

從信號與系統到控制

單元：連續F級數-3

連續時間三角函數的傅立葉級數 - 公式

授課老師：連 豐 力

單元學習目標與大綱

- 討論 連續時間 三角函數 的 傅立葉級數
- 利用公式 求得 傅立葉級數 的係數

連續時間三角函數

$$x(t) = 1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{j k \omega_0 t}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt$$

連續時間三角函數

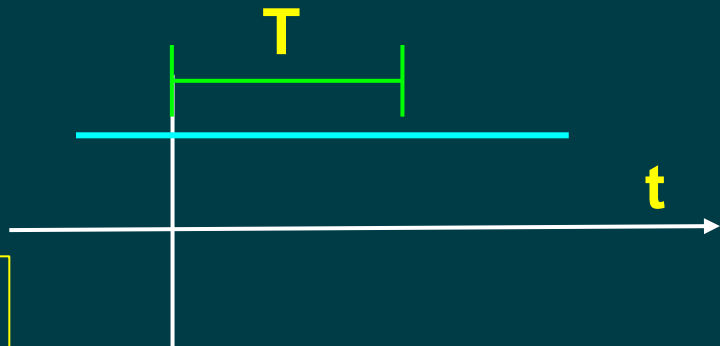
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) 1 dt$$

三角函數一個週期的積分

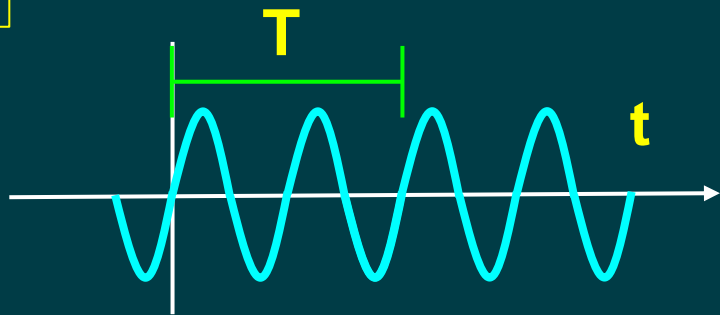
$$\int_T 1 \, dt = T$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\int_T \sin(k \omega_0 t) \, dt = 0$$

$$\int_T \cos(k \omega_0 t) \, dt = 0$$



連續時間三角函數

$$e^{js} = \cos(s) + j \sin(s)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} T = 1$$

連續時間三角函數

$$e^{js} = \cos(s) + j \sin(s)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-j1\omega_0 t} dt$$

三角函數與指數函數一個週期的積分

$$\int_T e^{j k \omega_0 t} dt = 0$$

$$\int_T \cos(m \omega_0 t) e^{j n \omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} T \quad m = n$$

$$= 0 \quad m \neq n$$

$$\int_T \sin(m \omega_0 t) e^{j n \omega_0 t} dt = j \frac{1}{2} T \quad m = n$$

$$= 0 \quad m \neq n$$

連續時間三角函數

$$e^{js} = \cos(s) + j \sin(s)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-j1\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} (2 \frac{1}{2} T - j \frac{1}{2} T) = 1 - j \frac{1}{2}$$

連續時間三角函數

$$e^{js} = \cos(s) + j \sin(s)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-j2\omega_0 t} dt$$

三角函數與指數函數一個週期的積分

$$\int_T e^{j k \omega_0 t} dt = 0$$

$$\int_T \cos(m \omega_0 t) e^{j n \omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} T \quad m = n$$

$$= 0 \quad m \neq n$$

$$\int_T \sin(m \omega_0 t) e^{j n \omega_0 t} dt = j \frac{1}{2} T \quad m = n$$

$$= 0 \quad m \neq n$$

連續時間三角函數

$$e^{js} = \cos(s) + j \sin(s)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$k = 2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T (1 + \sin(\omega_0 t) + 2\cos(\omega_0 t) + \cos(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4})) e^{-j2\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \frac{1}{2} T e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + j \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + j \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

連續時間三角函數

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 1 - j \frac{1}{2}$$

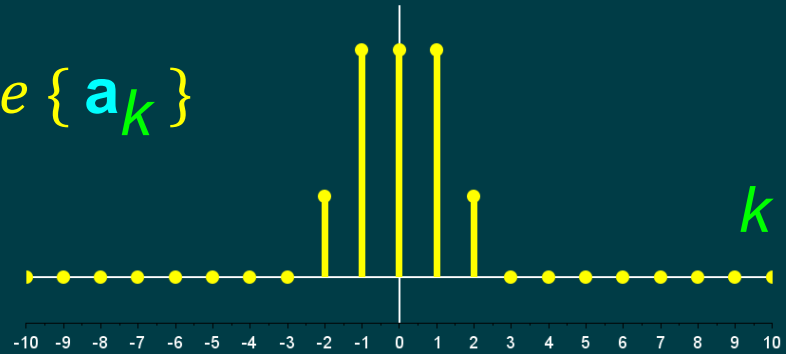
$$a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1 + j)$$

$$a_{-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}j$$

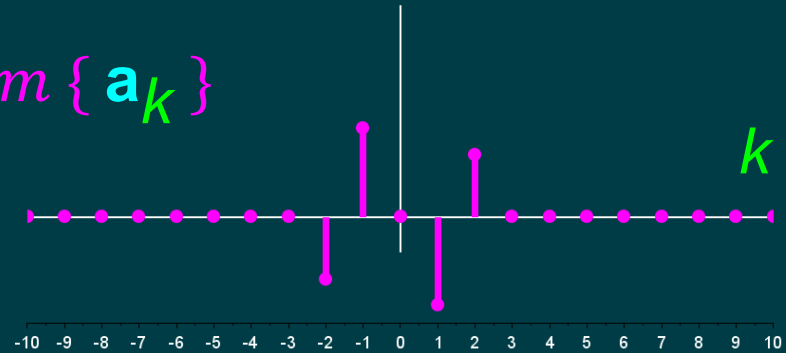
$$a_{-2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1 - j)$$

$$k \neq 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \quad a_k = 0$$

$Re \{ a_k \}$

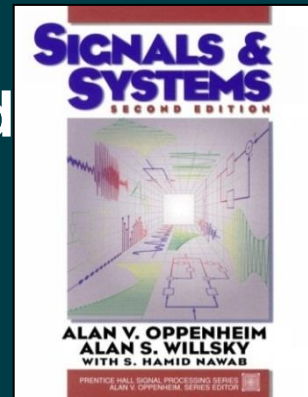


$Im \{ a_k \}$



參考文獻

- Alan V. Oppenheim, Alan S. Willsky, S. Hamid
Signals & Systems,
Prentice Hall, 2nd Edition, 1997



- **SciLab:**
Open source software for numerical computation
<http://www.scilab.org/>