

從信號與系統到控制

單元：CT-FS性質-9

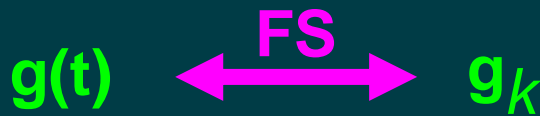
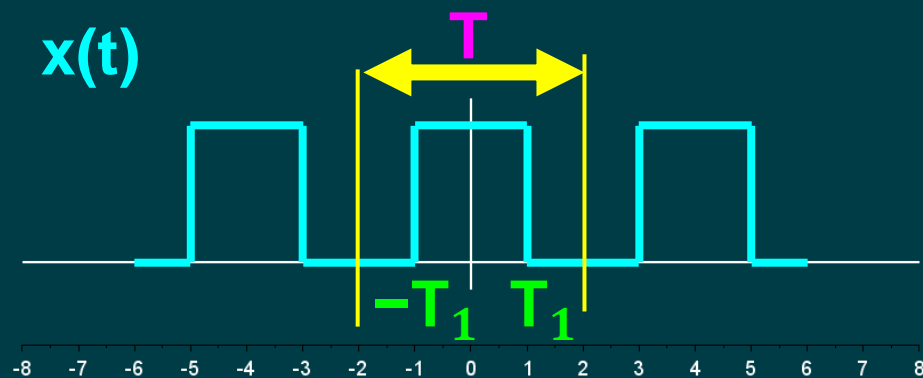
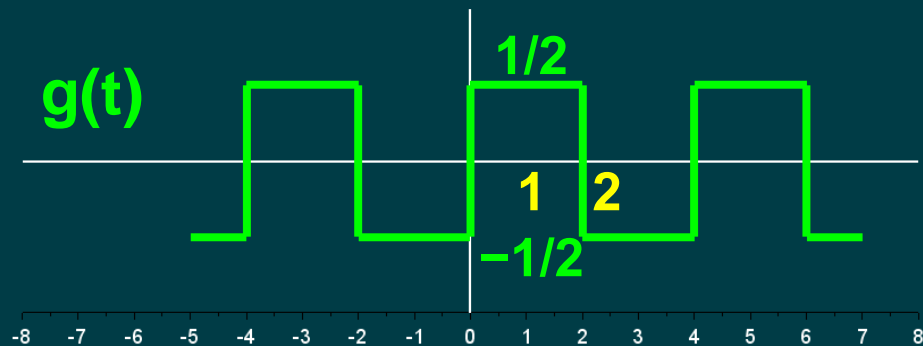
範例 - 利用 CT-FS 性質求得 CT-FS 係數

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單元學習目標與大綱

- 舉一些例子，說明：
- 如何利用 CT-FS 性質求得 CT-FS 係數
- 偏移與平移的 方波信號 以及 三角波信號

連續時間週期方波函數

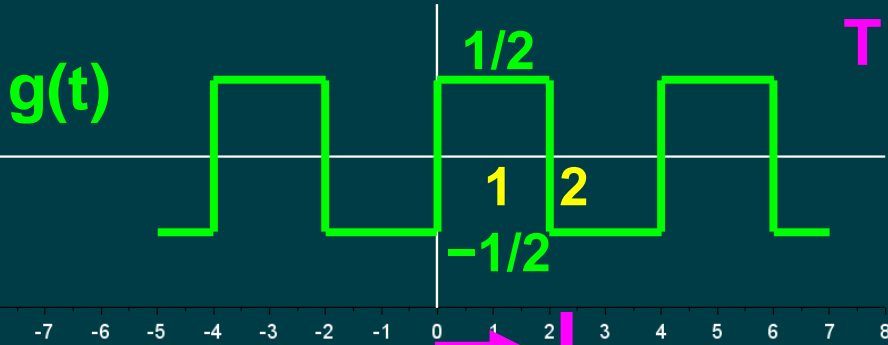


$$g_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T g(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

