

從信號與系統到控制

單元：連續F級數-4

連續時間 週期方波 的 傅立葉級數

授課老師：連 豐 力

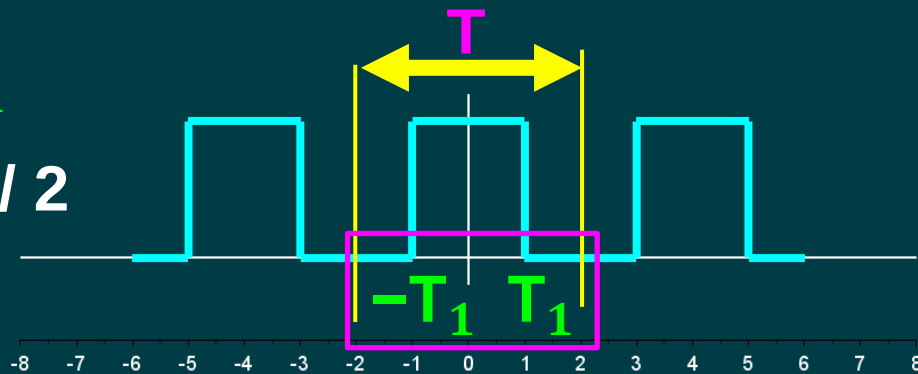
單元學習目標與大綱

- 討論 連續時間 週期性 方波函數
的傅立葉級數

連續時間週期方波函數

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt$$



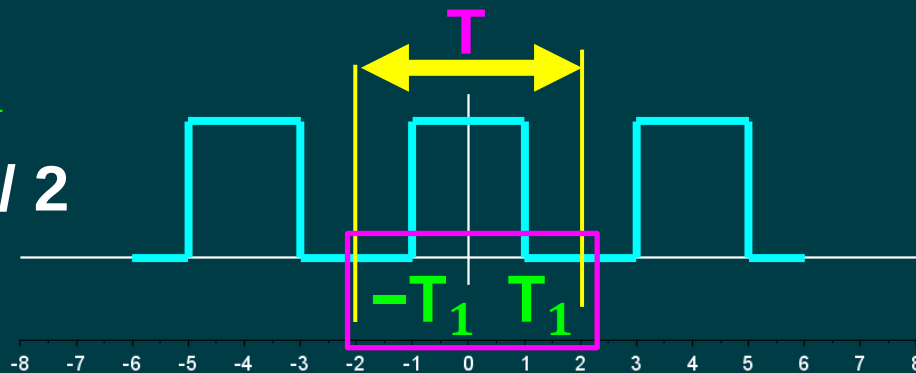
$$k = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j0w_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} 1 dt = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

連續時間週期方波函數

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}$$

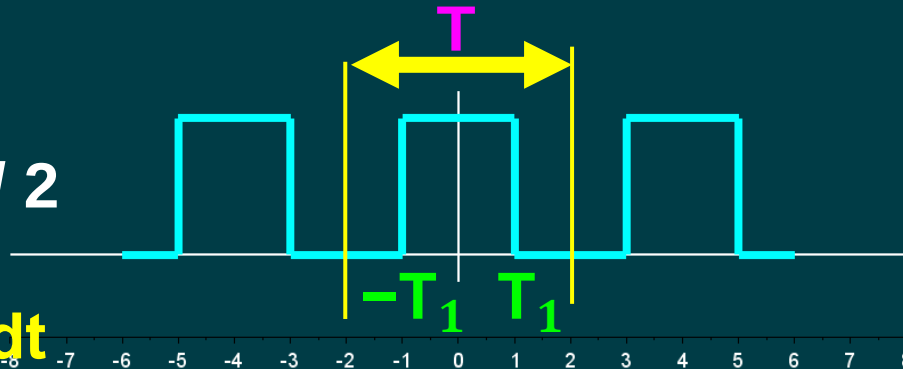
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt$$



$$k \neq 0$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} x(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt$$

連續時間週期方波函數

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 a_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-jkw_0 t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{1}{-jkw_0} e^{-jkw_0 t} \right]_{-T_1}^{T_1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{jkw_0 T} [e^{jkw_0 T_1} - e^{-jkw_0 T_1}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt$$

連續時間週期方波函數

$$a_k = \frac{1}{j k \omega_0 T} \left[\frac{e^{j k \omega_0 T_1} - e^{-j k \omega_0 T_1}}{2j} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2j}{j k \omega_0 T} \sin(k \omega_0 T_1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{k \omega_0 T} \sin(k \omega_0 T_1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{k \frac{2\pi}{T} T} \sin(k \omega_0 T_1)$$

$$\sin(s) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{js} - e^{-js})$$

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

連續時間週期方波函數

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{2}{k \frac{2\pi}{T_1}} \sin(k \omega_0 T_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k \omega_0 T_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k \frac{2\pi}{T_1} T_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k 2\pi \boxed{\frac{T_1}{T_1}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$$

