

# SIGNALS

## 信号与 线性系统

(English-Chinese Edition)

曾黄麟 主编

# LINEAR SYSTEMS



科学出版社

信号与线性系统  
Signals and Linear Systems  
(English-Chinese Edition)

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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书根据双语教学的要求(也可作为非双语教学),对学习信号的基本概念,系统的基本概念,线性时不变连续系统的时域分析,线性位移不变离散系统的时域分析,傅里叶变换及连续系统的频域分析,离散傅里叶级数、离散时间傅里叶变换与 DFT,拉普拉斯变换及连续系统的复频域分析, $z$  变换与离散系统的  $z$  域分析,系统的状态变量分析九个方面的重点、难点进行了分析、总结和归纳,并给出了大量的例题、练习题来加深对概念的理解和提高解题的技巧。

本书可作为电子工程、通信工程、自动化、计算机科学与技术、系统工程等专业专科生、本科生和其他专业研究生的教材,特别是对于这些专业的学生考研复习具有重要指导意义,也可供相关领域的研究人员参考。

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## 前 言

“信号与线性系统”课程是电子工程、通信工程、自动化、计算机科学与技术、系统工程等专业的一门重要专业基础课,主要研究信号与线性系统分析的基本概念、原理、方法与工程应用,在教学计划中起着承前启后的作用。它一方面以工程数学和电路分析理论为基础,另一方面它本身又是后续技术基础课和专业课的基础,也是学生将来从事专业技术工作的重要理论基础,它将为学生的素质培养起到重要作用。因此,我国把它作为电子信息类专业学生硕士学位研究生入学考试的必考科目之一。

根据教育部组织实施的“高等教育面向二十一世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”,依据教学大纲的要求,考虑到一些高校开设了双语教学,但大多数高校又没有开设双语教学,我们编写了《信号与线性系统》(Signals and Linear Systems(English-Chinese Edition))。本书以中文为主,在每章的引言和总结里用英文,使学生从英文的角度对基本理论有个较好的认识,在正文部分用中文介绍(重点概念有英文注释),例题部分是中英文穿插的,使学生对英文的例题能更好地适应。为了使学生对基本概念有较清晰的“理解”,对学习重点、难点有较清楚的“认识”,对分析方法运用有较熟练的“掌握”,对解题技巧有一定的“启示”,我们通过四川省精品课程建设,根据双语教学的要求,对“信号与线性系统”建立了学习网站,帮助电子工程、通信工程、自动化、计算机科学与技术、系统工程等专业专科生、本科生和其他专业的研究生学习。

我们编写的这本《信号与线性系统》(Signals and Linear Systems(English-Chinese Edition))有如下一些特点。

(1) 本书在编写时遵循着逐步更新的精神,在保持教学大纲内容和要求的基础上,尝试对内容体系作了某些改变。为了有利于基本概念和基本方法的理解与掌握,我们将连续系统与离散系统的内容并列安排学习。考虑到当前的实际情况,在具体安排上,先讨论连续的信号、系统,再讨论离散的信号、系统。信号重点强调频谱概念,系统重点强调系统响应分析方法。

(2) 本书按时域分析、变换域分析的次序划分章节。因此,第1章介绍信号的基本概念;第2章讨论系统的基本概念;第3章、第4章分别讨论连续系统、离散系统响应的时域分析方法;第5章、第6章重点强调连续、离散信号的频谱概念;第7章、第8章分别讨论连续系统、离散系统响应的变换域分析方法,这样既强调了连续系统与离散系统的共性,又突出了它们各自的特点;第9章讨论系统分析的另一种方法,即状态变量分析法。

(3) 本书根据教学大纲内容的要求,对学习信号的基本概念、系统的基本概念,线性对不变连续系统的时域分析,线性位移不变离散系统的时域分析,傅里叶变换及连续系统的频域分析,离散傅里叶级数、离散时间傅里叶变换与DFT,拉普拉斯变换及连续系统的复频域分析, $z$ 变换与离散系统的 $z$ 域分析,系统的状态变量分析九个方面的重点、难点进行了分析、总结和归纳。

(4) 根据我们二十余年的教学经验,结合收集的多所高校的考研试题以及国外近年来

在信号与系统课程方面的改革,给出了大量的例题、习题来加深对概念的理解和提高解题的技巧。

本书主要以四川省精品课程“信号与线性系统”为框架,参考国内外高校普遍使用的教材,特别是借鉴了 Alan V. Oppenheim 编写的 *Signals and Systems* (Second Edition), 经过认真整理完成的。本书各章的高级问题利用了许多兄弟院校的成果,全书的理论、例题、习题由曾黄麟教授编写整理,各章图表由刘勇老师编写整理。在编写过程中,四川理工学院给予了许多支持和帮助,许多兄弟院校的老师提出了宝贵意见,对我们从内容安排和与相关课程的联系上都有很大帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏之处,敬请读者赐教。

