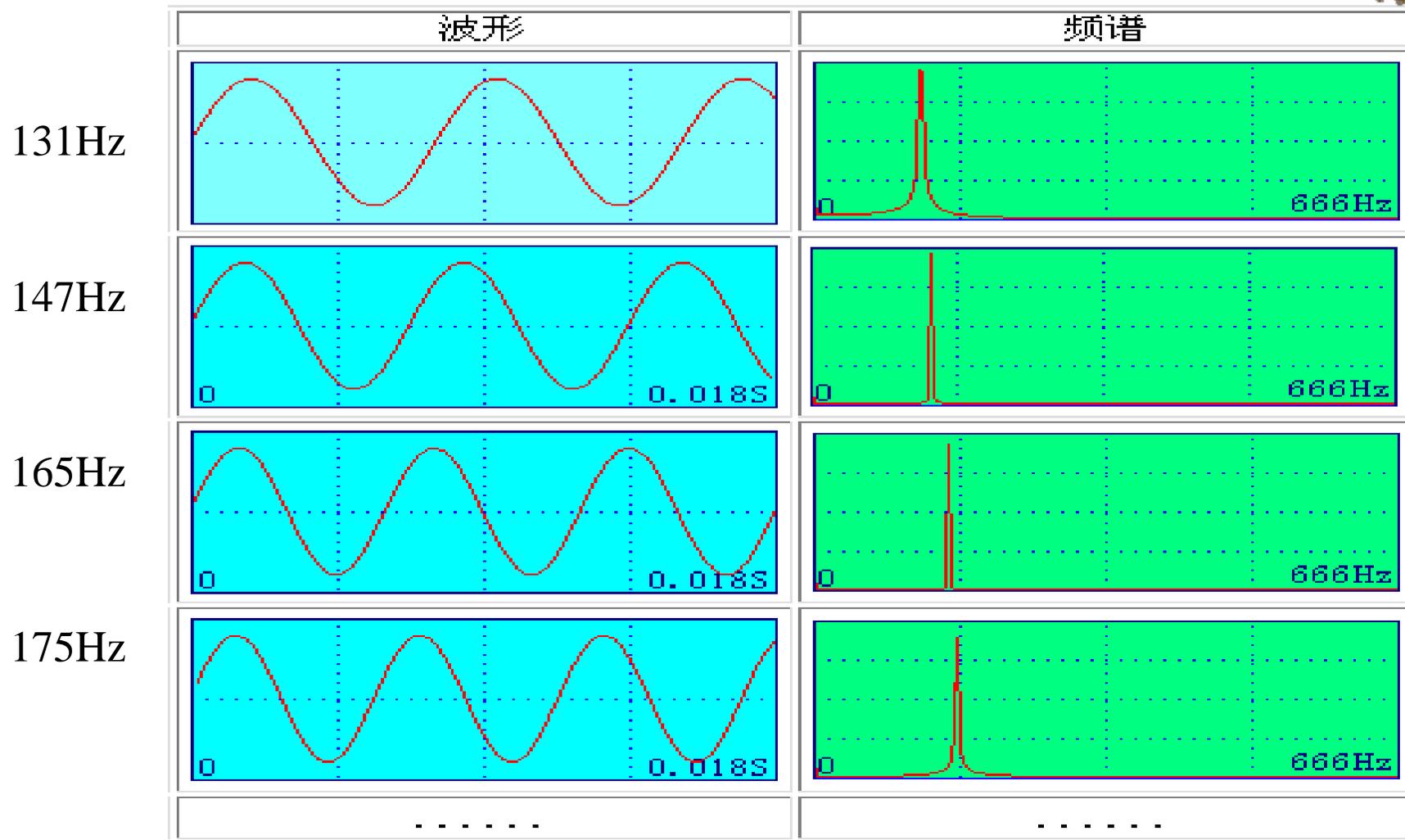
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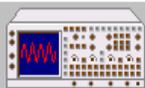




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

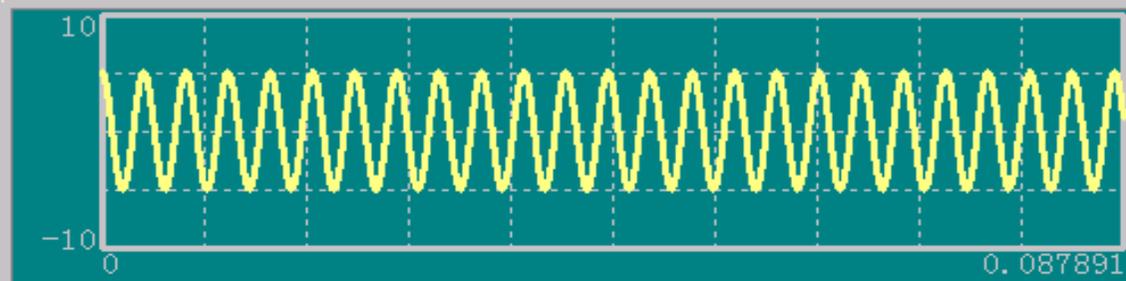
### 2.5.1 时域和频域的对应关系





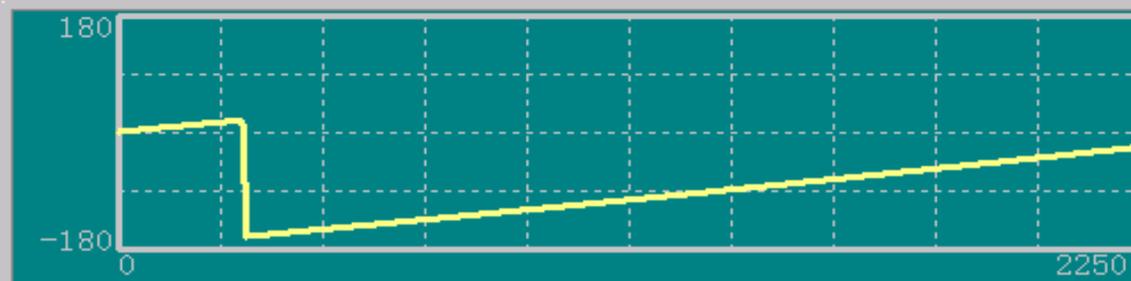
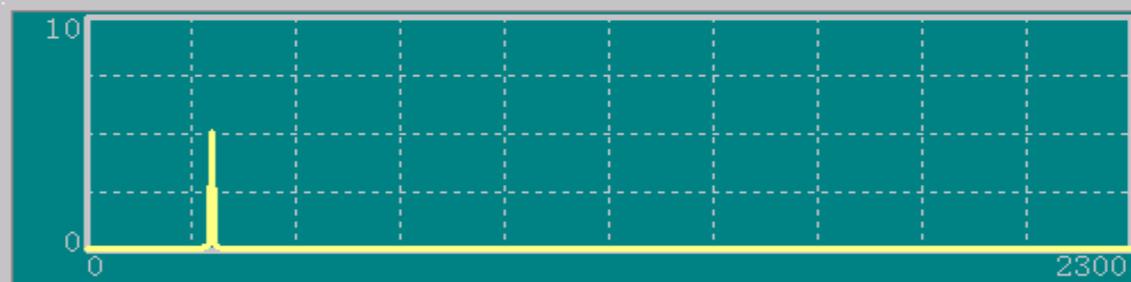
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

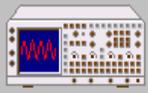
### 正弦波信号 $A \cdot \sin(2\pi ft)$ 波形和频谱分析实验



波形

幅值/相位谱





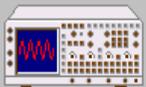
### 2.5.2 周期信号的频谱分析

周期信号是经过一定时间可以重复出现的信号，满足条件：

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t + nT)$$

任何周期函数，都可以展开成正交函数线性组合的无穷级数，如三角函数集的傅里叶级数：

$$\{ \cos n\omega_0 t, \sin n\omega_0 t \}$$



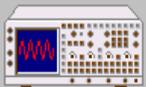
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

傅里叶级数的表达式:

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t) \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

变形为:

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t - \varphi_n) \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$



## 2.5 信号的频域分析

式中:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) dt;$$

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

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

$$A_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2};$$

$$\varphi_n = \arctg \frac{b_n}{a_n};$$

$T$ ——周期,

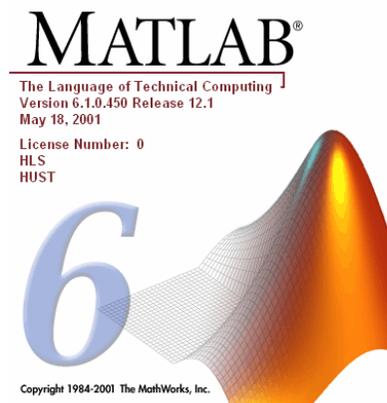
$\omega_0 = 2\pi / T$ ;

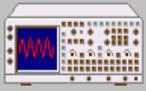
$f_0$ ——基波圆频率;

$f_0 = \omega_0 / 2\pi$

傅里叶级数的复数表达形式:

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



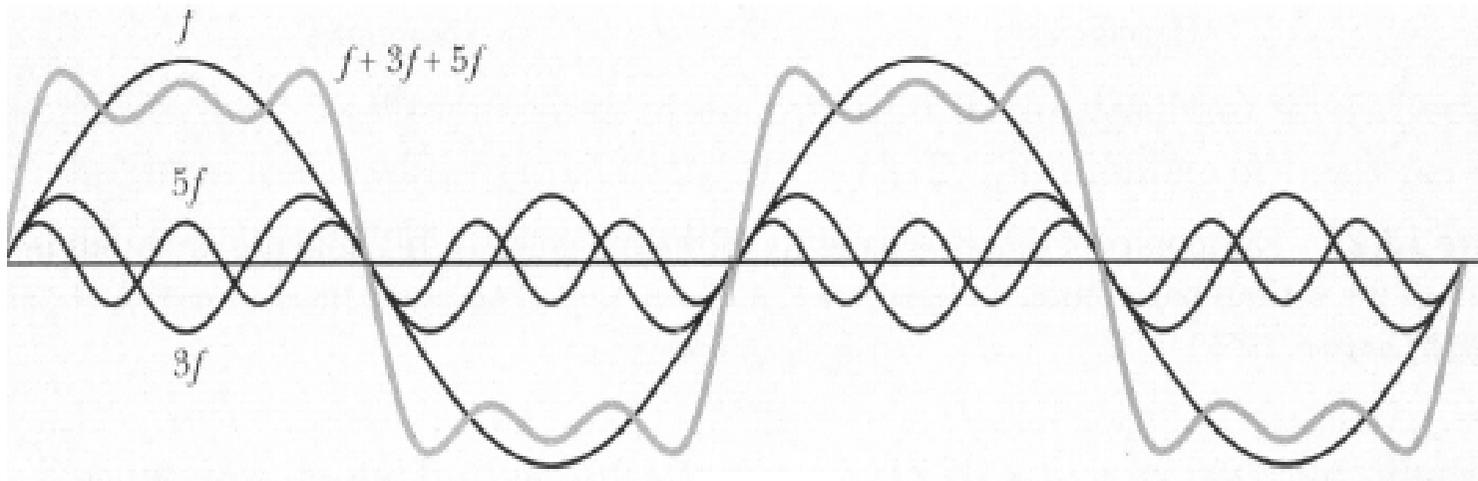


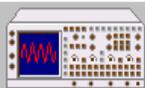
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

实验：方波信号的合成与分解

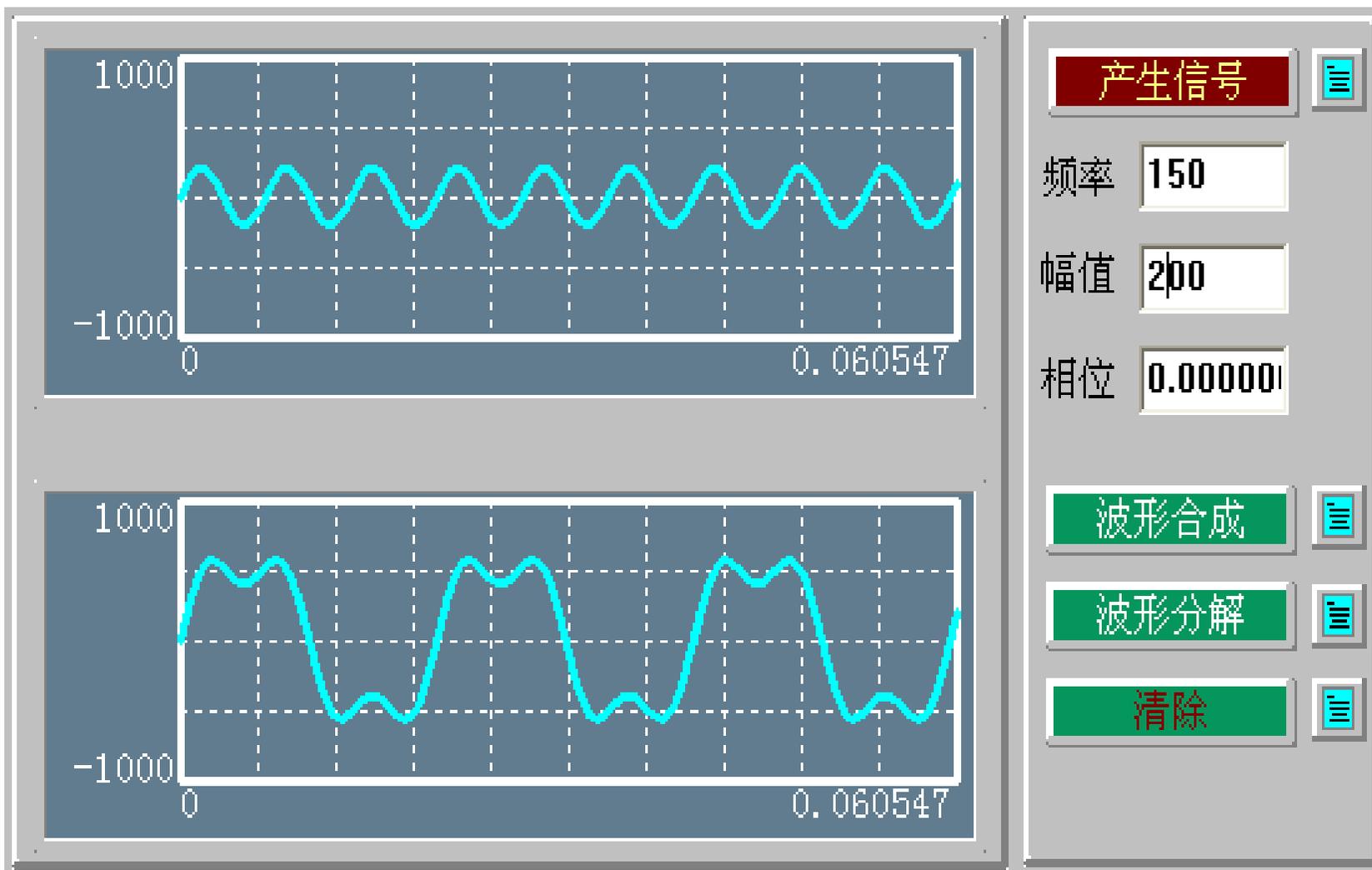
$$x(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A \sin(n\omega t) + A \sin(3\omega t) / 3 + A \sin(5\omega t) / 5 + \dots$$





## 2.5 信号的频域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

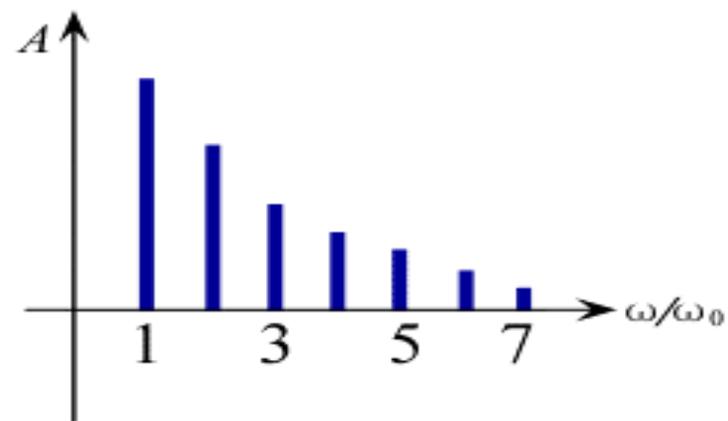
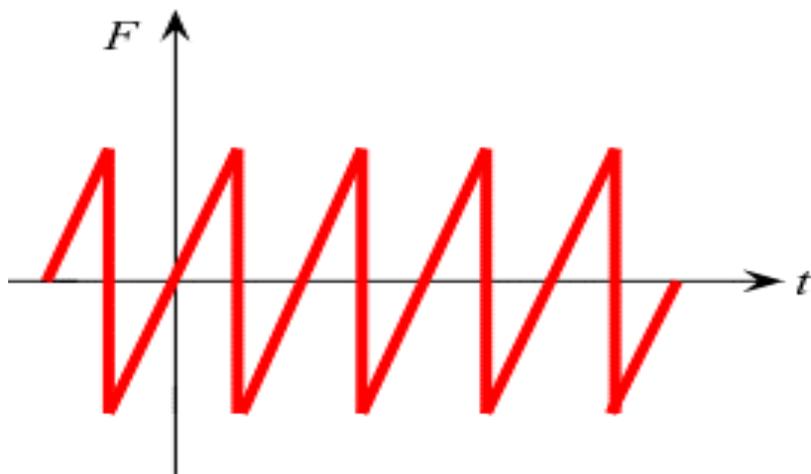