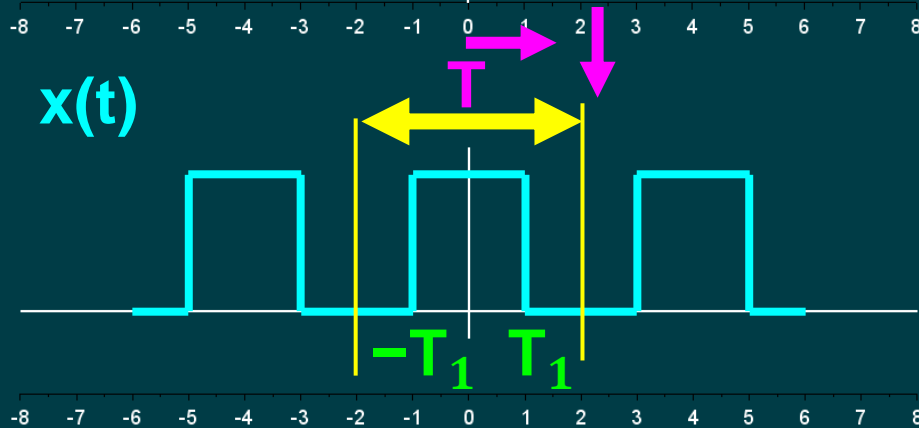
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{2T_1}{T} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin\left(k 2\pi \frac{T_1}{T}\right) \end{cases}$$

連續時間週期方波函數

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4}$$



$$g(t) = x(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}$$



$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k$$

$$x(t-1) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k e^{jk\omega_0(-1)}$$

$$a_k e^{-jk\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

連續時間週期方波函數

$$g(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} g_k$$

$$= x(t - 1) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_0 - \frac{1}{2} & k = 0 \\ a_k e^{-jk(\frac{\pi}{2})} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

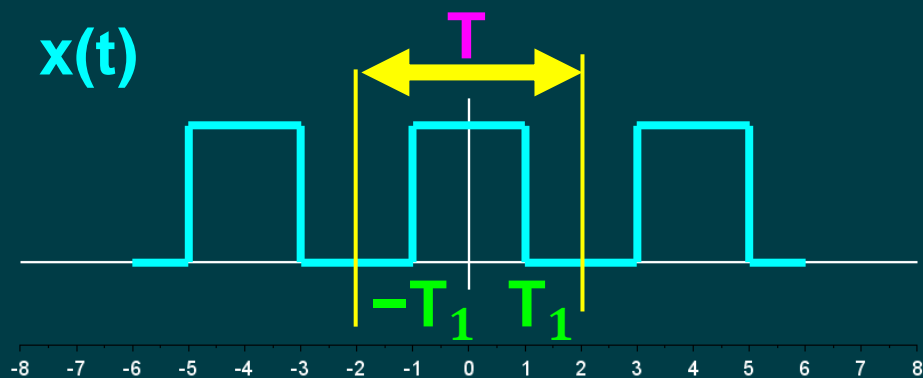
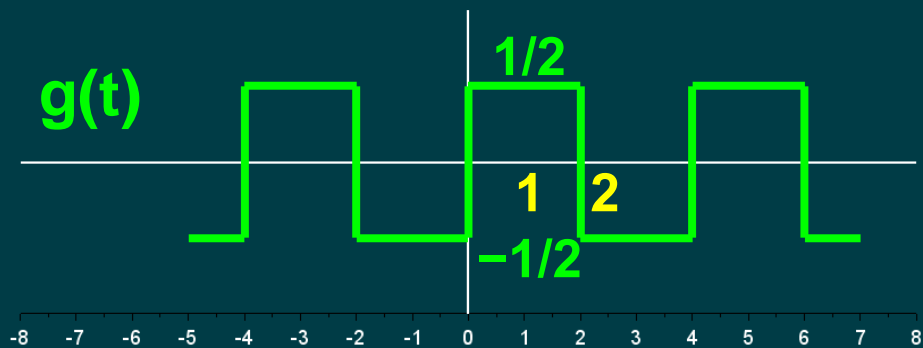
$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= 1 \\ T &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 & k = 0 \\ \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)}{k\pi} e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