编 者

2010年5月

## Foreword

The concepts of signals and systems arise in a wide variety of fields, and the ideas and techniques associated with these concepts play an important role in such diverse areas of science and technology as communications, aeronautics and astronautics, circuit design, acoustics, seismology, biomedical engineering, energy generation and distribution systems, chemical process control, and speech processing. Although the physical nature of the signals and systems that arise in these various disciplines may be drastically different, they all have two very basic features in common. The signals, which are functions of one or more independent variables, contain information about the behavior or nature of some phenomenon, whereas the systems respond to particular signals by producing other signals or some desired behavior.

In many contexts in which signals and systems arise, there are a variety of problems and questions that are of importance. In some cases, we are presented with a specific system and are interested in characterizing it in detail to understand how it will respond to various inputs. In other problems of signal and system analysis, rather than analyzing existing systems, our interest may be focused on designing systems to process signals in particular ways. One very common context in which such problems arise is in the design of systems to enhance or restore signals that have been degraded in some way.

In addition to enhancement and restoration, in many applications there is a need to design systems to extract specific information from signals. In other applications, the focus may be on the design of signals with particular properties. Another very important class of applications in which the concepts and techniques of signal and system analysis arise are those in which we wish to modify or control the characteristics of a given system, perhaps through the choice of specific input signals or by combining the system with other systems.

The importance of these concepts stems not only from the diversity of phenomena and processes in which they arise, but also from the collection of ideas, analytical techniques, and methodologies that have been and are being developed and used to solve problems involving signals and systems.

This distinction in the basic description of signals and of the systems that respond to or process these signals leads naturally to two parallel frameworks for signal and system analysis, one for phenomena and processes that are described in continuous time and one for those that are described in discrete time.

The concepts and techniques associated both with continuous-time signals and systems and with discrete-time signals and systems have a rich history and are conceptually closely

related. Over the past several decades, however, the disciplines of continuous-time and discrete-time signals and systems have become increasingly entwined and the applications have become highly interrelated. It has become from the dramatic advances in technology for the implementation of systems and for the generation of signals. Specially, the continuing development of high-speed digital computers, integrated circuits, and sophisticated high-density device fabrication techniques has made it increasingly advantageous to consider processing continuous-time signals by representing them by time samples (i. e. , by converting them to discrete-time signals).

Because of the growing interrelationship between continuous-time signals and systems and discrete-time signals and systems and because of the close relationship among the concepts and techniques associated with each other, we have chosen in this text to develop the concepts of continuous-time and discrete-time signals and systems in parallel. Since many of the concepts are similar, by treating them in parallel, insight and intuition can be shared and both the similarities and differences between them become better focused. In addition, as will be evident as we proceed through the material, there are some concepts that are inherently easier to understand in one framework than the other and, once understood, the insight is easily transferable. Furthermore, this parallel treatment greatly facilitates our understanding of the very important practical context in which continuous and discrete time are brought together, namely the sampling of continuous-time signals and the processing of continuous-time signals using discrete-time systems.

As we have so far described, the notions of signals and systems are extremely general concepts. At this level of generality, however, only the most sweeping statements can be made about the nature of signals and systems, and their properties can be discussed only in the most elementary terms. On the other hand, an important and fundamental notion in dealing with signals and systems is that by carefully choosing subclasses of each with particular properties that can then be exploited, we can analyze and characterize these signals and systems in great depth. The principal focus in this book is on the particular class of a linear time-invariant system. The properties and time invariance that define this class lead to a remarkable set of concepts and techniques which are not only of major practical importance but also analytically teachable and intellectually satisfying.

As we have emphasized in this foreword, signal and system analysis has a long history out of which have emerged some basic techniques and fundamental principles which have extremely broad areas of application. Indeed, signal and system analysis is constantly evolving and developing in response to new problems, techniques, and opportunities. We fully expect this development to accelerate the implementation of increasingly complex systems and signal processing techniques. In the future we will see signals and systems tools and concepts applied to an expanding scope of applications. For these reasons, we feel that the topic of signal and system analysis represents a body of knowledge that is of essential science and engineering. We have chosen the set of topics presented in this book, the or-

ganization of the presentation, and the problems in each chapter in a way that we feel will most help the reader to obtain a solid foundation in the fundamentals of signal and system analysis; to gain an understanding of some of the very important and basic applications of these fundamentals to problems in filtering, sampling, communications, and feedback system analysis; and to develop some a powerful and applicable approach to formulating and solving complex problems.