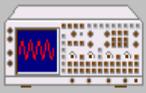


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

实验：锯齿波信号的合成与分解

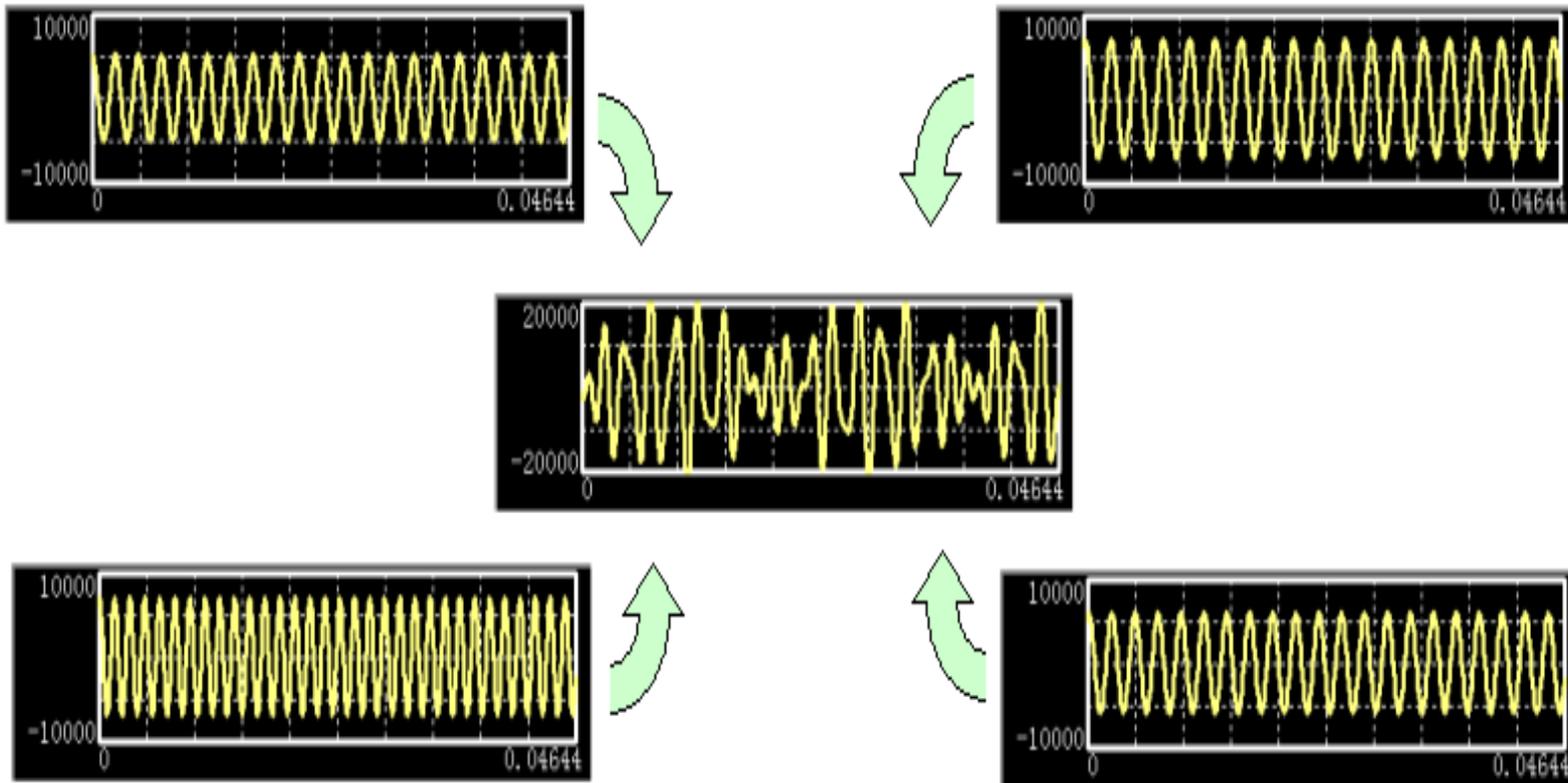
$$X(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_0 t \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

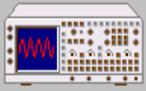




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

实验：手机和弦铃声的合成 

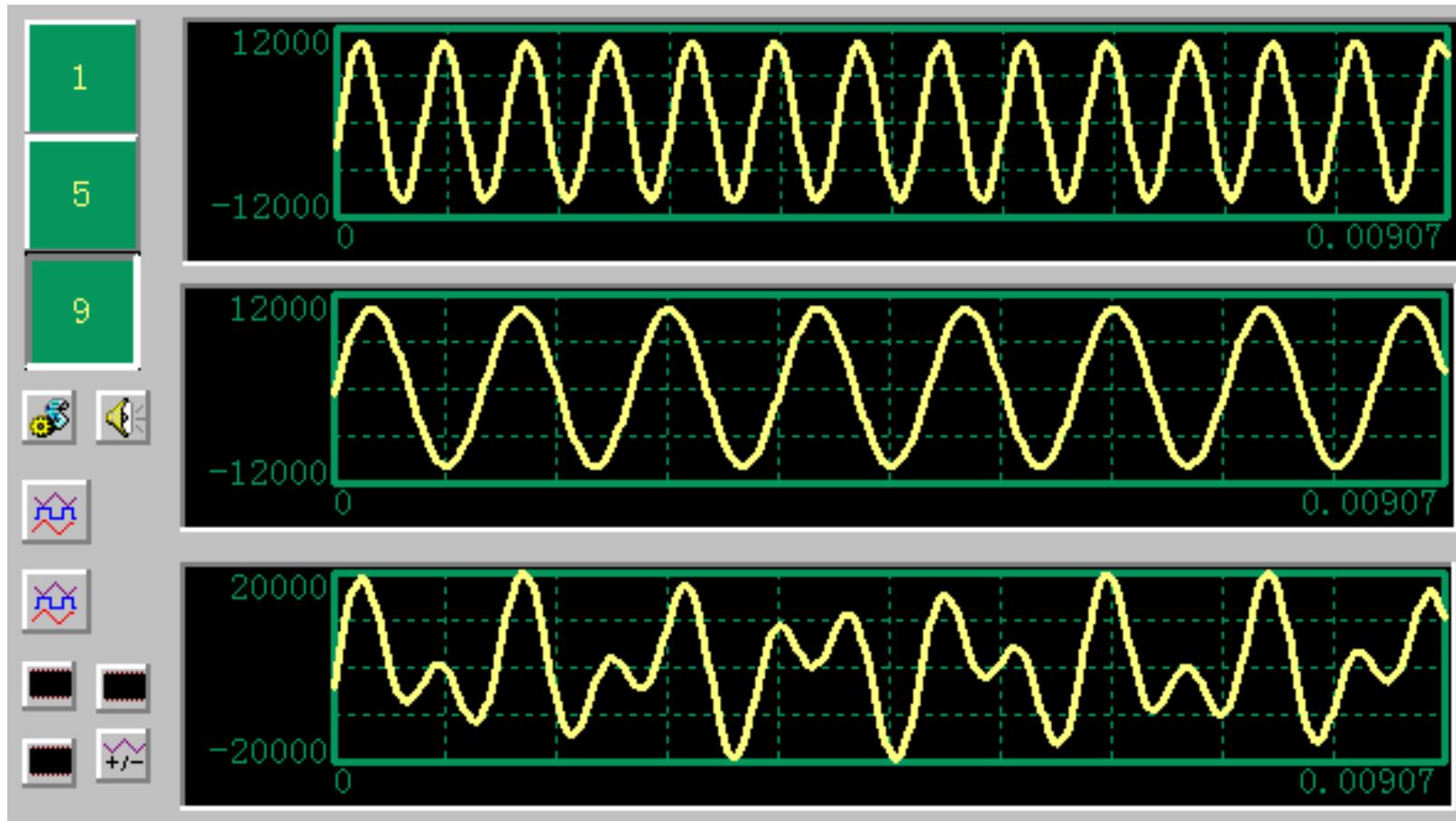


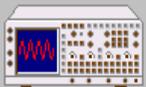


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

### 实验：双音频DTMF信令模拟实验系统





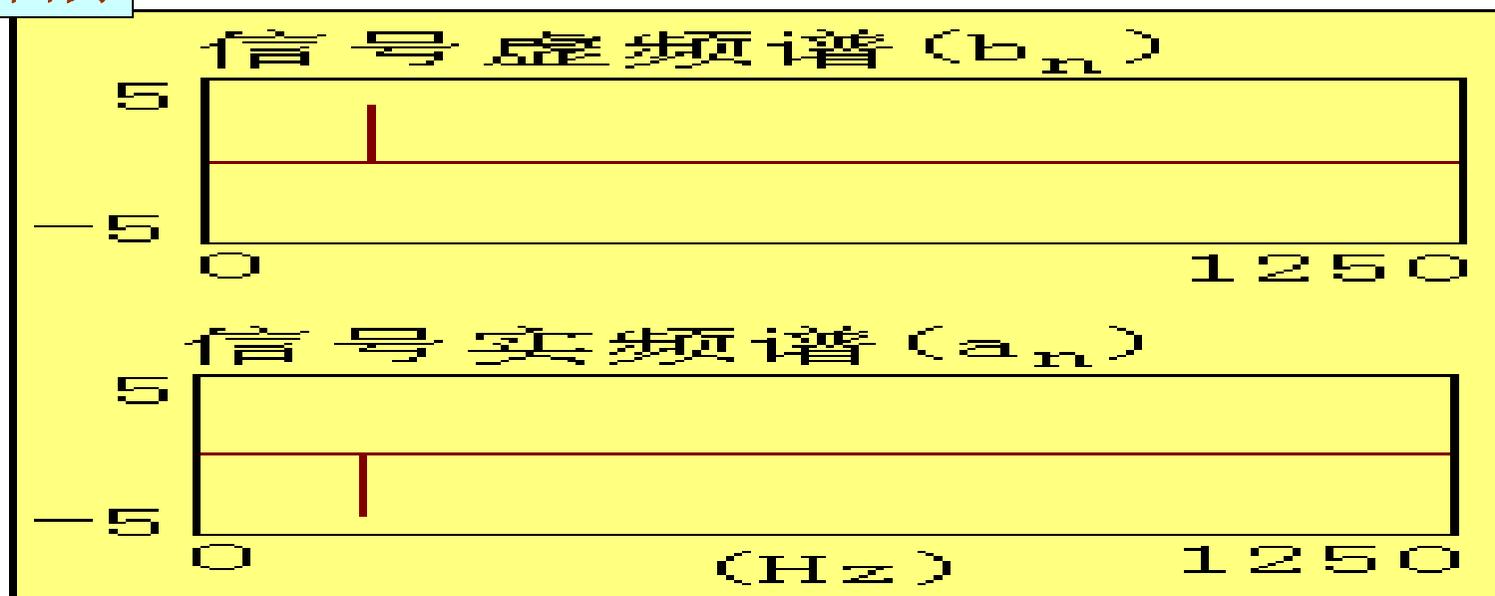
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

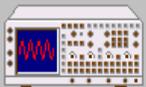
### 频谱图的概念

工程上习惯将计算结果用图形方式表示，以 $f_n$  ( $\omega_0$ )为横坐标， $b_n$ 、 $a_n$ 为纵坐标画图，称为实频—虚频谱图。

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t) \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

图例

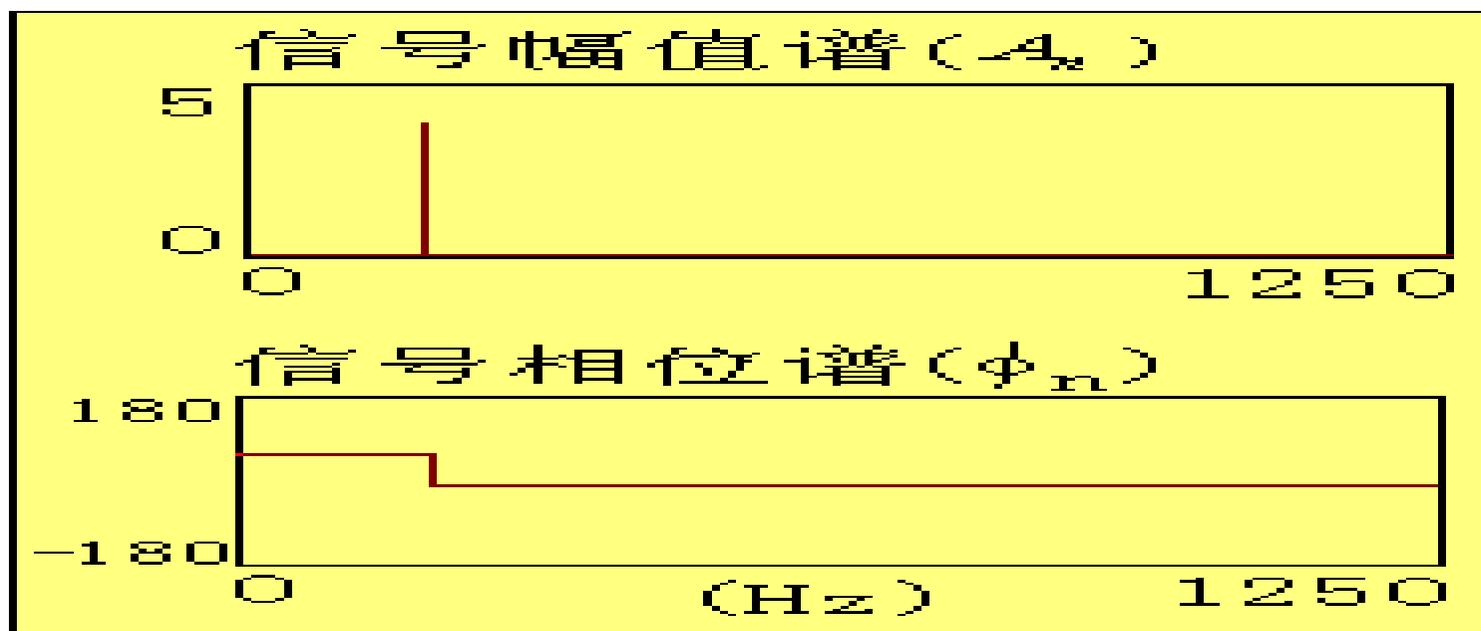


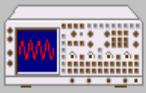


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

以 $f_n$ 为横坐标,  $A_n, \varphi_n$ 为纵坐标画图, 则称为幅值—相位谱;

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t - \varphi_n) \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$





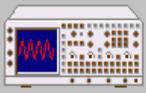
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

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以 $f_n$ 为横坐标,  $A_n^2$ 为纵坐标画图, 则称为功率谱。

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t - \varphi_n) \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

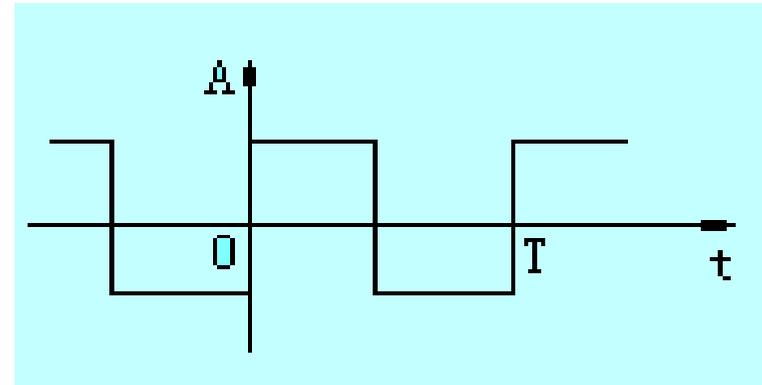




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

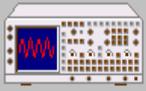
例子：方波信号的频谱

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} -A & (-T/2 < t < 0) \\ A & (0 < t < T/2) \end{cases}$$



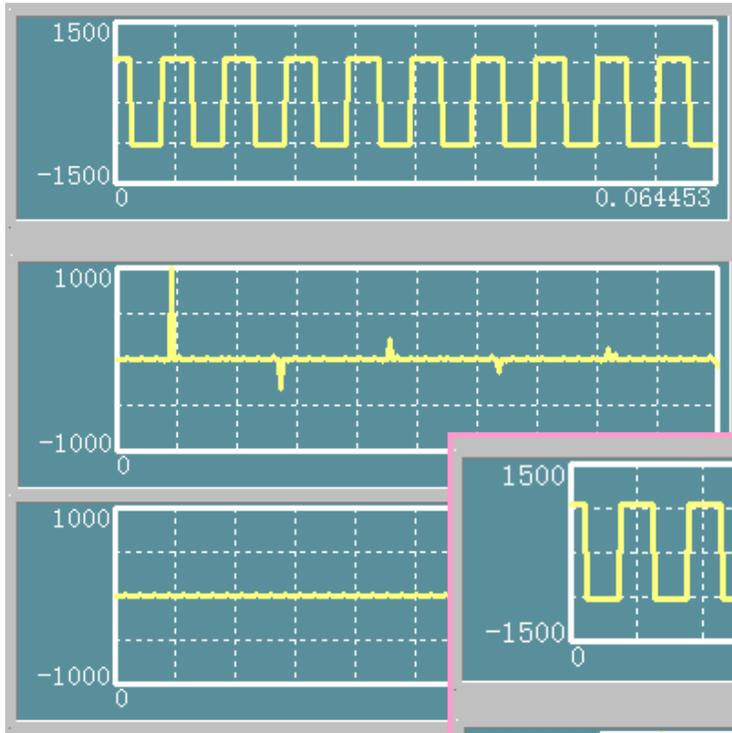
$$x(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n \omega_0 t$$

$$\dots = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos\left(n \omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