連續時間週期方波函數

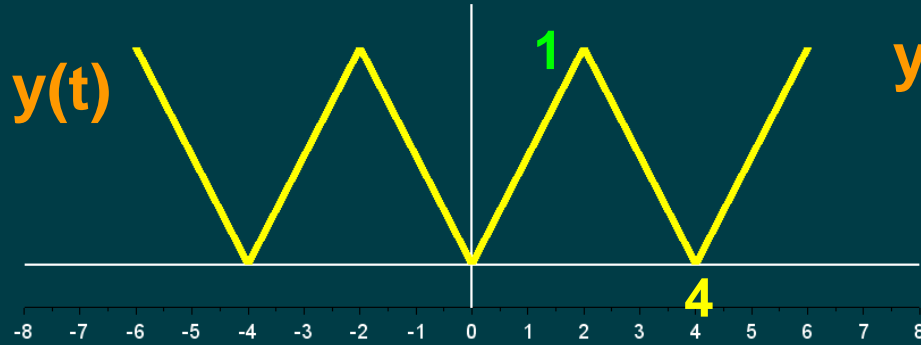


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad k = 0 \\ \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)}{k\pi} e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}} \quad k \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(t) = x(t - 1) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = \frac{2T_1}{T} \\ a_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin\left(k 2\pi \frac{T_1}{T}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

連續時間週期三角波函數



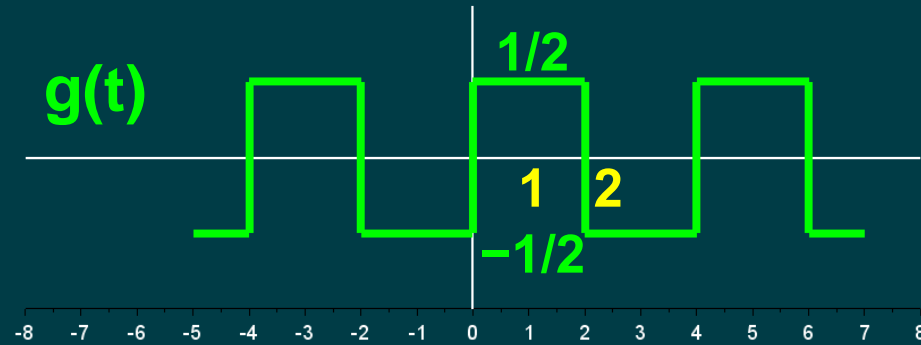
$$y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} b_k$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T y(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} y(t) = g(t)$$

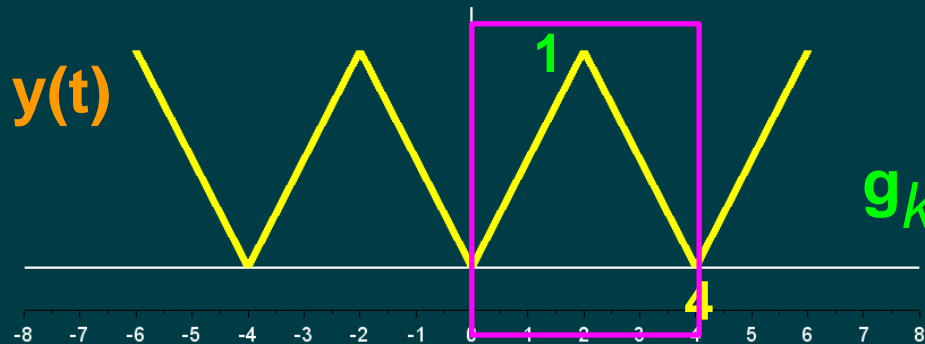
$$jk\omega_0 b_k = g_k$$

$$b_k = g_k / jk\omega_0$$



連續時間週期三角波函數

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4}$$



$$g_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 & k = 0 \\ \frac{\sin(k\pi/2)}{k\pi} e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_k = \frac{g_k}{jk\omega_0} = \frac{g_k}{jk\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{2g_k}{jk\pi}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \frac{4*1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} & k = 0 \\ \frac{2 \sin(k\pi/2)}{j(k\pi)^2} e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

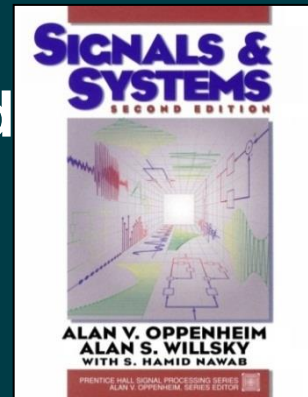
利用 CT-FS 性質求得 CT-FS 係數

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} g_k \\ = x(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} &= \begin{cases} a_0 - \frac{1}{2} & k=0 \\ a_k e^{-jk(\frac{\pi}{2})} & k \neq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} g_k = b_k jk\omega_0 \\ = \frac{d}{dt} y(t) & \quad b_k = g_k / jk\omega_0 \end{aligned}$$

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/>