Huanglin ZENG

2010. 5



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# 第 1 章 信号的基本概念 (Introduction on Foundation of Signal)

## 引言(Introduction)

The concepts of signals and systems arise in a wide variety of fields, and the ideas and techniques associated with these concepts play an important role in such diverse areas of science and technology as communications, aeronautics and astronautics, circuit design, acoustics, seismology, biomedical engineering, energy generation and distribution systems, chemical process control, and speech processing. Although the physical nature of the signals and systems that arise in these various disciplines may be drastically different, they all have two very basic features in common. The signals, which are functions of one or more independent variables, contain information about the behavior or nature of some phenomenon, whereas the systems respond to particular signals by producing other signals or some desired behavior.

### 1.1 信号的定义与信号的分类(Definition and Classification of Signal)

#### 1.1.1 信号及其描述(Definition of Signal)

人类在社会活动与日常生活中,无时无刻不涉及信息的获取、存储、传输和再现。可以说上自天文,下至地理;大到宇宙,小到粒子、核子的研究,乃至工农业生产、社会发展及家庭生活都离不开信息科学,故信息(information)对每个人都特别重要。

从公元前七百余年前,祖先利用烽火传递警报,到现代的电话、电报、传真、无线广播与电视,其目的都是要把某些“消息”(message)借一定形式的信号从一个地方传递到另一个地方,给对方以信息。

信息要用某种物理方式表达出来,通常可以用语言、文字、图画、数据、符号等来表达。也就是说信息通常隐含于一些按一定规则组织起来的约定“符号”之中,是信息的一种表现形式。信号(signal)是带有信息的随时间变化的物理量或物理现象。本书将主要讨论应用广泛的电信号,它通常是随时间变化的电压或电流。由于信号是随时间而变化的,在数学上可以用时间  $t$  的函数  $f(t)$  来表示。

当信号满足条件  $t < 0$  时,  $f(t) = 0$ , 称为物理可实现信号(realizable physical signal), 又称为因信号(cause signal)。

当信号满足条件  $t \geq 0$  时,  $f(t) = 0$ , 即在时刻大于零的一侧全为零, 信号完全由时刻小于零的一侧确定, 又称为反因信号(reverse cause signal)。

信号的特性可以从时间特性和频率特性两方面来描述,关于信号的频率特性,将在后面介绍。下面先讨论信号的分类和一些基本信号的时间特性。

### 1.1.2 信号的分类(Classification of Signal)

为了深入了解信号的物理实质,将其分类研究是非常必要的。对于各种信号,可以从不同的角度进行分类。下面讨论几种比较常见的分类方法。

#### 1. 确定信号与随机信号(determinate signal and random signal)

按时间函数的确定性划分,信号可分为确定信号与随机信号两类。

确定信号是指一个可以用明确的数学关系式描述的信号,即可以表示为一个或几个自变量的确定时间函数信号。在给定的某一时刻,信号是有确定的值。

随机信号不能预知它随时间变化的规律,不是时间的确定函数,即不可预知或不能用数学关系式描述其幅值、相位变化,通常只知道它取某一些数值的概率。

对于确定信号,它可以进一步分为周期信号、非周期信号与准周期信号。

周期信号(periodic signal)是指经过一定时间可以重复出现的信号,其表达式为

$$f(t) = f(t + nT), \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (1.1-1)$$

满足此关系式的最小  $T$  值称为信号的周期。这种信号,只要给出任一周期内的变化规律,即可确定它在所有其他时间内的规律性。

非周期信号(aperiodic signal)在时间上不具有周而复始的特性,往往具有瞬变性,也可以将其看作一个周期  $T$  趋于无穷大时的周期信号。

准周期信号是周期与非周期的边缘情况,由有限个周期信号合成,但各周期信号的频率相互间不是公倍关系,其合成信号不满足周期条件。如信号

$$f(t) = \cos 3t + \cos 7t + \cos 11t$$

#### 2. 连续时间信号与离散时间信号(continuous signal and discrete signal)

按照时间函数取值的连续性,可划分信号为连续时间信号与离散时间信号,简称连续信号与离散信号。

连续信号是指在所讨论的时间间隔内,除有限个第一类间断点外,对于任意时刻值都可给出确定的函数值,此类信号称为连续信号或模拟信号,通常用  $f(t)$  表示。

离散信号是指在所讨论的时间区间,只在某些不连续规定的时刻给出函数值,而在其他时刻没有给出函数值,通常用  $f(t_k)$  或  $f(kT)$  (简写  $f[k]$ ) 表示,由于它由一组按时间顺序的观测值所组成,所以也称为时间序列或简称序列。