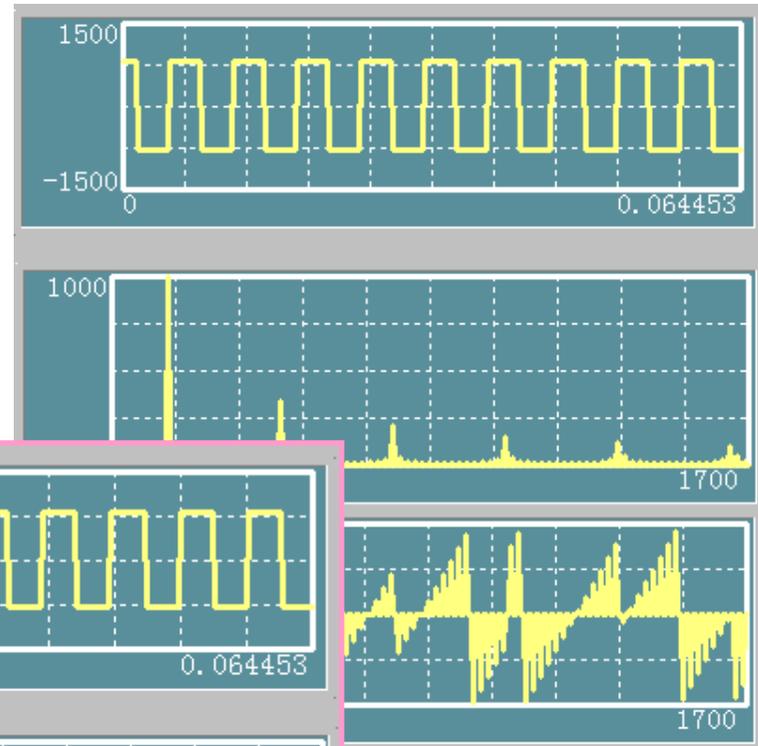


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

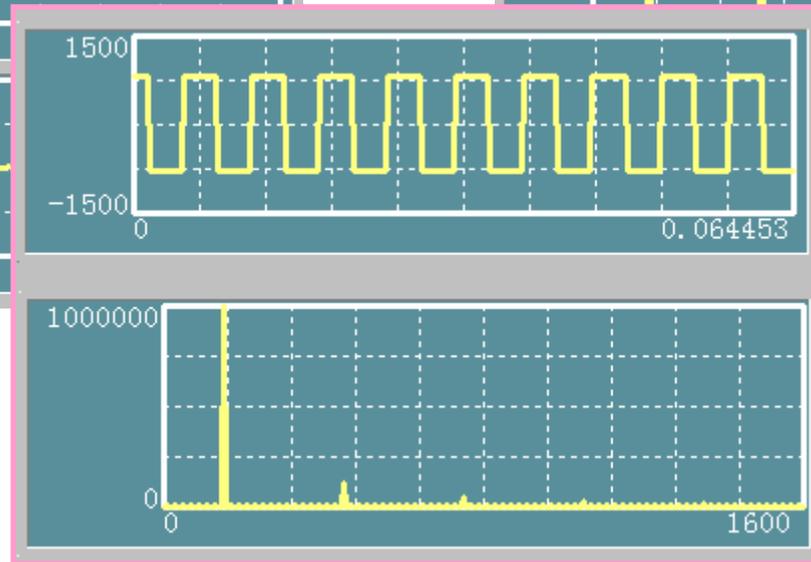
实频—虚频



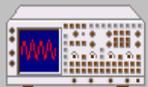
幅值—相位谱



突出主频率分量



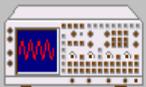
功率谱



### 2.5.3 非周期信号的频谱分析

非周期信号是时间上不会重复出现的信号，一般为时域有限信号，具有收敛可积条件，其能量为有限值。这种信号的频域分析手段是傅立叶变换。

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \\ X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \end{cases}$$



## 2.5 信号的频域分析

或

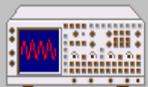
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{cases}$$

求解:

$$X(f) = |X(f)| e^{j\varphi(f)}$$

$$|X(f)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}^2[X(f)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[X(f)]}$$

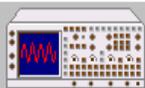
$$\varphi(f) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{Im}[X(f)]}{\operatorname{Re}[X(f)]}$$



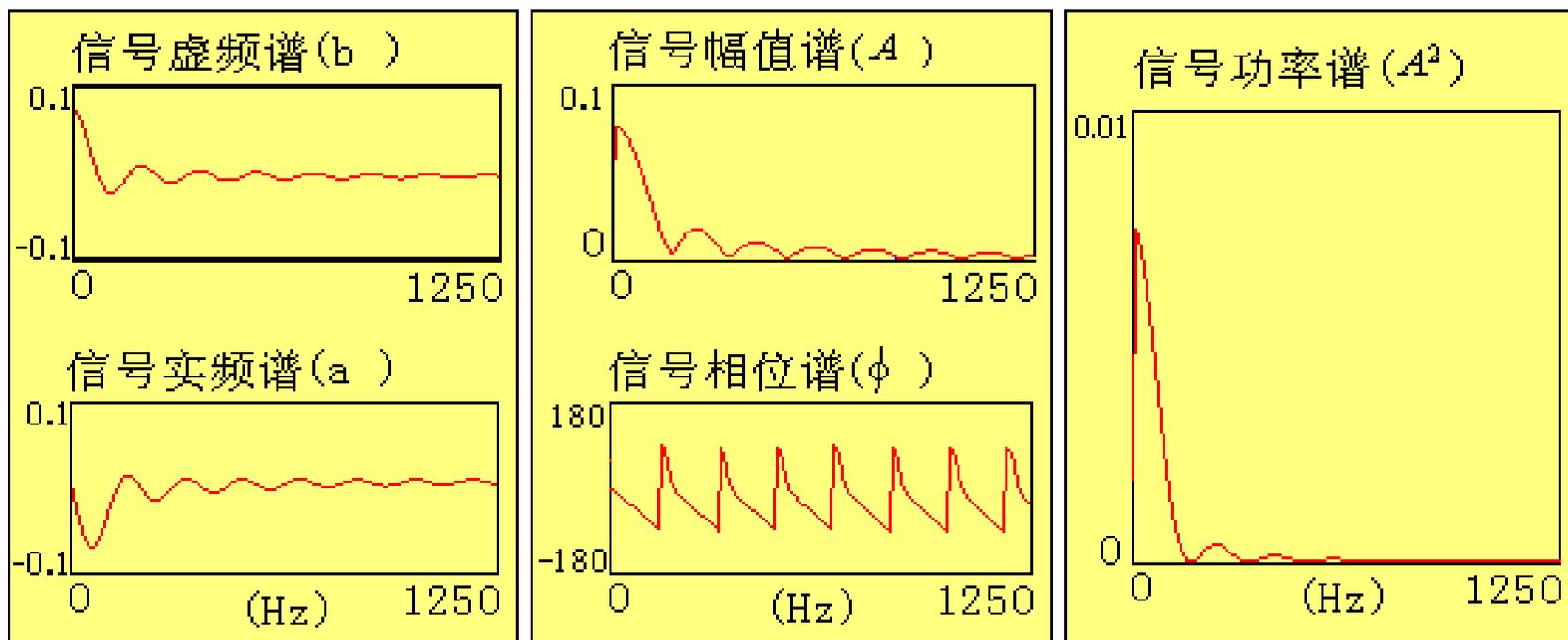
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

与周期信号相似，非周期信号也可以分解为许多不同频率分量的谐波和，所不同的是，由于非周期信号的周期  $T \rightarrow \infty$ ，基频  $f \rightarrow df$ ，它包含了从零到无穷大的所有频率分量，各频率分量的幅值为  $X(f)df$ ，这是无穷小量，所以频谱不能再用幅值表示，而必须用幅值密度函数描述。

另外，与周期信号不同的是，非周期信号的谱线出现在  $0, f_{\max}$  的各连续频率值上，这种频谱称为连续谱。

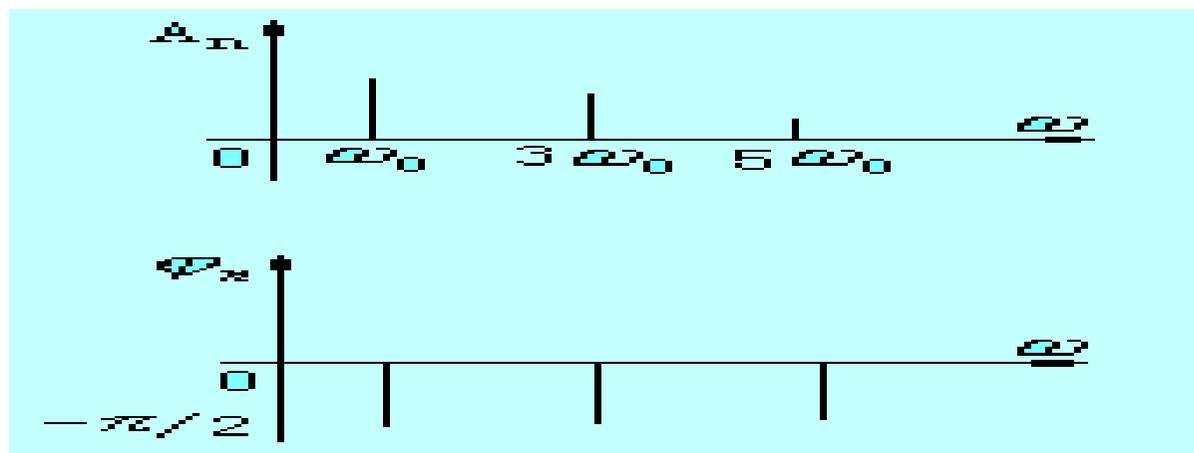


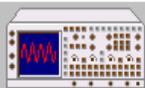
## 2.5 信号的频域分析



对比:方波谱

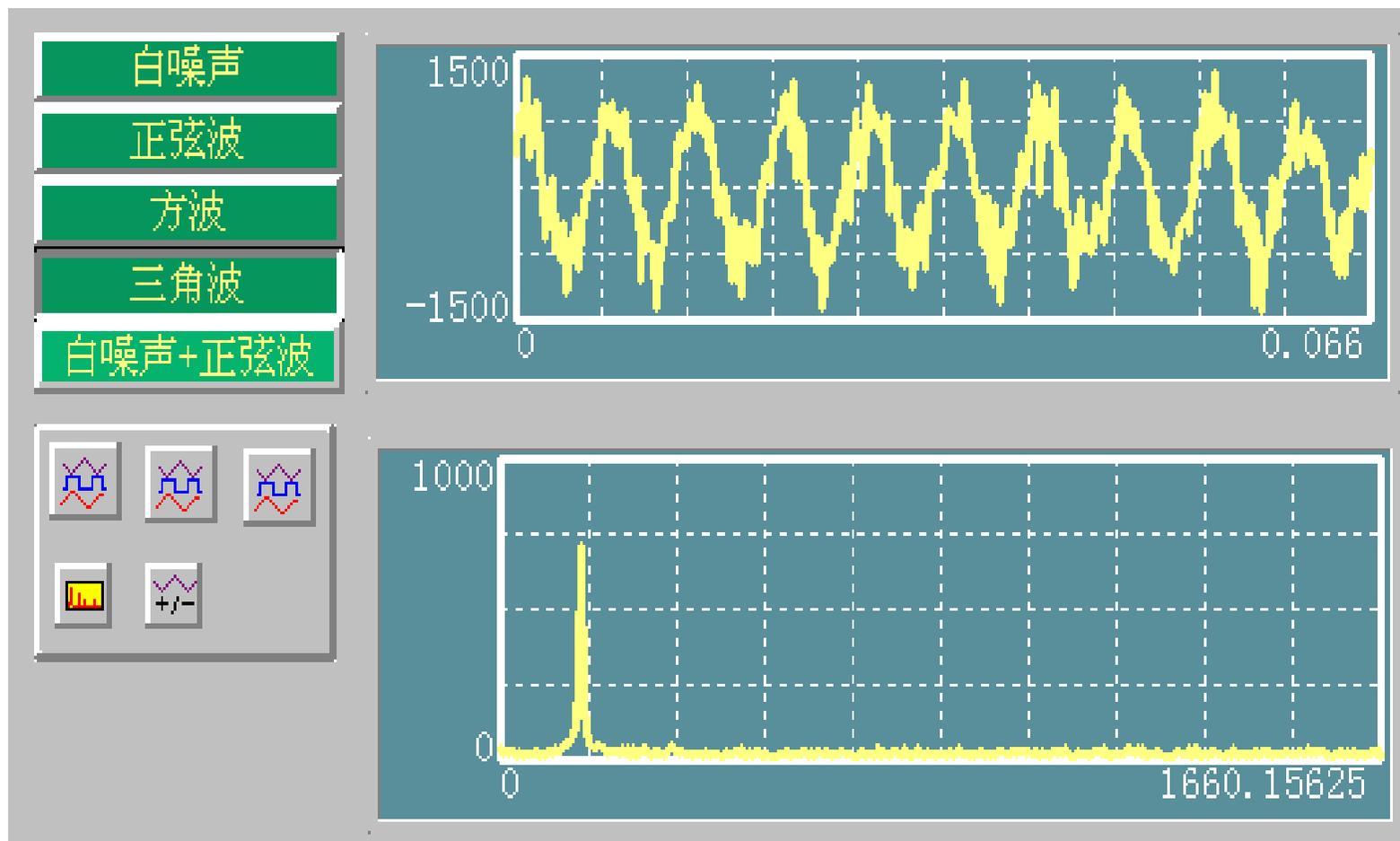
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ...

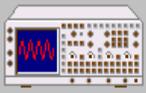




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

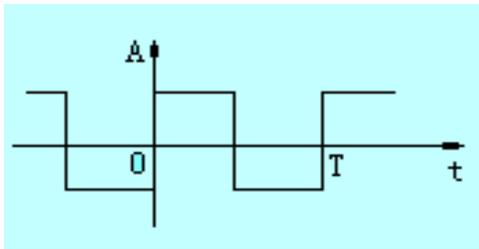
### 实验：典型信号的频谱分析





### 2.5.4 傅立叶变换的性质

#### a. 奇偶虚实性



$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

=0

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) dt;$$

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

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

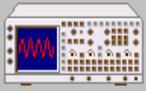
$$A_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2};$$

$$\varphi_n = \arctg \frac{b_n}{a_n};$$

#### b. 线性叠加性

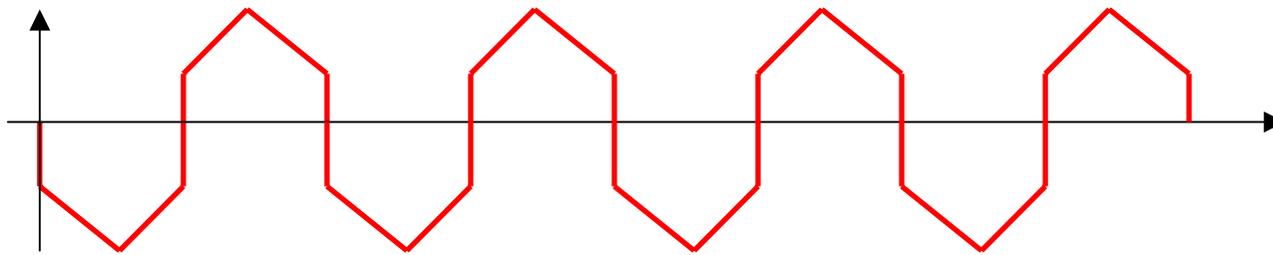
$$\text{若 } x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow X_1(f), \quad x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow X_2(f)$$

$$\text{则: } c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow c_1 X_1(f) + c_2 X_2(f)$$

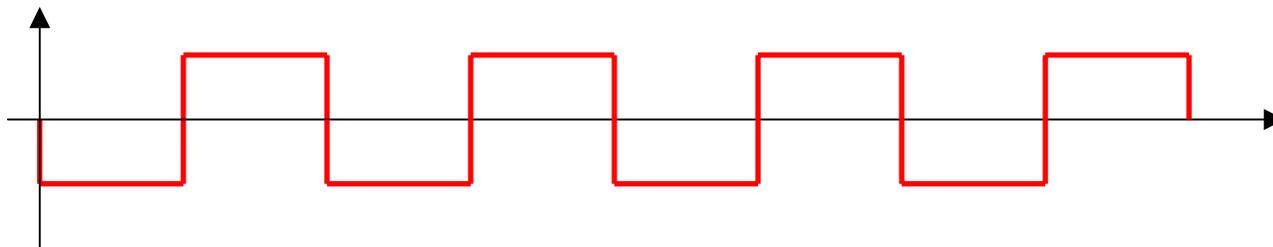


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

例子：求下图波形的频谱

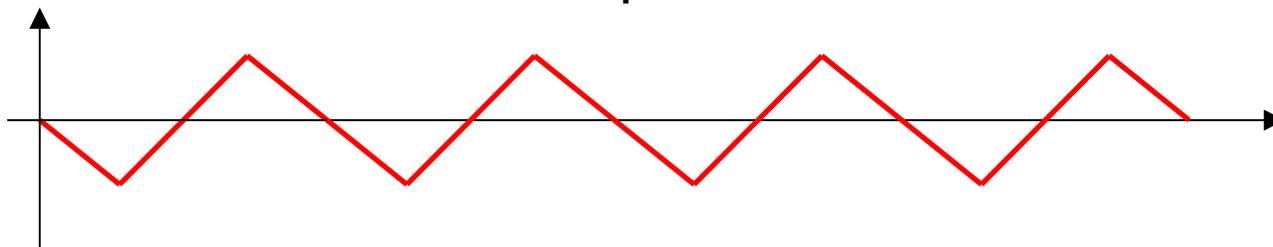


用线性叠加定理简化

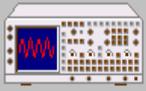


$X_1(f)$

+



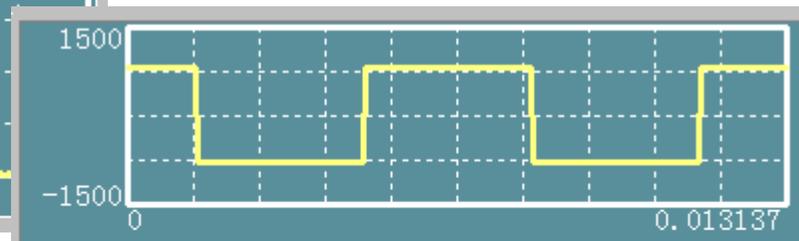
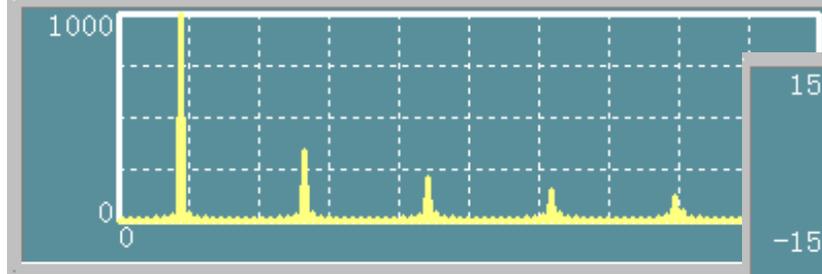
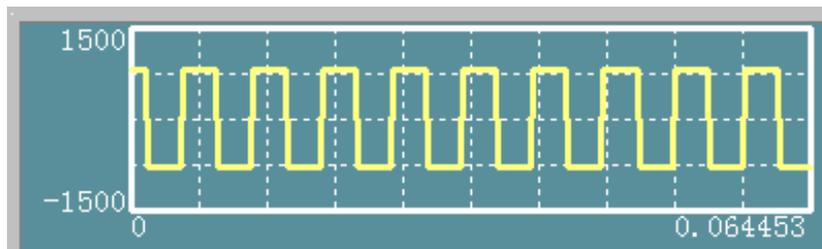
$X_2(f)$