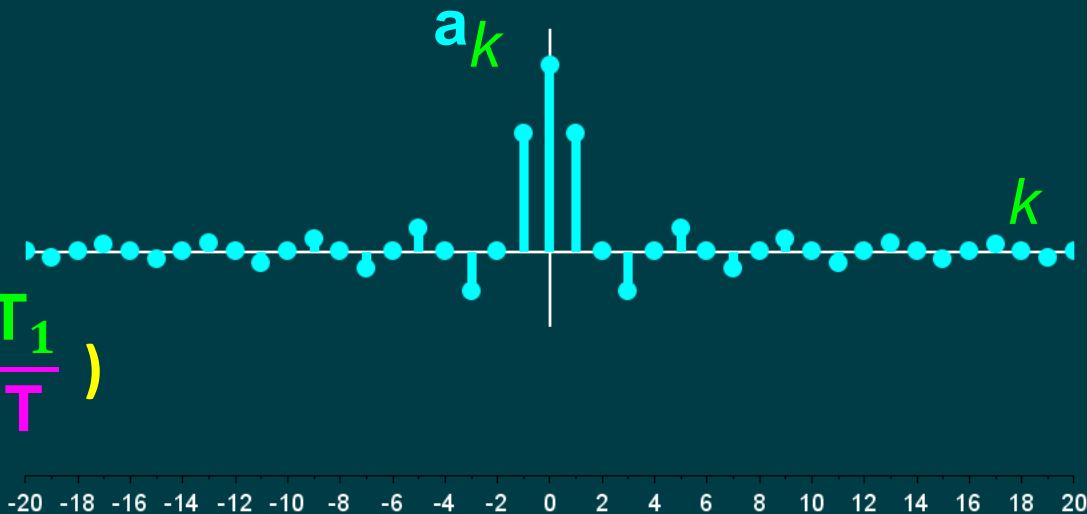
連續時間週期方波函數

$$a_0 = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin\left(k 2\pi \frac{T_1}{T}\right)$$

$$T = 4$$

$$T_1 = 1$$



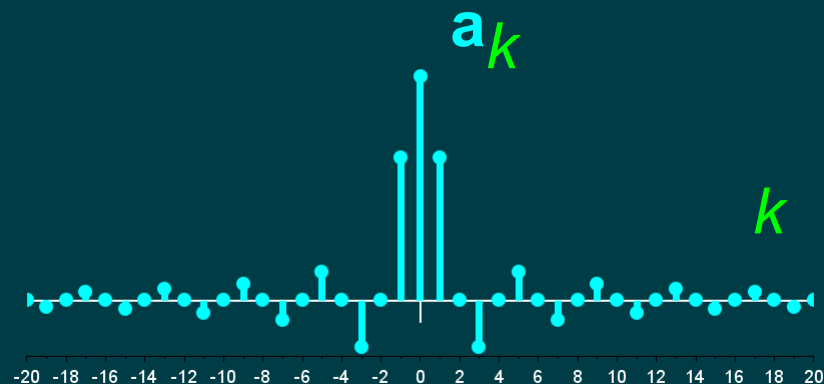
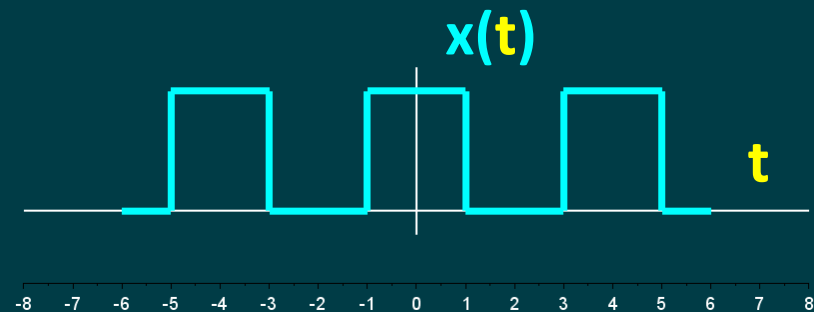
連續時間週期方波函數

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}$$

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

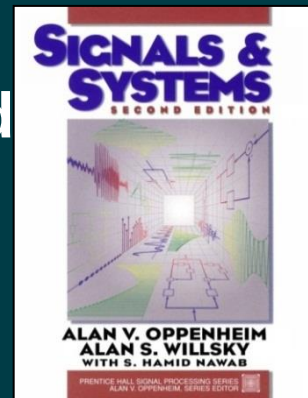
$$a_0 = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin\left(k 2\pi \frac{T_1}{T}\right)$$



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/>