

# 從信號與系統到控制

## 單元：離散F轉換-3

離散時間信號的傅立葉轉換是週期性

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# 單元學習目標與大綱

- 非週期性的離散時間信號，
- 其傅立葉轉換之後的函數，
- 一定是週期性的函數。

# 傅立葉轉換 的 表示式

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$$
$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$X(e^{j(\omega + 2\pi)}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j(\omega + 2\pi)n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} e^{-j(2\pi)n}$$

# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

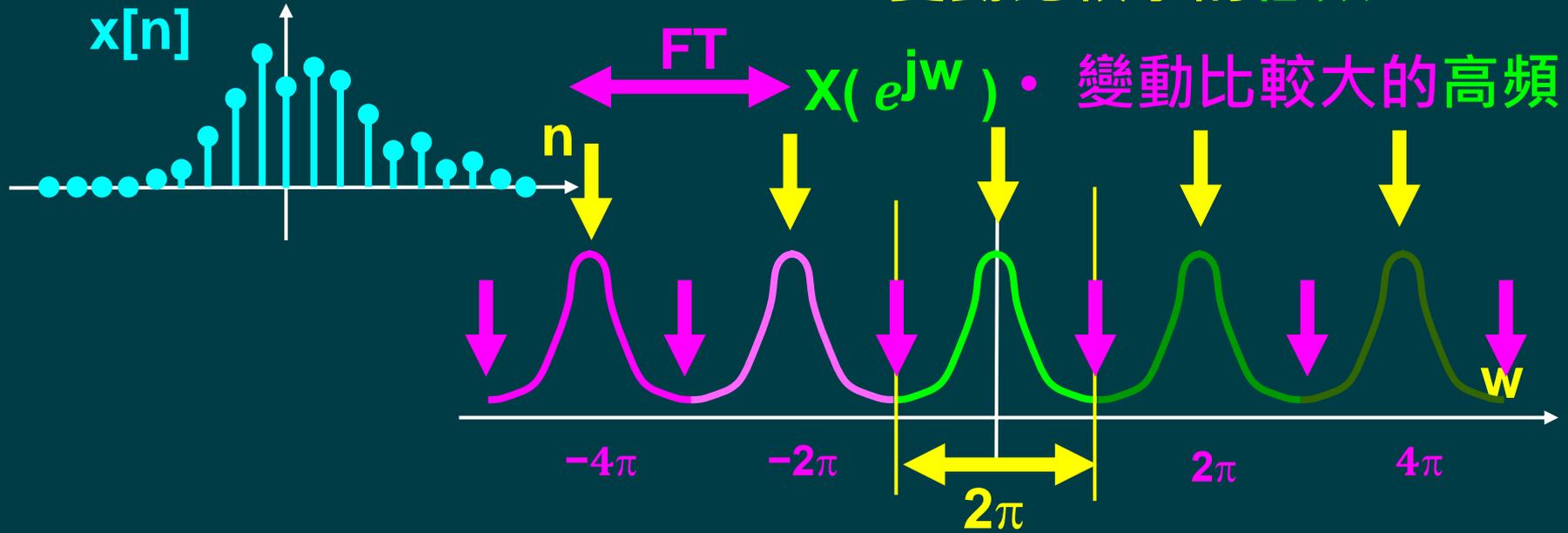
$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j(\omega + 2\pi)}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j(\omega)n} e^{-j(2\pi)n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j(\omega)n} \\ &= X(e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$e^{-j2\pi} = \cos(-2\pi) + j \sin(-2\pi)$

# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

- 意思就是說：



# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

- 為什麼呢？

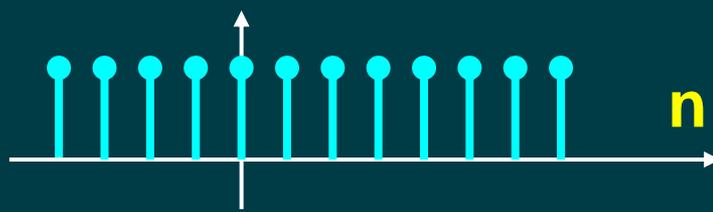
$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \quad e^{-j\omega n} = (e^{-j2\pi})^n = (\cos(-2\pi) + j \sin(-2\pi))^n = (1)^n = 1$$

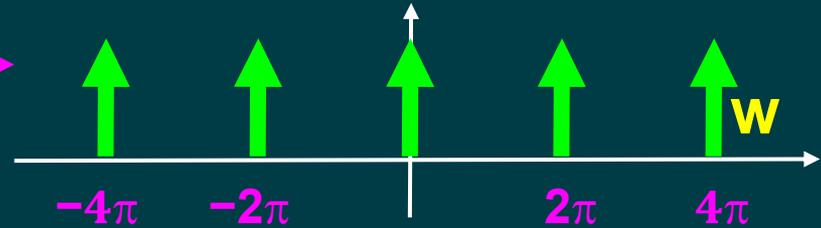
$$\omega = \pi \quad e^{-j\omega n} = (e^{-j\pi})^n = (\cos(-\pi) + j \sin(-\pi))^n = (-1)^n$$

# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

$$w = 2\pi \quad e^{-jwn} = (1)^n$$

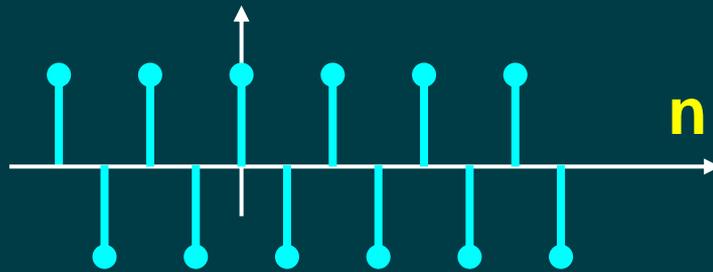


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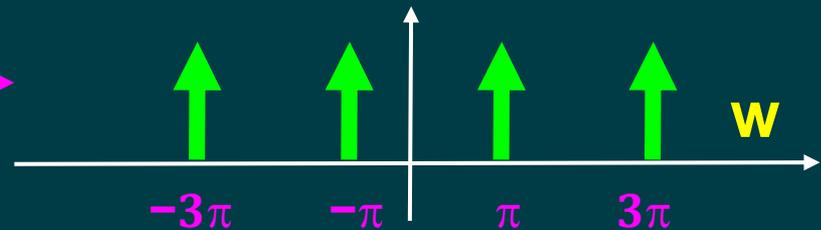


• 變動比較小是低頻

$$w = \pi \quad e^{-jwn} = (-1)^n$$



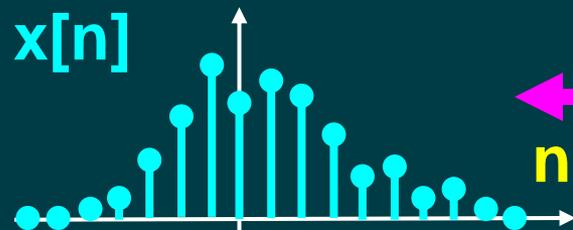
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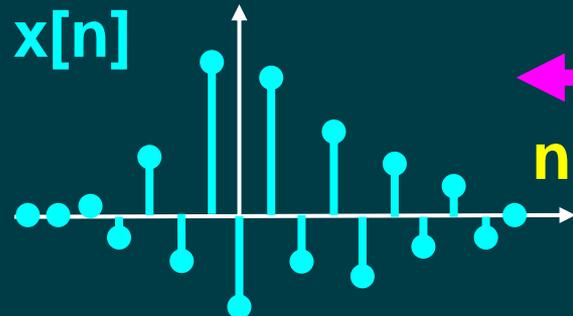
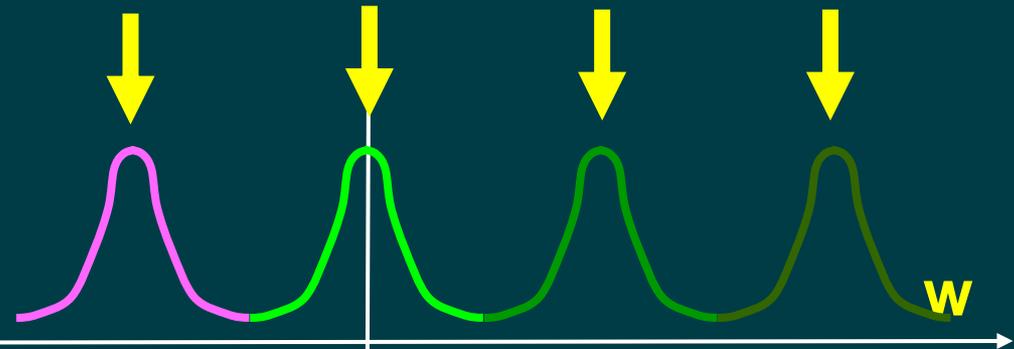
• 變動比較大是高頻

# 離散 傅立葉轉換 之後是 週期性

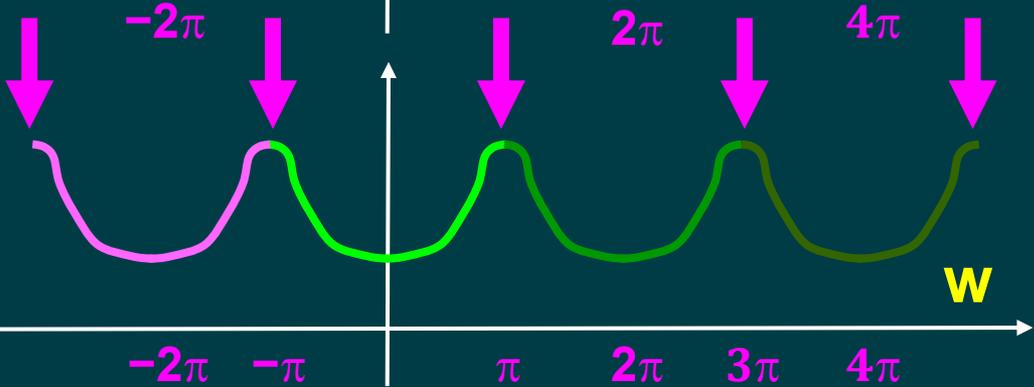
- 舉例來說：



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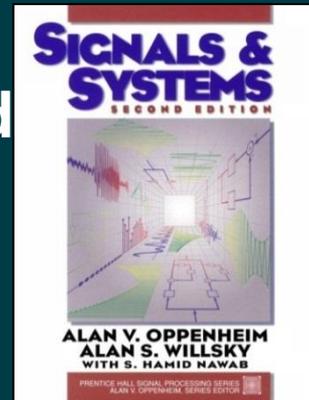


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# 參考文獻

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**Signals & Systems**,  
Prentice Hall, 2nd Edition, 1997



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