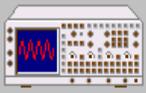
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

### c. 时间尺度改变性

若  $x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(kt) \longleftrightarrow X(f/k)$



时-频测不准原则



## 2.5 信号的频域分析

### d. 对称性

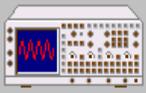
若  $x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $X(-t) \longleftrightarrow x(-f)$

### e. 时移性

若  $x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(t \pm t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{\pm j2\pi f t_0} X(f)$

### f. 频移性

若  $x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(t) e^{\pm j2\pi f_0 t} \longleftrightarrow X(f \pm f_0)$



## 2.5 信号的频域分析

### d. 时间尺度改变性

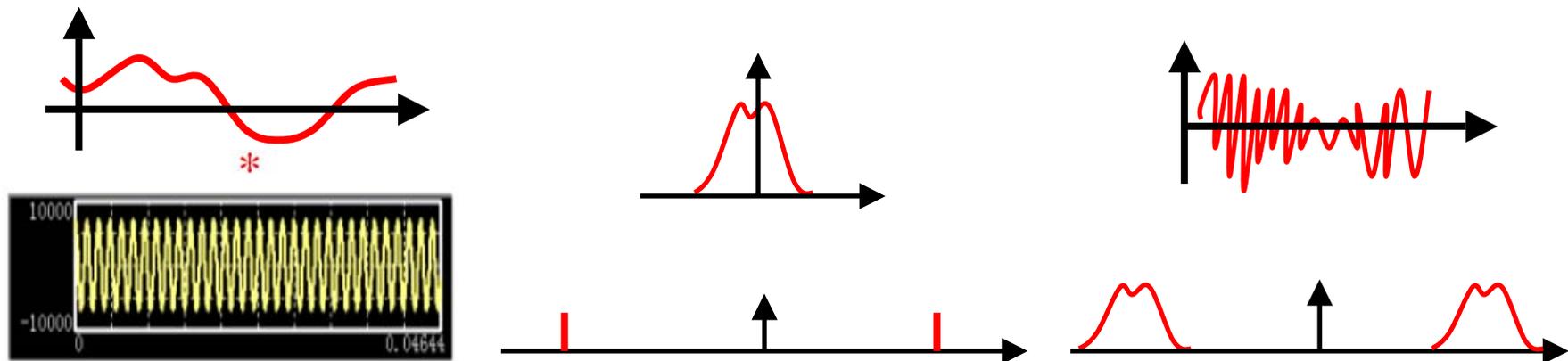
若  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(kt) \leftrightarrow 1/k[X(f/k)]$

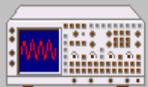
### e. 时移性

若  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(t \pm t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{\pm j2\pi ft_0} X(f)$

### f. 频移性

若  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(f)$ , 则  $x(t) e^{\pm j2\pi f_0 t} \leftrightarrow X(f \pm f_0)$



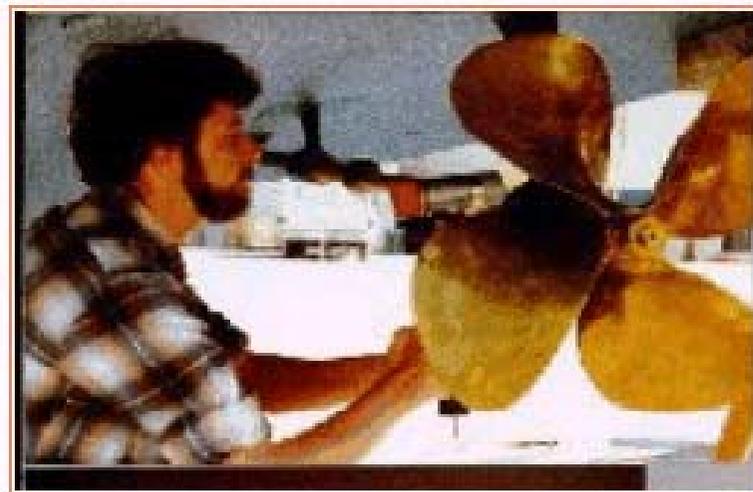


### 2.5.5 频谱分析的应用

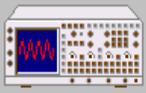
频谱分析主要用于识别信号中的周期分量，是信号分析中最常用的一种手段。



**案例：**在齿轮箱故障诊断  
通过齿轮箱振动信号频谱分析，  
确定最大频率分量，然后根据  
机床转速和传动链，找出故障  
齿轮。



**案例：**螺旋桨设计  
可以通过频谱分析确定螺旋桨  
的固有频率和临界转速，确定  
螺旋桨转速工作范围。

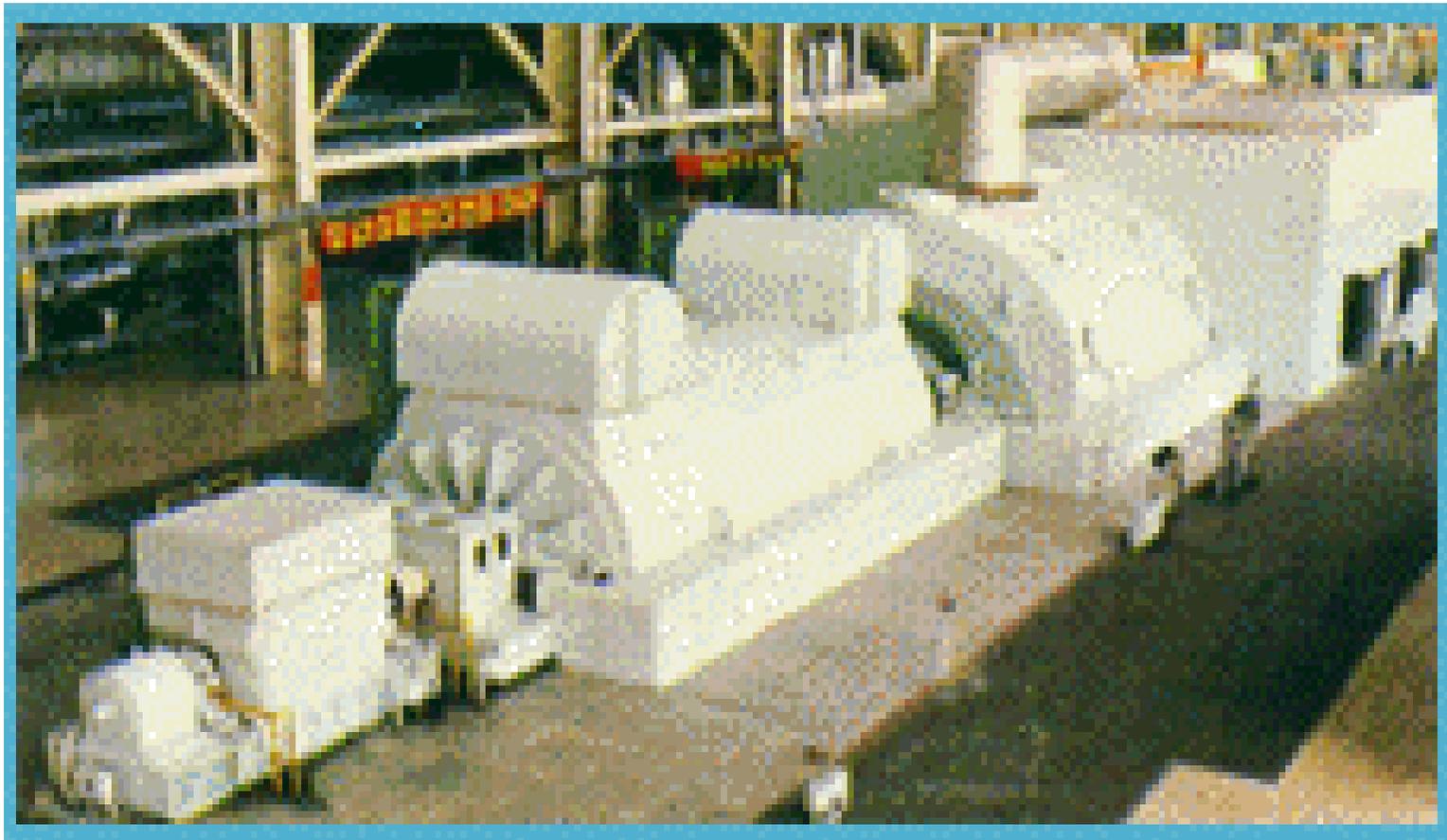


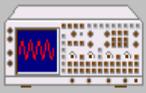
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

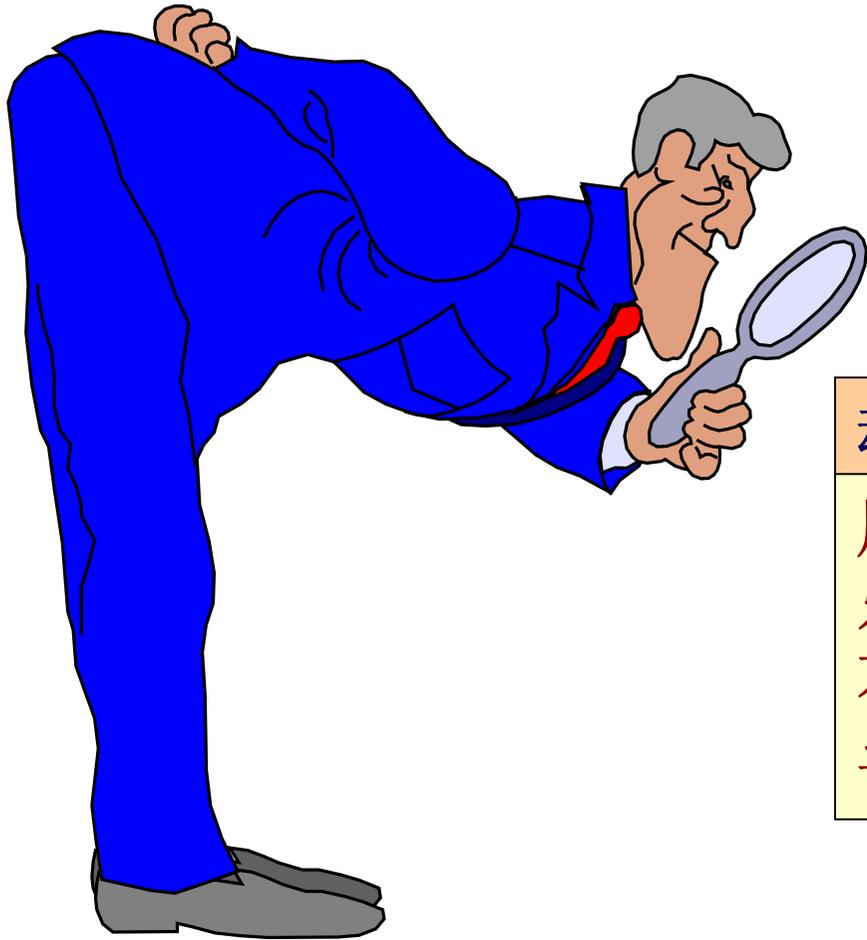
谱阵分析：设备启/停车变速过程分析

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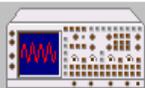


## 2.5 信号的频域分析

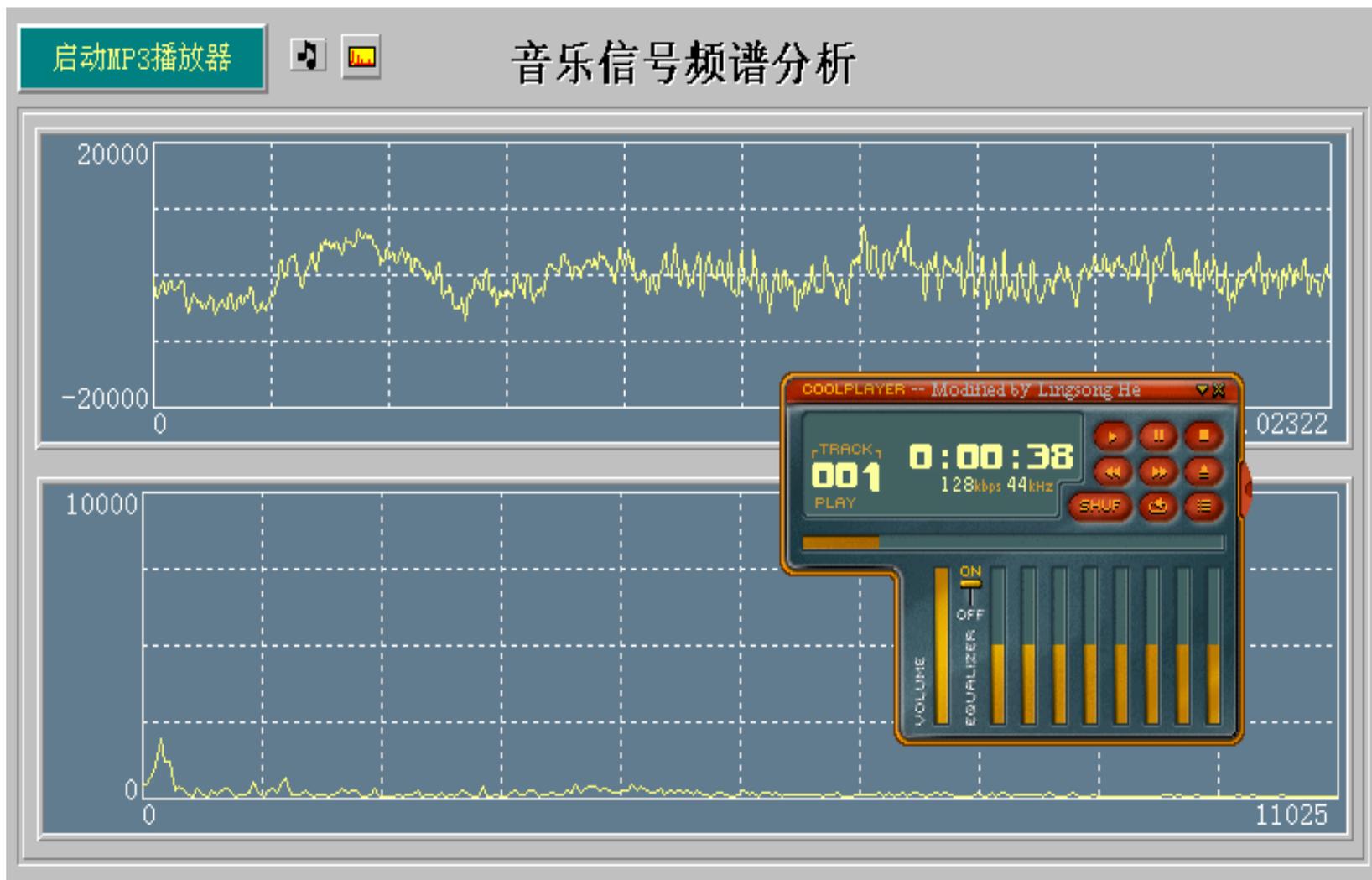


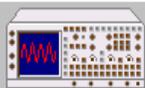
### 动手做：

用计算机声卡和麦克风对乐器进行测量分析，给出不同音阶对应的频率。  
设计一个计算机电子琴。

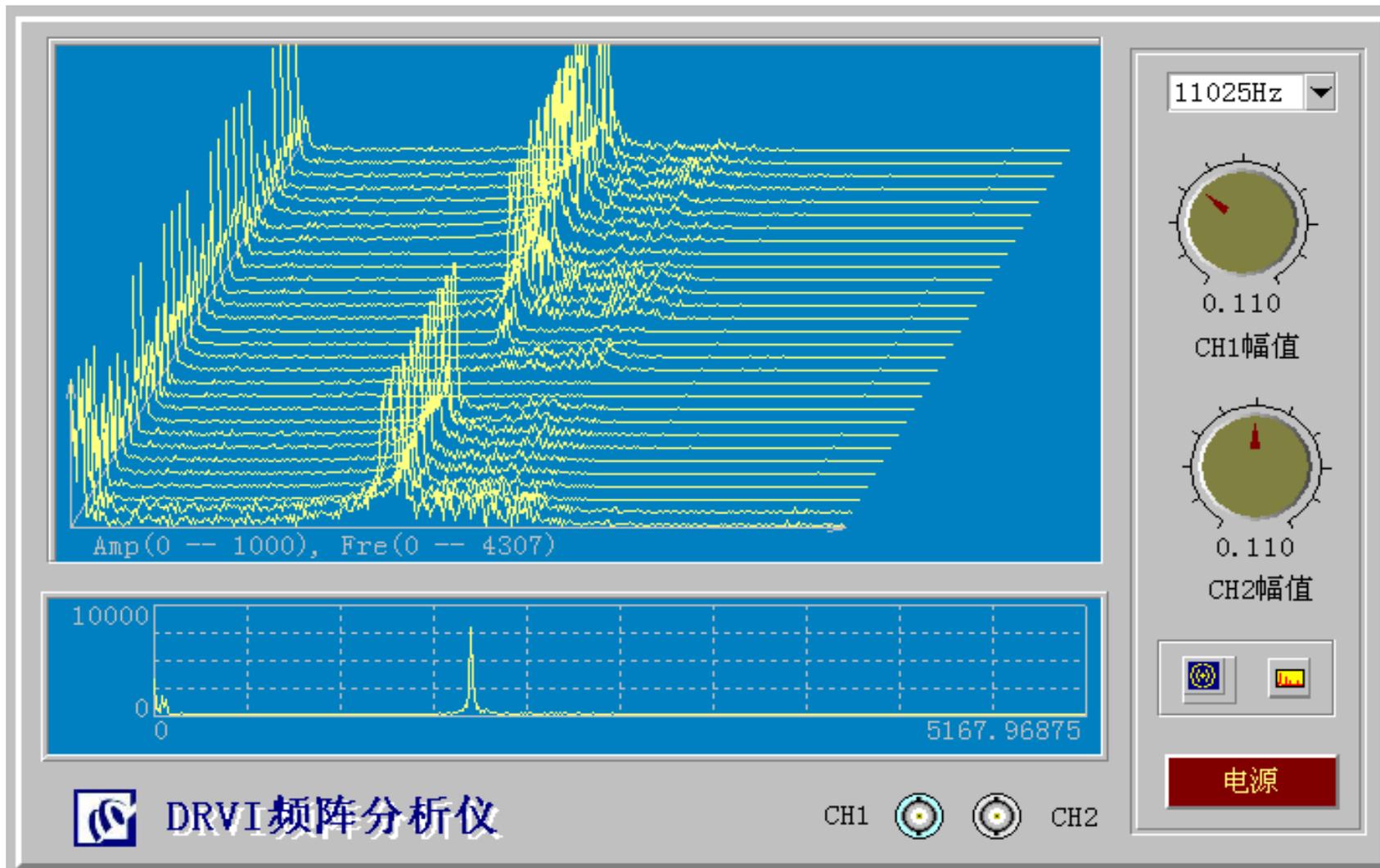


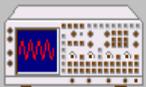
## 2.5 信号的频域分析





## 2.5 信号的频域分析

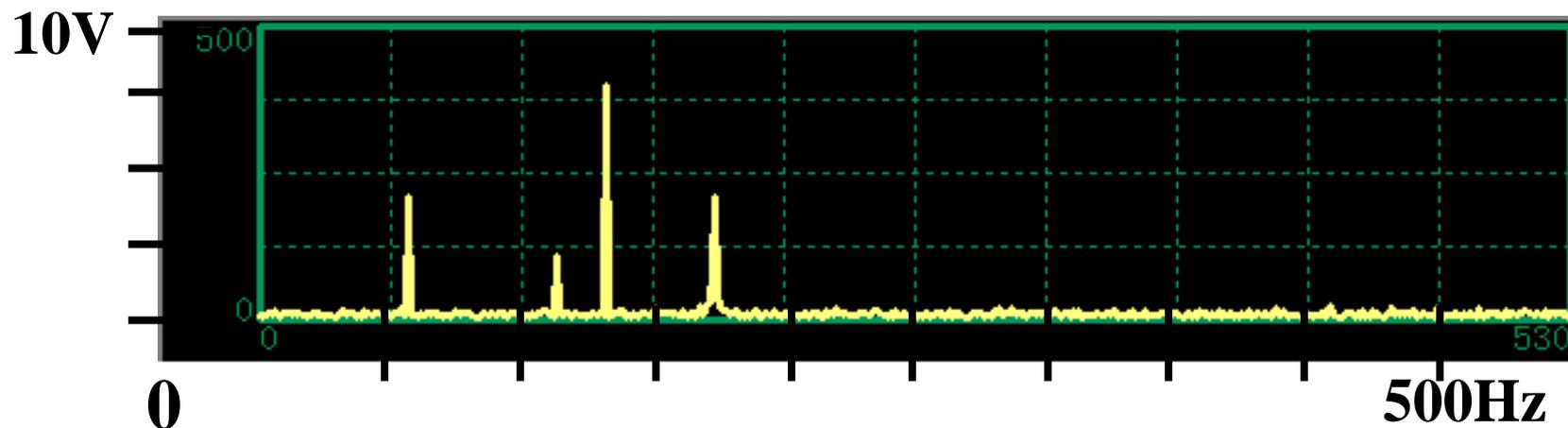




## 2.5 信号的频域分析

华中科技大学机械学院

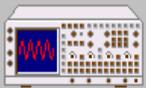
习题：从下面的功率谱中读出信号的主要频率成分。



习题：已知信号

$$x(t) = \sin 2\pi 100t + 5 \cos 2\pi 200t + 0.5 \cos 2\pi 300t$$

绘出信号的实频—虚频谱、幅值—相位谱和功率谱。

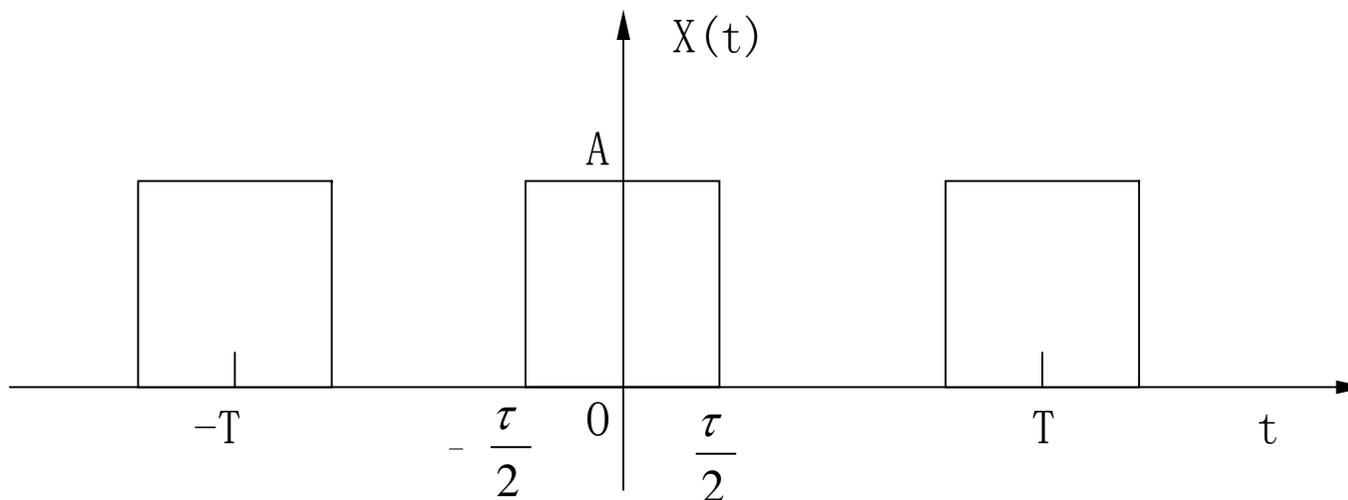


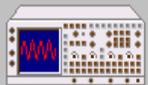
## 2.5 信号的频域分析

习题：已知矩形单脉冲信号的频谱为

$$x_0(\omega) = A\tau \operatorname{sinc}(\omega\tau/2)$$

试求图示信号的频谱。



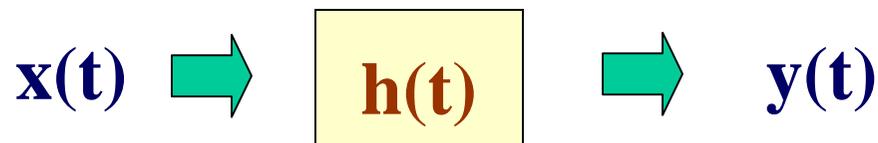


### 2.6 卷积积分

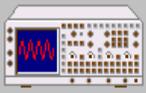
#### 2.6.1 卷积

卷积积分是一种数学方法，在信号与系统的理论研究中占有重要的地位。特别是关于信号的时间域与变换域分析，它是沟通时域—频域的一个桥梁。

在系统分析中，系统输入 / 输出和系统特性的作用关系在时间域就体现为卷积积分的关系



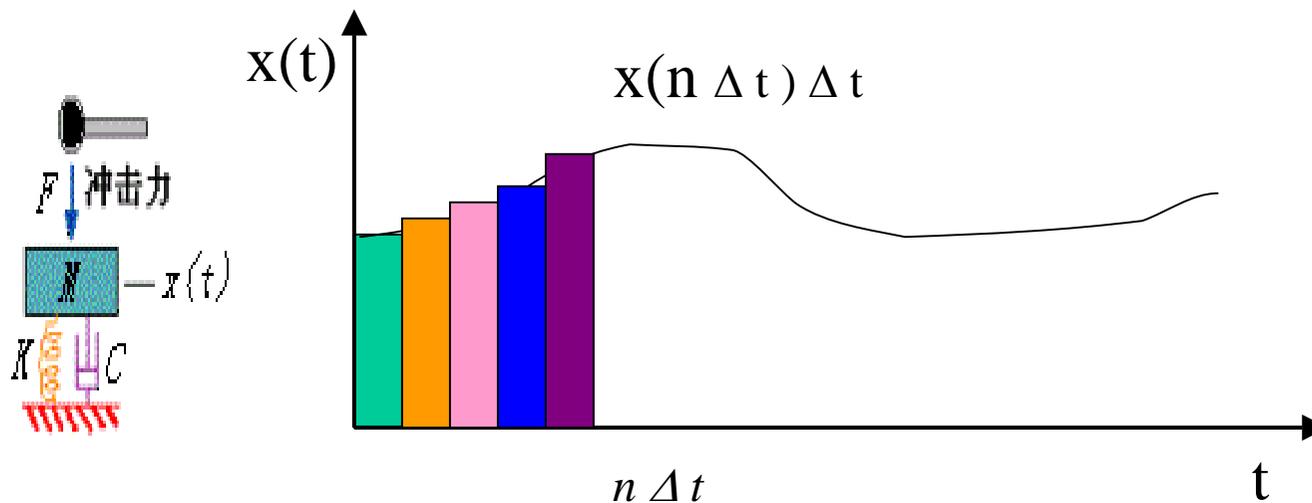
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau = x(t) * h(t)$$

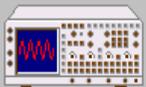


### 2.6.2 卷积的物理意义

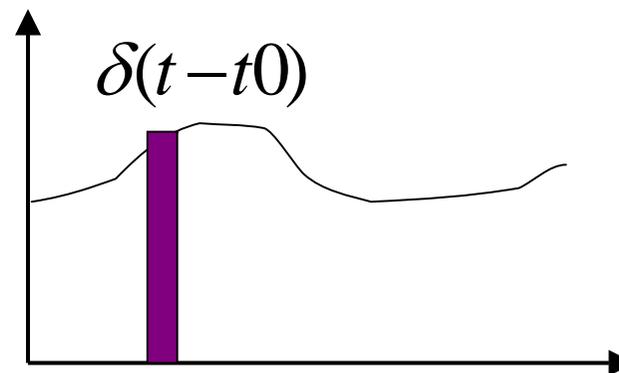
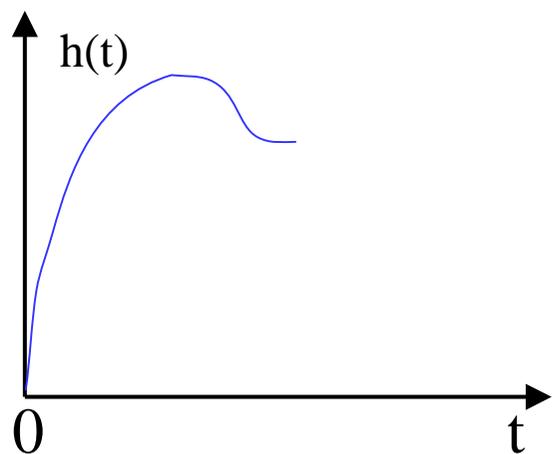
对于线性系统而言，系统的输出 $y(t)$ 是任意输入 $x(t)$ 与系统脉冲响应函数 $h(t)$ 的卷积。

(1) 将信号 $x(t)$ 分解为许多宽度为 $\Delta t$ 的窄条面积之和， $t = n \Delta t$  时的第 $n$ 个窄条的高度为 $x(n \Delta t)$ ，在 $\Delta t$ 趋近于零的情况下，窄条可以看作是强度等于窄条面积的脉冲。



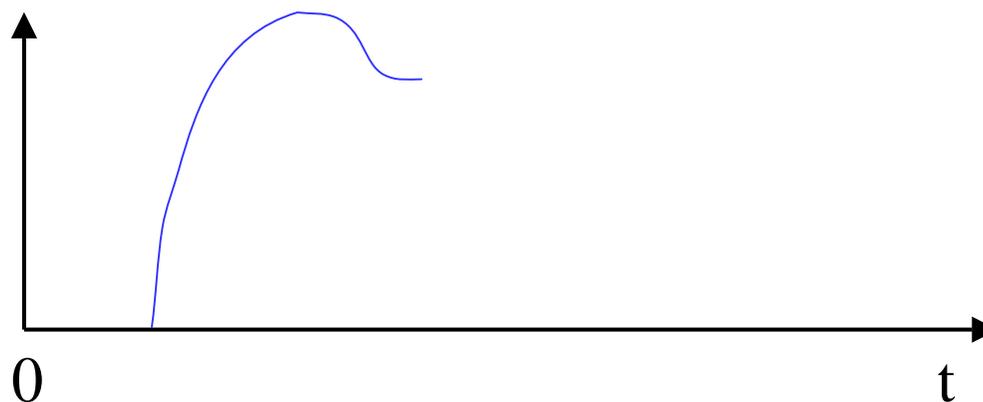


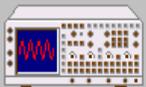
## 2.6 卷积积分



### 3) 卷积特性

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = f(t - t_0)$$

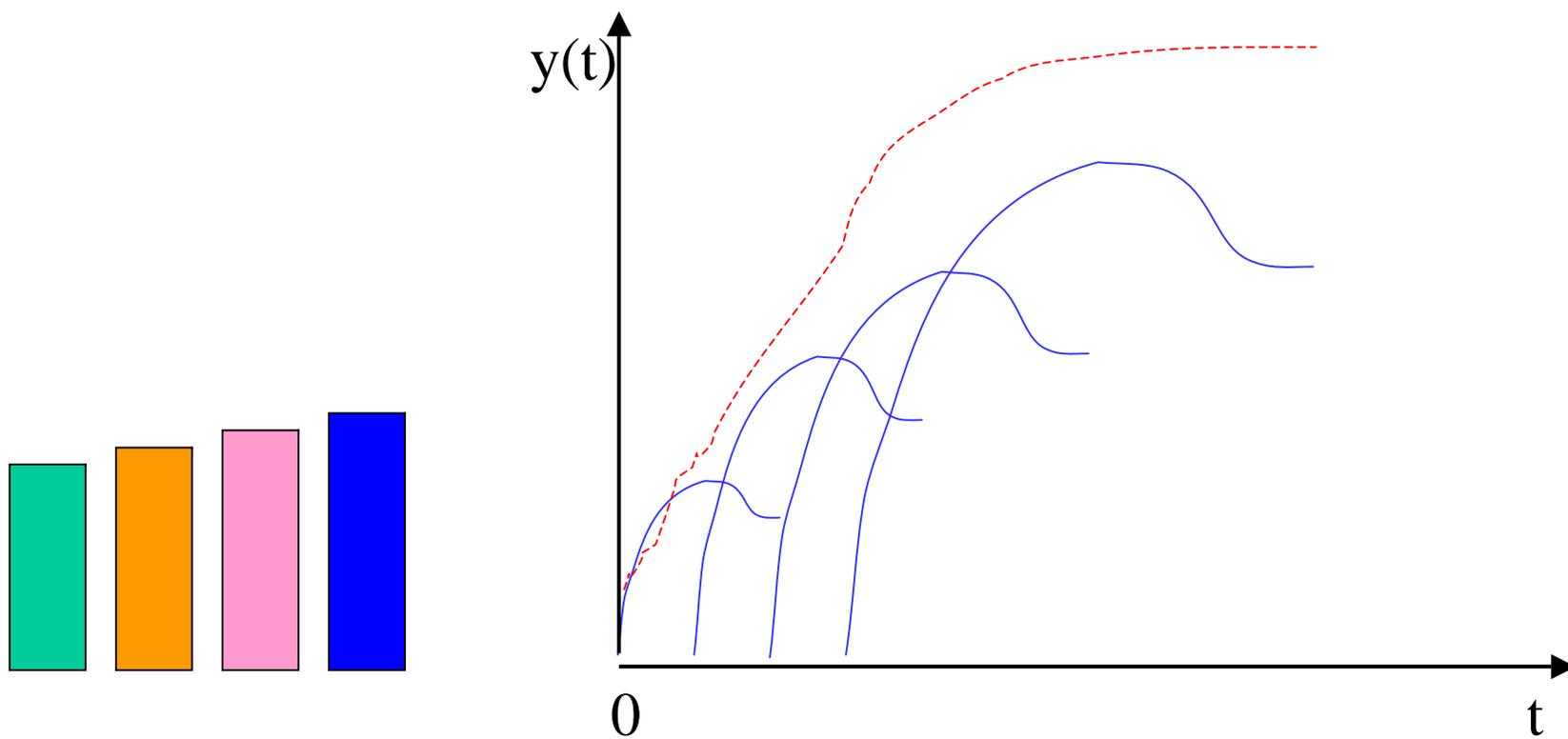


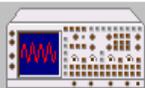


## 2.6 卷积分

(3) 根据线性系统的叠加原理，各脉冲引起的响应之和即为输出 $y(t)$

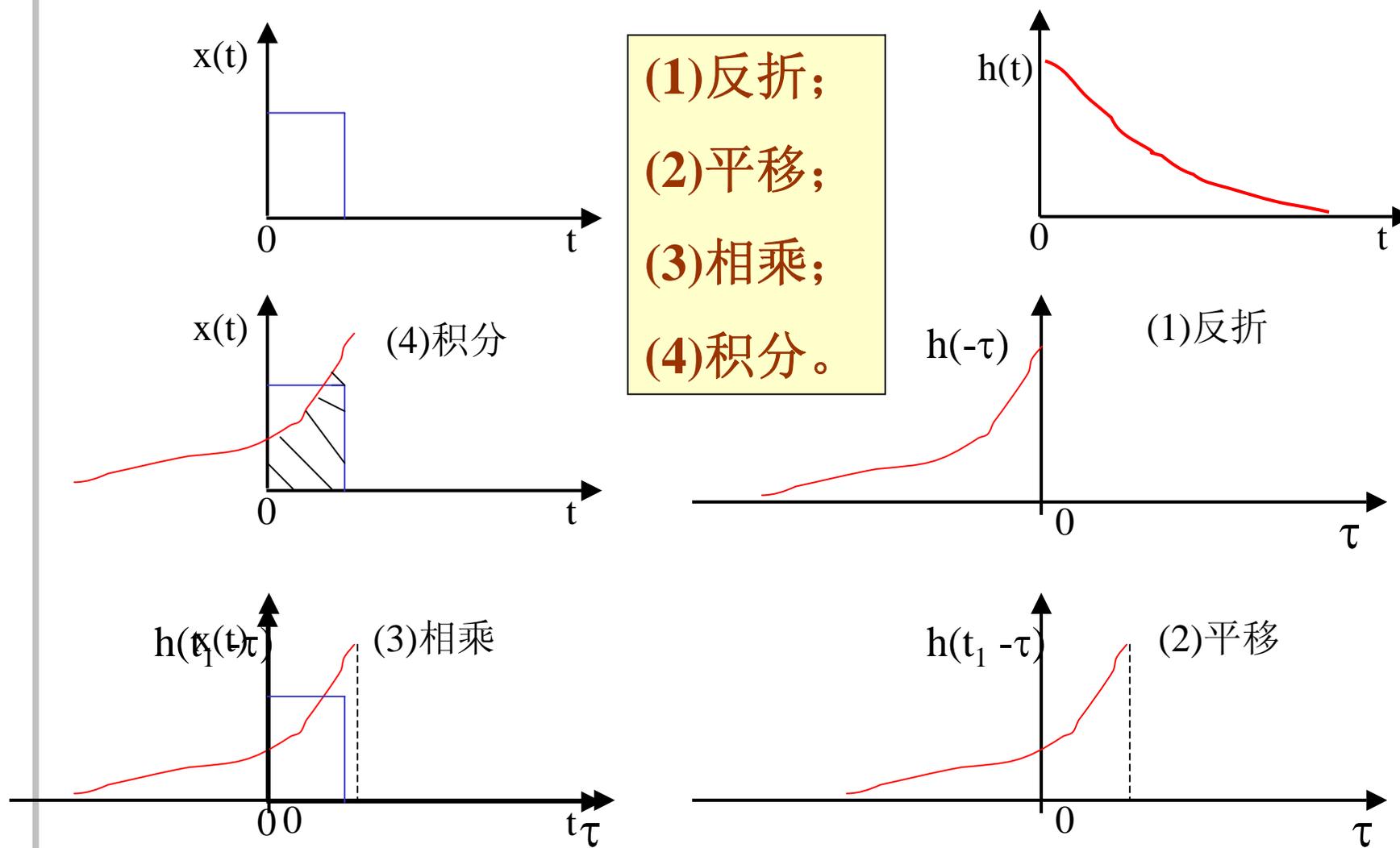
$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n\Delta t)\Delta t h(t - n\Delta t)$$

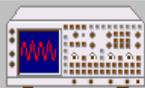




## 2.6 卷积积分

### 2.6.3 卷积积分的几何图形表示



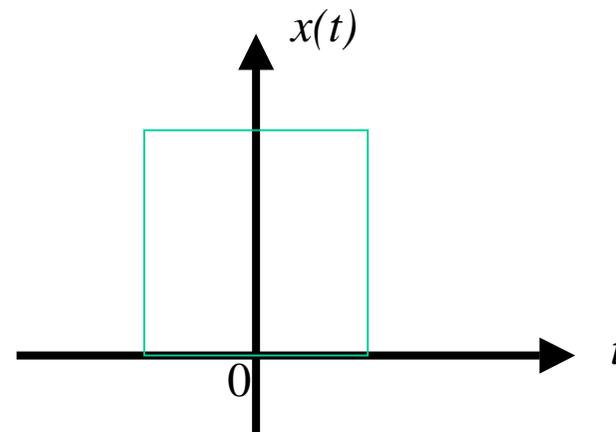


## 2.6 卷积分

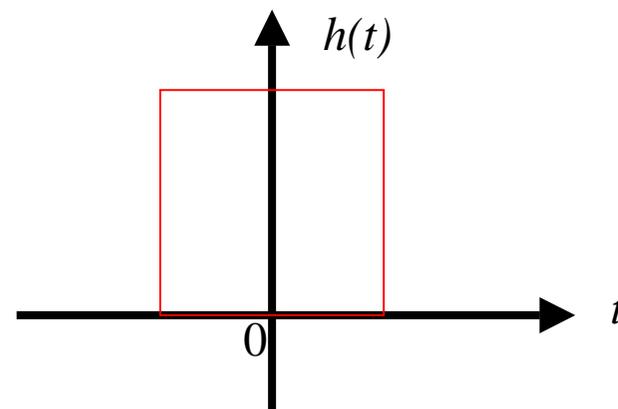
### 2.6.4 卷积分的计算图例

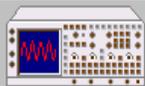
设:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} A, & |t| \leq T_0 \\ 0, & |t| > T_0 \end{cases}$$



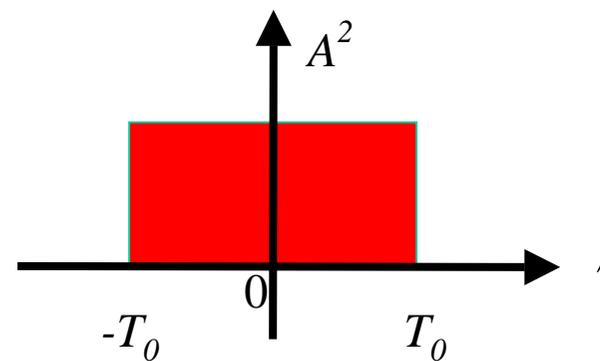
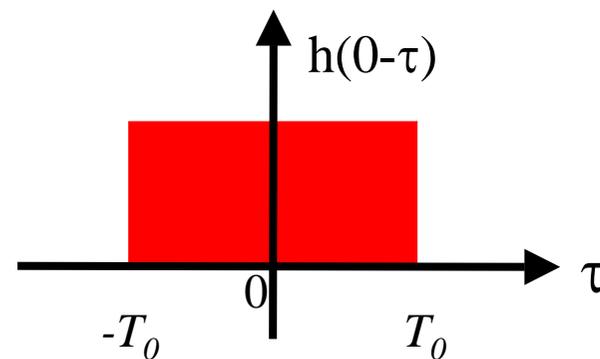
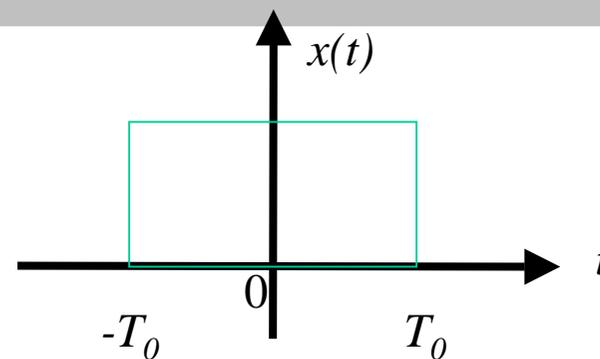
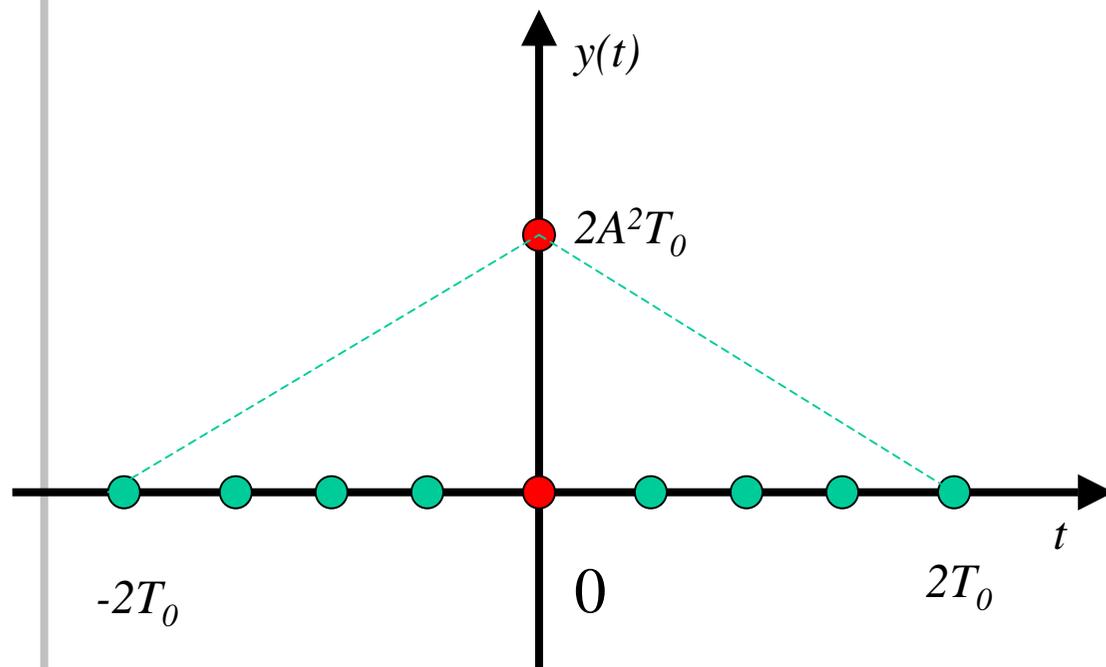
$$h(t) = \begin{cases} A, & |t| \leq T_0 \\ 0, & |t| > T_0 \end{cases}$$

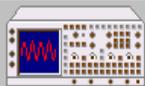




## 2.6 卷积积分

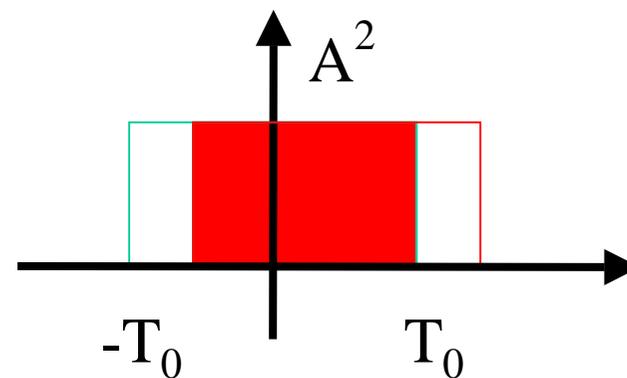
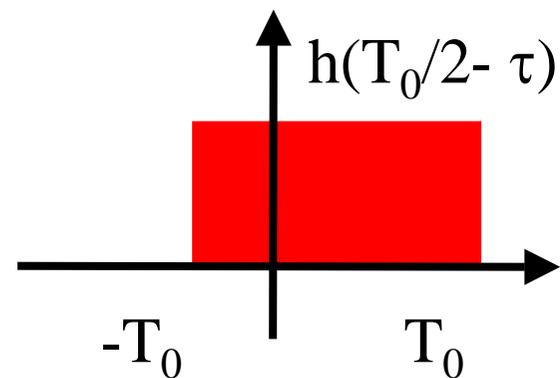
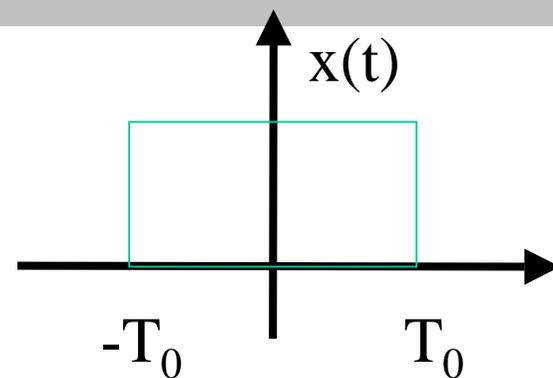
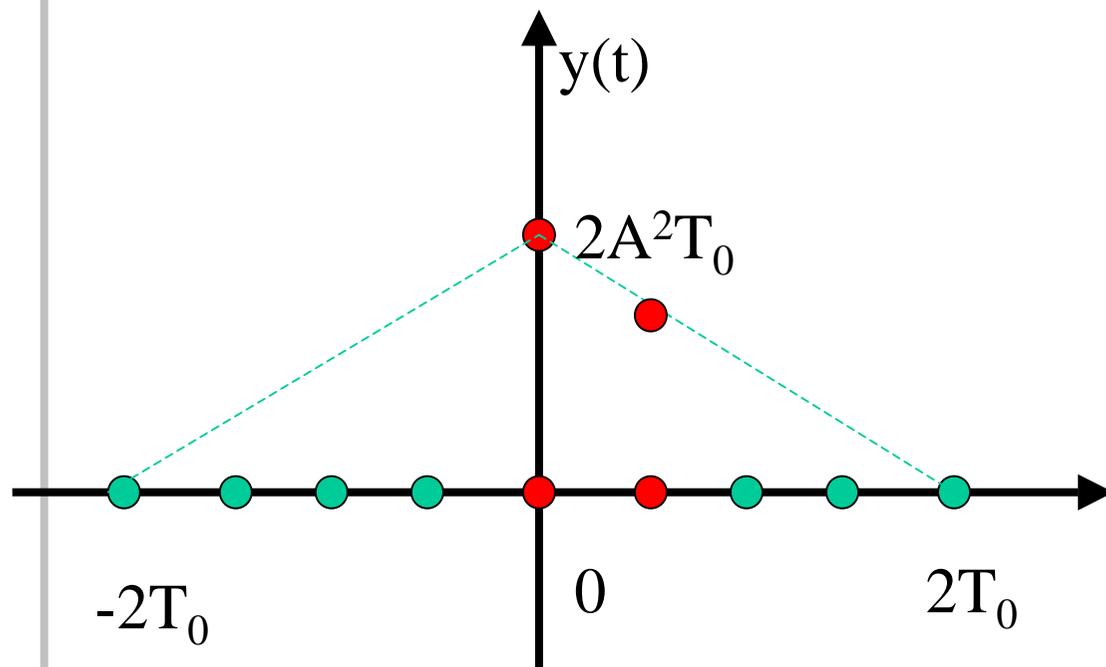
- (1)  $t=0$ 时,  $y(0)=2A^2T_0$

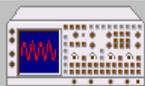




## 2.6 卷积积分

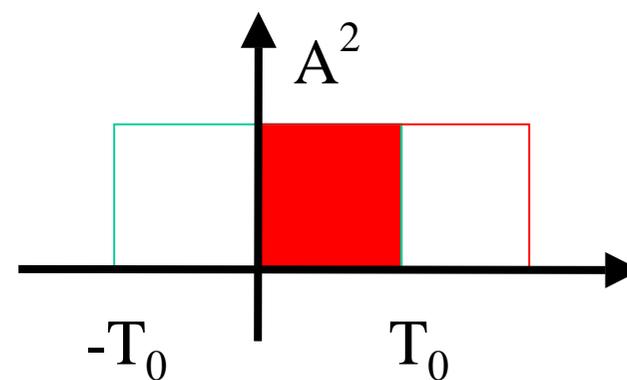
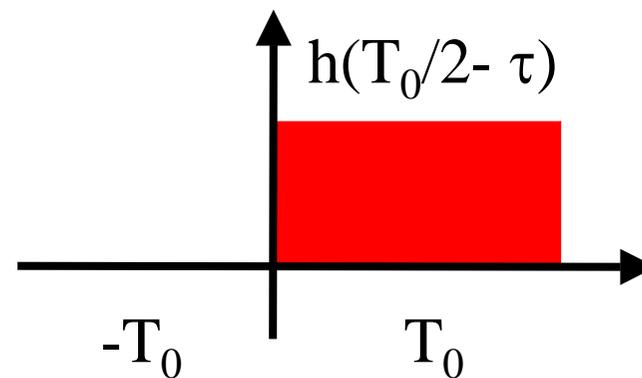
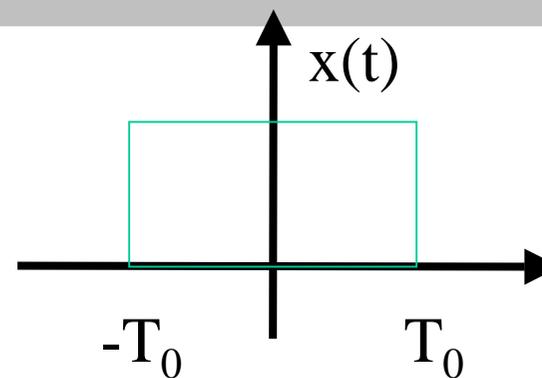
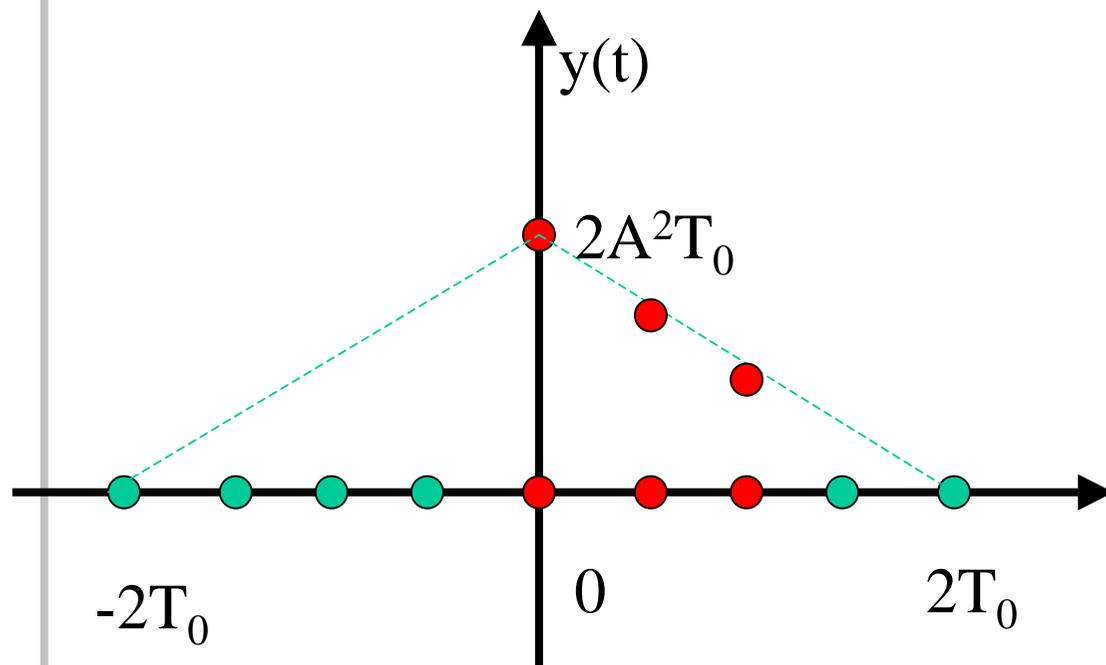
(2)  $t = T_0/2$  时,  $y(T_0/2) = 3A^2 T_0/2$

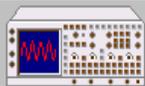




## 2.6 卷积积分

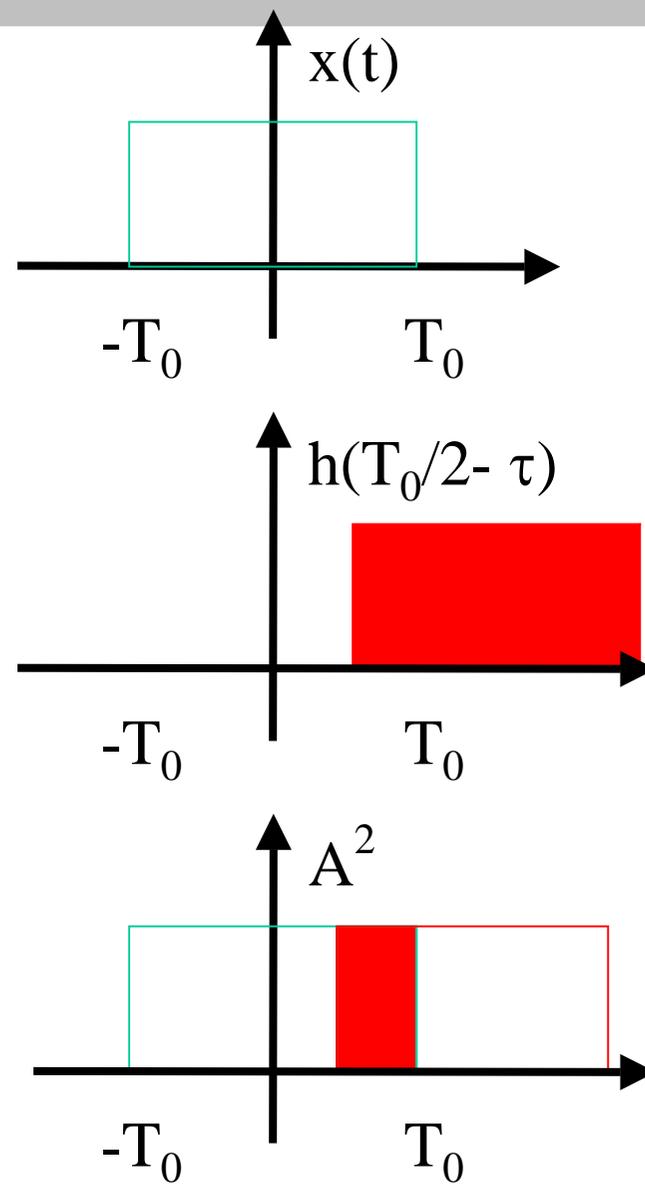
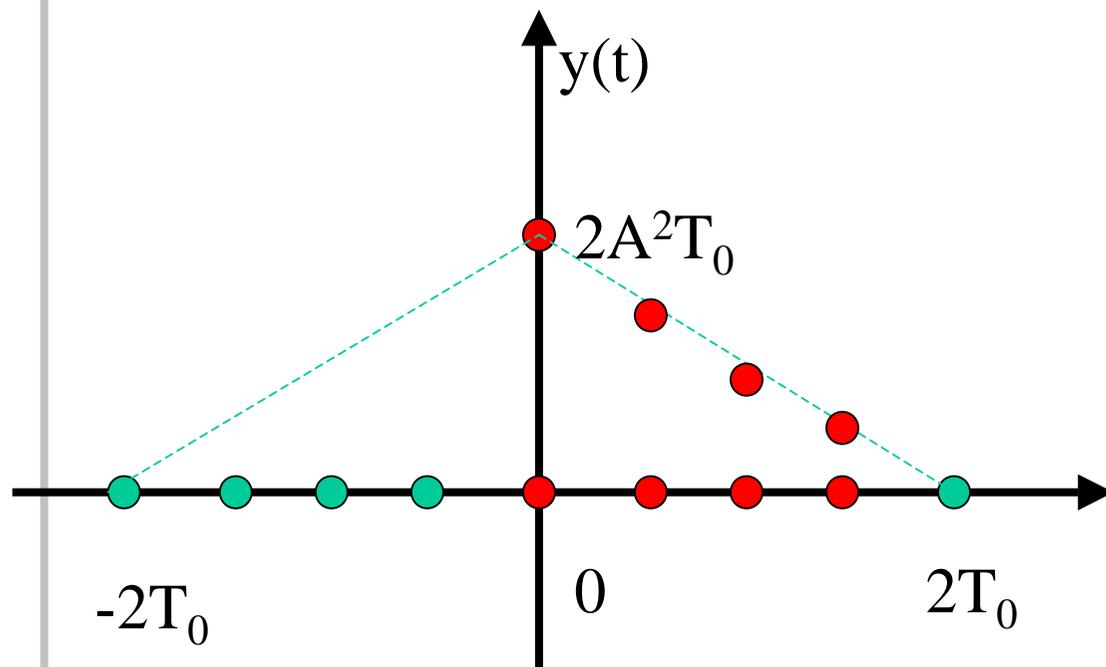
(3)  $t = T_0$  时,  $y(T_0) = A^2 T_0$

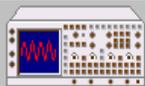




## 2.6 卷积积分

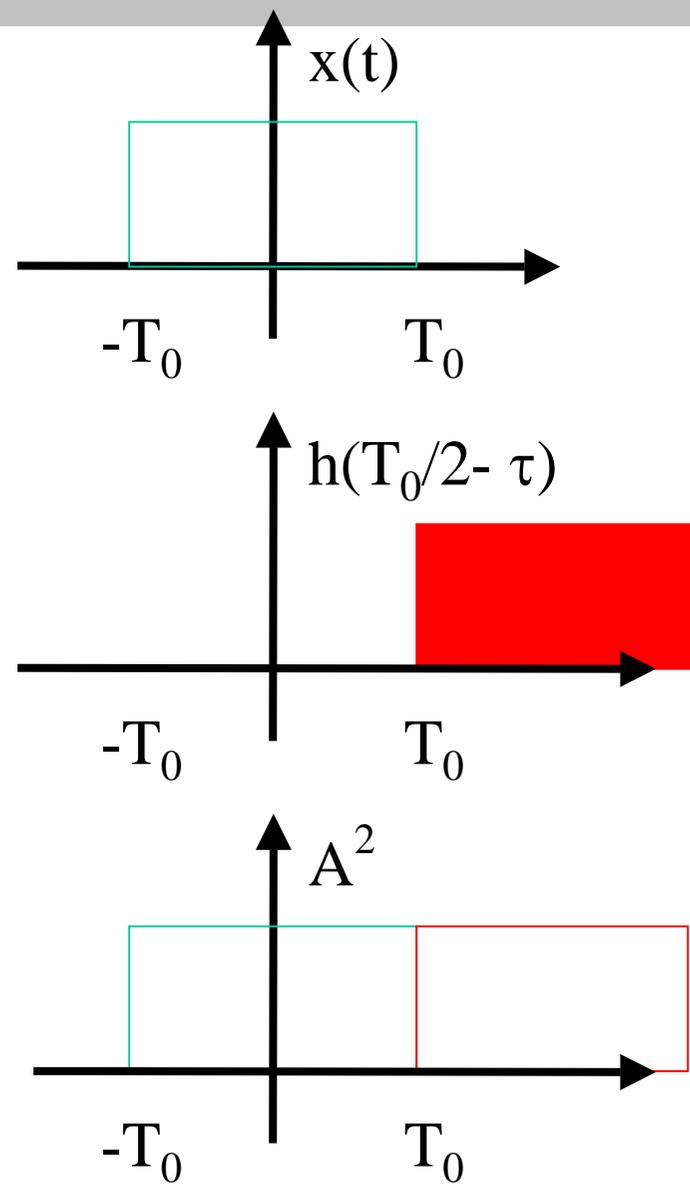
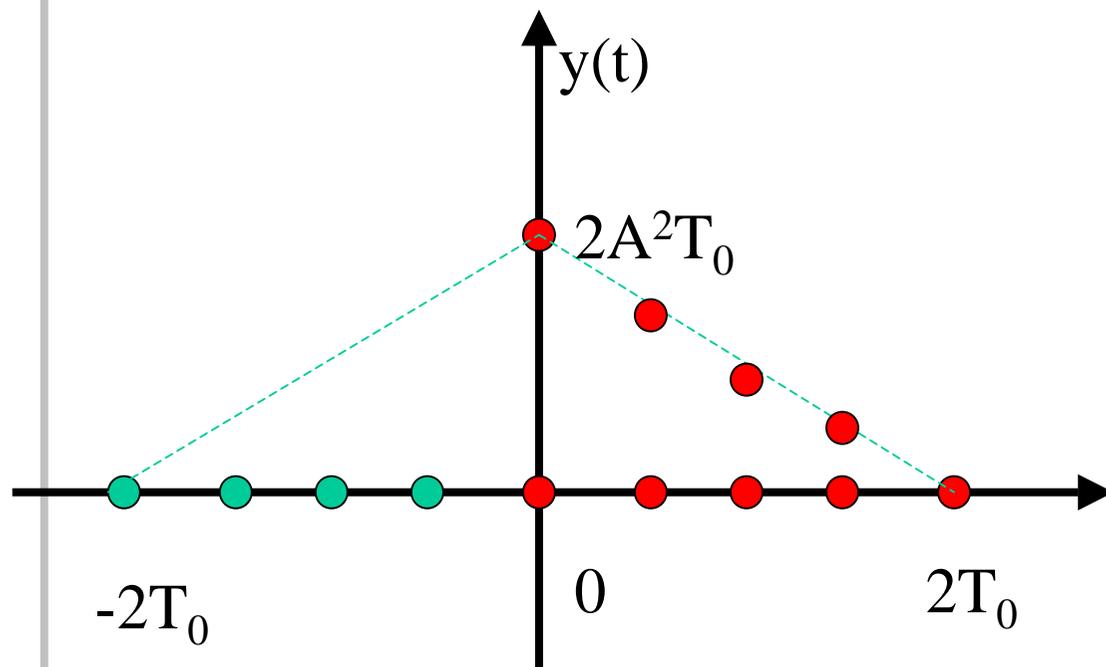
(4)  $t = 3T_0/2$  时,  $y(3T_0/2) = A^2 T_0/2$

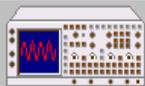




## 2.6 卷积积分

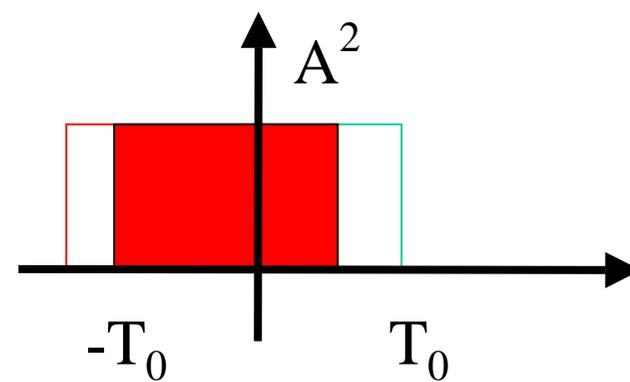
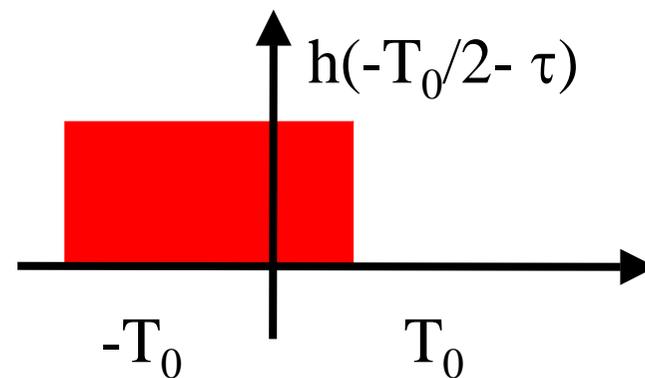
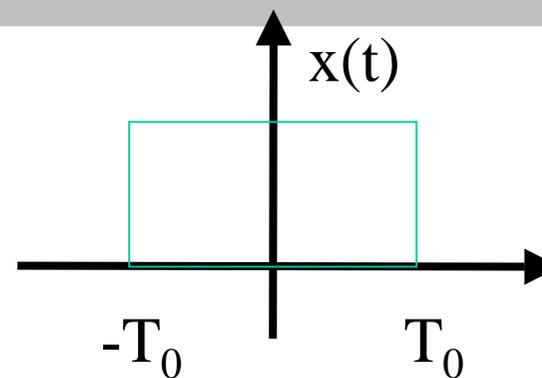
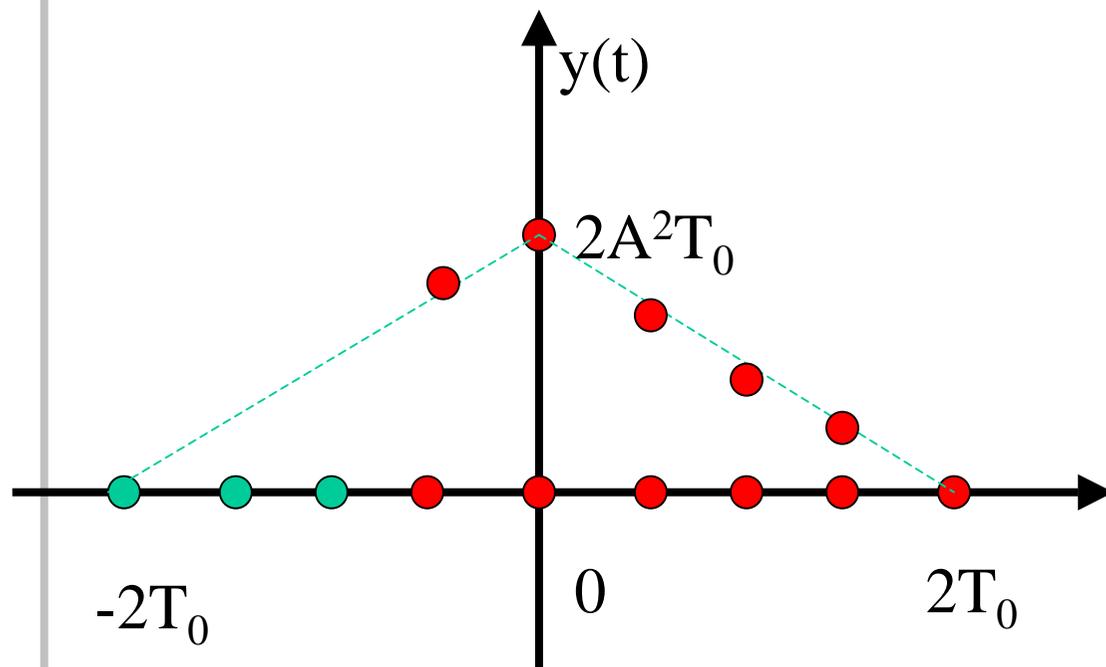
(5)  $t = 2T_0$  时,  $y(2T_0) = 0$

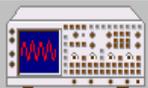




## 2.6 卷积积分

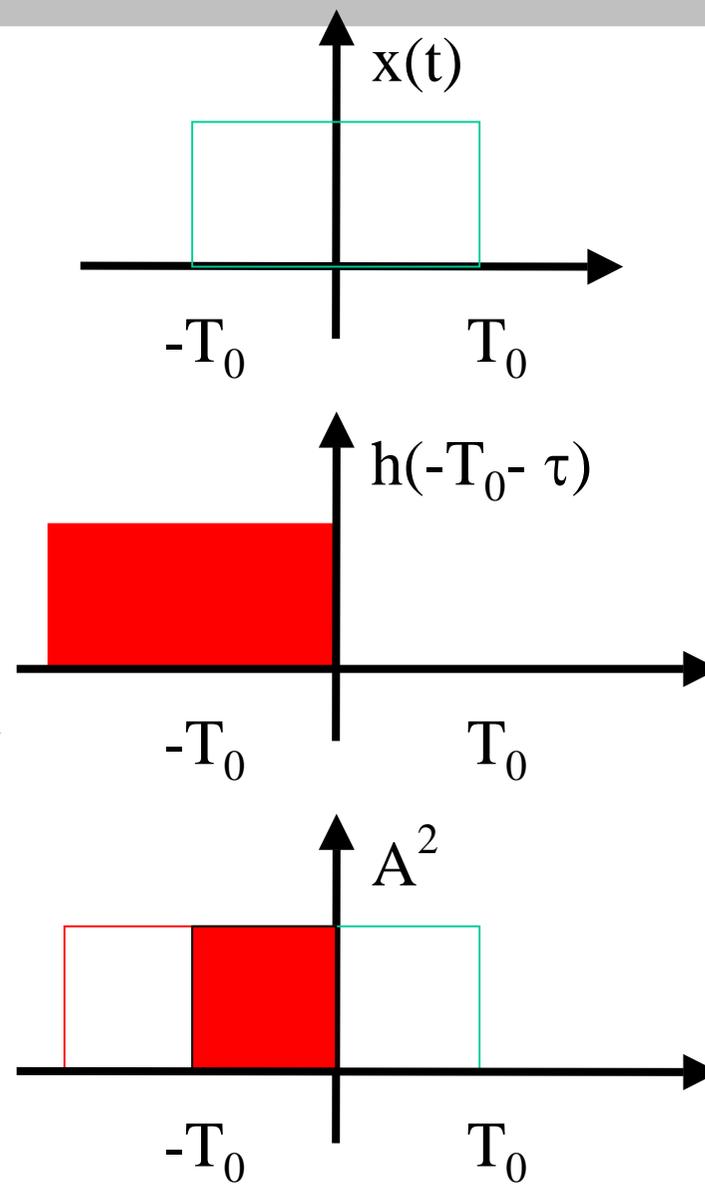
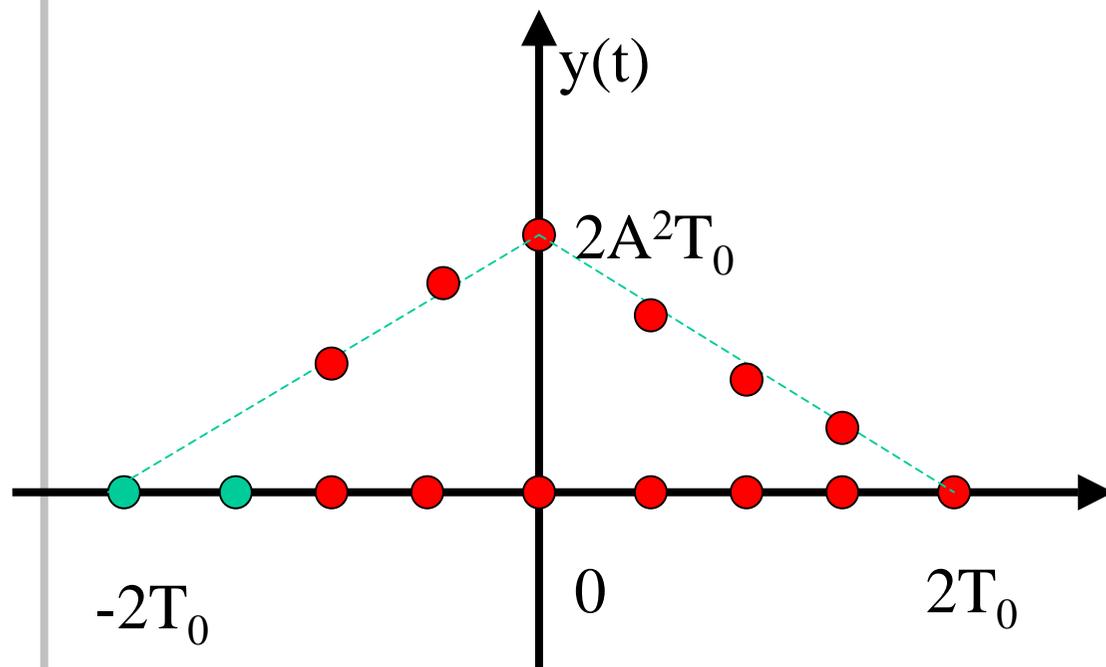
(6)  $t = -T_0/2$  时,  $y(-T_0/2) = 3A^2T_0/2$

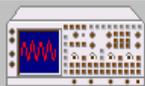




## 2.6 卷积积分

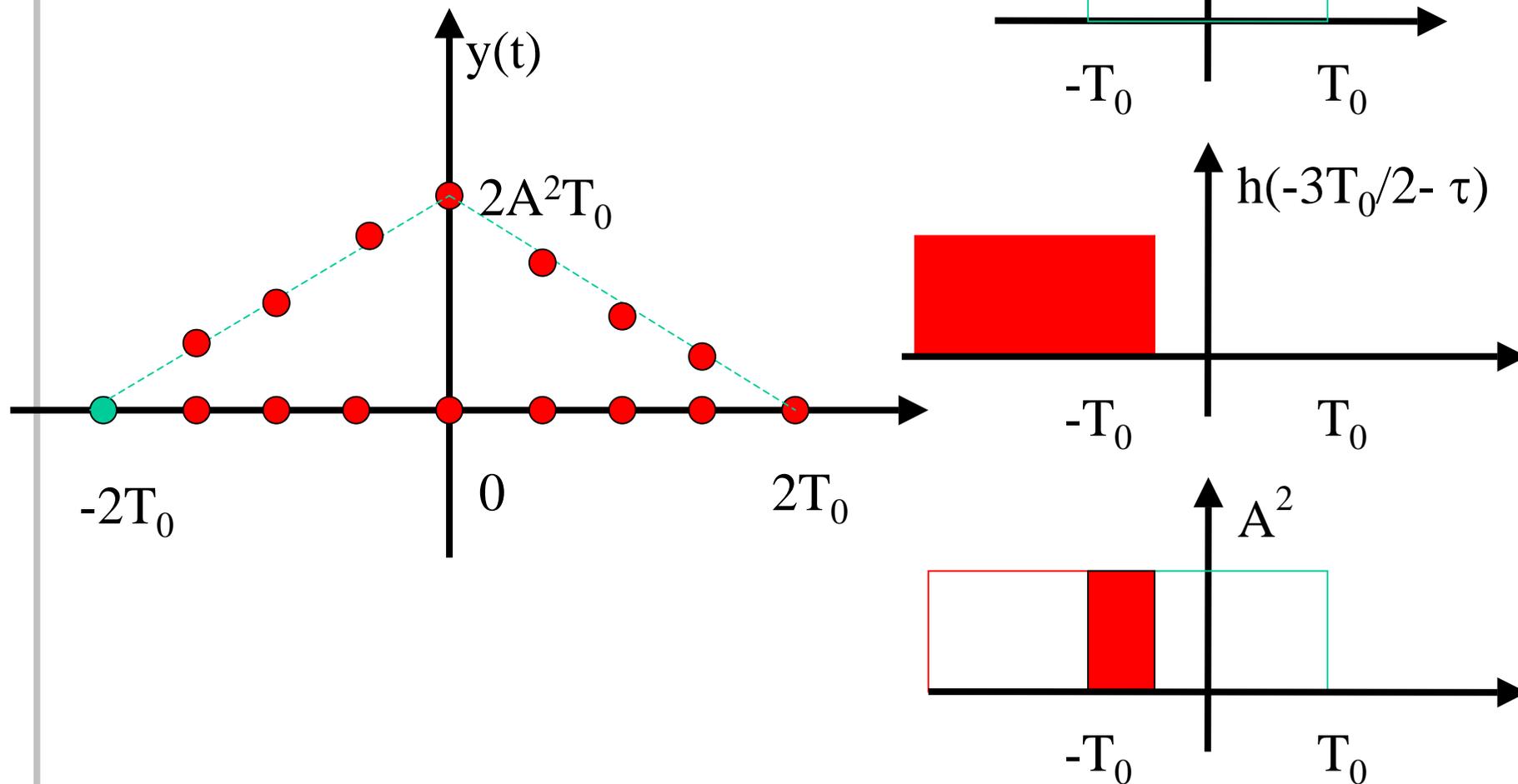
(7)  $t = -T_0$  时,  $y(-T_0) = A^2 T_0$

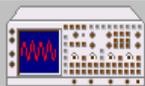




## 2.6 卷积分

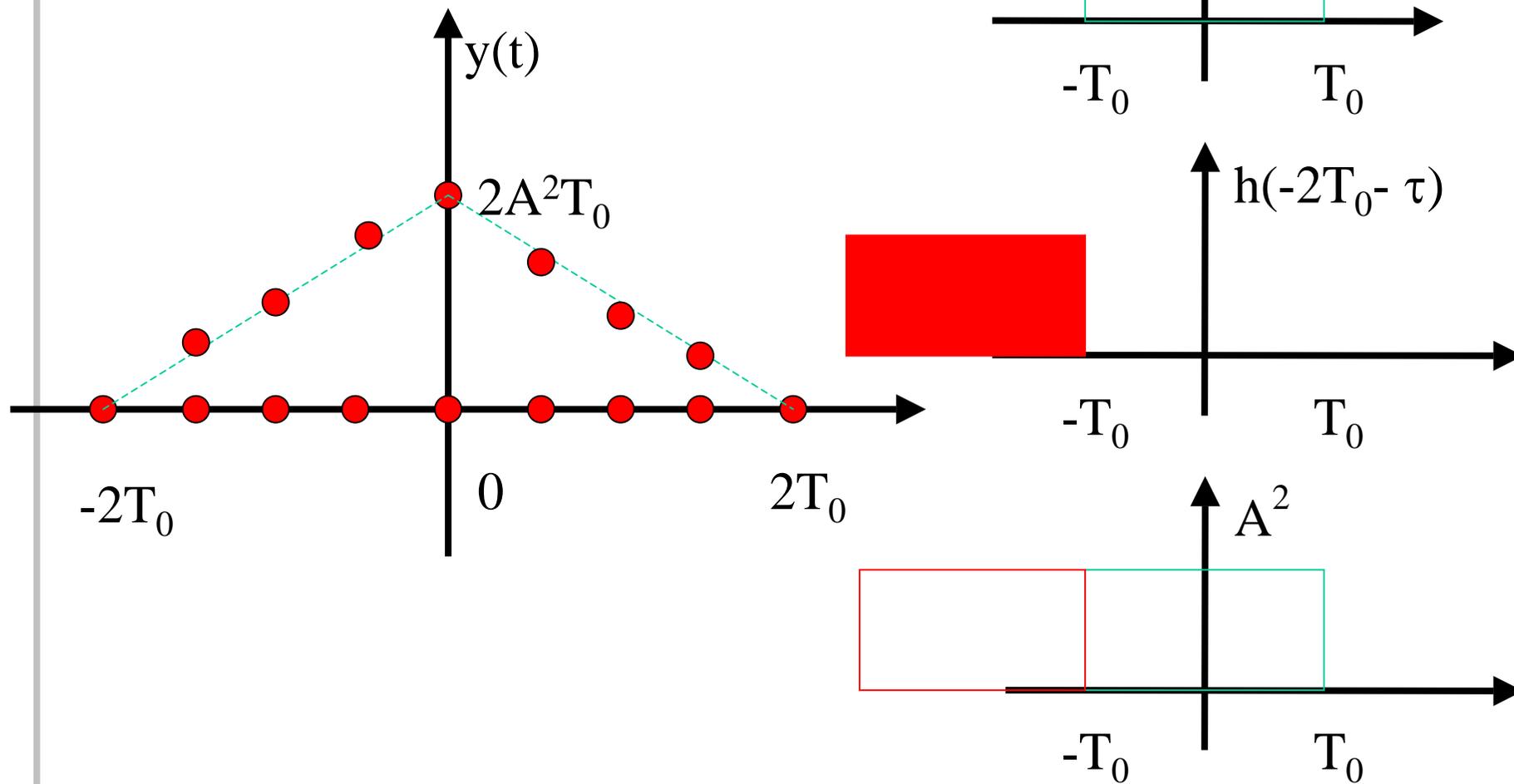
(8)  $t = -3T_0/2$  时,  $y(-3T_0/2) = 3A^2T_0/2$

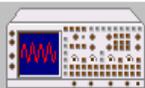




## 2.6 卷积积分

(9)  $t = -2T_0$  时,  $y(-2T_0) = 0$





## 2.6 卷积分

图示

### 2.6.5 含有脉冲函数的卷积

• 设

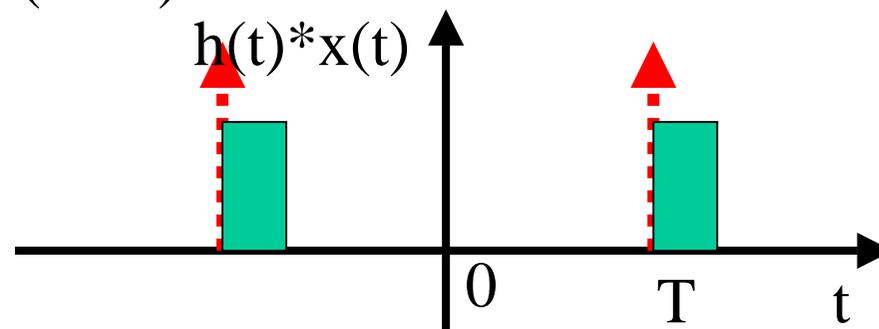
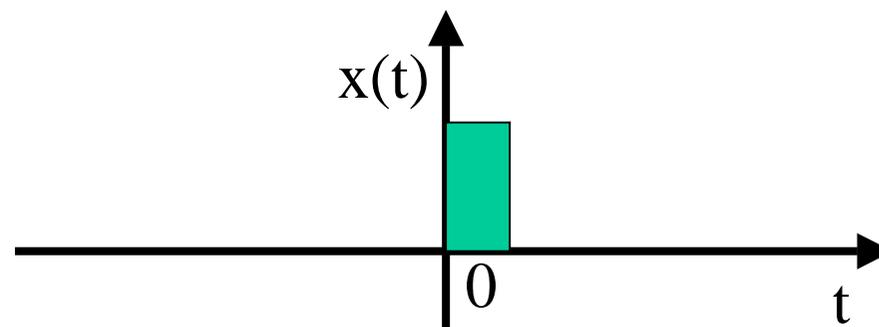
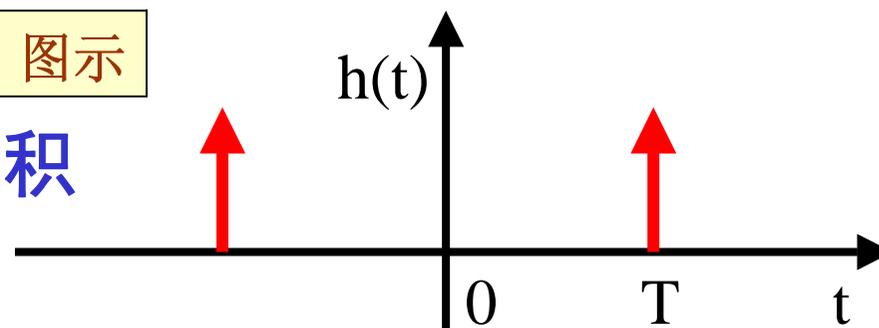
•  $h(t) = [\delta(t-T) + \delta(t+T)]$

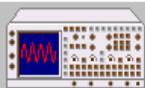
• 卷积为

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\tau-T) + \delta(\tau+T)]x(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= x(t-T) + x(t+T)$$





## 2.6 卷积分

### 2.6.6 时域卷积定理

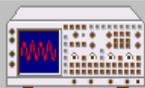
如果  $h(t) \xrightarrow{FT} H(\omega);$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(\omega);$$

$$h(t) * x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} H(\omega)X(\omega);$$

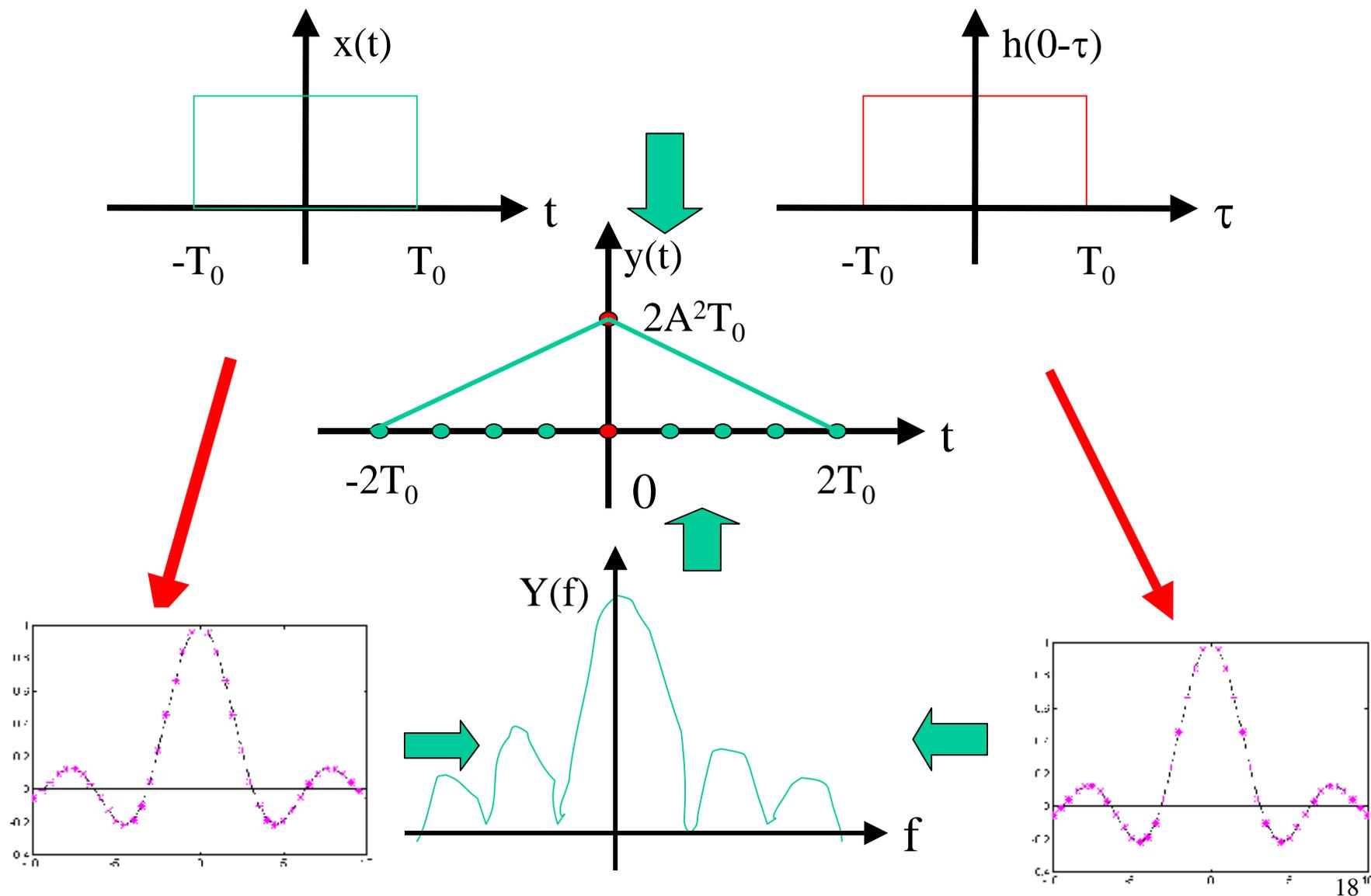
• 则  $h(t) * x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} H(f)X(f)$

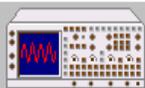
时域卷积定理：时间函数卷积的频谱等于各个时间函数频谱的乘积，既在时间域中两信号的卷积，等效于在频域中频谱中相乘。



## 2.6 卷积分

### 例 三角脉冲频谱计算





## 2.6 卷积分

### 2.6.7 频域卷积定理

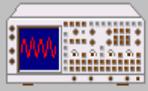
•如果  $F[h(t)] = H(\omega)$ ;

$$F[x(t)] = X(\omega);$$

$$F[h(t)x(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} H(\omega) * X(\omega);$$

则  $F[h(t)x(t)] = H(f) * X(f)$

频域卷积定理：两时间函数的频谱的卷积等效于时域中两时间函数的乘积。



# 2.6 卷积分

## 案例：音响系统性能评定

白噪声



$$y(t)=x(t)*h(t)$$

$$Y(f)=X(f)H(f)$$