#### 3. 能量信号与功率信号(energy signal and power signal)

信号按时间函数的可积性划分,可以分为能量信号、功率信号和非功率非能量信号。

信号能量可以看做是随时间变化的电压或电流,加到  $1\Omega$  电阻上的能量,即信号平方的无穷积分简称为信号能量  $E$ ,即

$$E = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T f^2(t) dt \quad (1.1-2)$$

其平均功率定义为

$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T f^2(t) dt \quad (1.1-3)$$

若信号  $f(t)$  的能量有界, 即  $0 < E < \infty$ , 此时  $P = 0$ , 则称此信号为能量有限信号, 简称能量信号(energy signal)。

若信号  $f(t)$  的功率有界, 即  $0 < P < \infty$ , 此时  $E = \infty$ , 则称此信号为功率有限信号, 简称功率信号(power signal)。

一般来说, 周期信号都是功率信号; 非周期信号则可能出现三种情况: 能量信号、功率信号、非功率非能量信号。值得注意的是一个信号不可能同时既是功率信号, 又是能量信号; 但可以是一个既非功率信号, 又非能量信号。

**【例 1.1-1】** 分析下列信号的性质。

$$(1) u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2) u(-t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \geq 0 \\ 1, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f[k] = e^{j(k\pi/8)} \quad (4) f(t) = \cos 3\pi t + \cos \pi t + \cos 11\pi t$$

**解** (1) 为连续时间因信号; (2) 为连续时间反因信号; (3) 为离散时间周期序列; (4) 为连续时间准周期信号。

**【例 1.1-2】** 试求信号  $x(n) = e^{j0.2n\pi} + e^{-j0.3n\pi}$  的周期。

**解** 当  $\omega_0 = 0.2\pi$  时

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{0.2\pi} = 10, \quad N_1 = 10$$

当  $\omega_0 = 0.3\pi$  时

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{0.3\pi} = \frac{20}{3}, \quad N_2 = 20$$

二者的公共周期为 20, 故  $x(n)$  的周期为 20。

**【例 1.1-3】** 如图 1.1-1 所示信号, 判断其是能量信号还是功率信号。

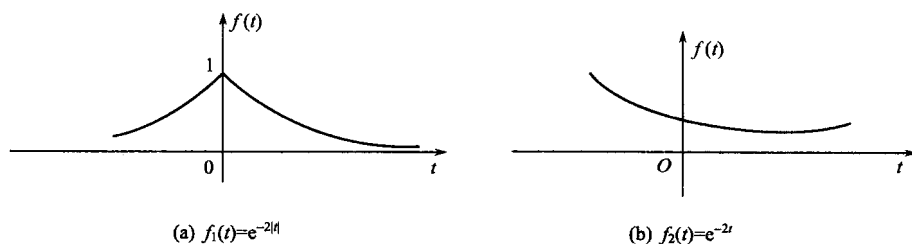


图 1.1-1 例 1.1-3 图

**解** 根据图 1.1-1(a) 的信号  $f_1(t) = e^{-2|t|}$ , 有

$$E = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T (e^{-2|t|})^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{4t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P = 0$$

所以该信号为能量信号。

对于图 1.1-1(b)所示信号  $f_2(t) = e^{-2t}$ , 有

$$E = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T (e^{-2t})^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{e^{-4T} - e^{4T}}{4} \right) = \infty$$

$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E}{2T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4T} - e^{-4T}}{8T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4T}}{8T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4T}}{2} = \infty$$

所以, 该信号既非能量信号又非功率信号。

**【例 1.1-4】** 已知信号  $f(t) = 2e^{-t} - 6e^{-2t}$  ( $t > 0$ ), 求其能量。

$$\text{解 } E = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T f^2(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} (2e^{-t} - 6e^{-2t})^2 dt = \int_0^{\infty} (4e^{-2t} - 24e^{-3t} + 36e^{-4t}) dt = 3$$

## 1.2 基本信号(Basic Signal)

本节将要介绍几种重要的基本信号。

### 1. 正弦型信号(sinusoidal signal)

#### 1) 连续时间正弦型信号(continuous-time sinusoidal signal)

一个正弦信号可描述为

$$f(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = A \cos\left(\omega_0 t + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (1.2-1)$$

式中,  $A$  为振幅,  $\omega_0$  为角频率(rad/s),  $\varphi$  为初始角(rad)。正弦信号是周期信号, 周期为  $T$  ( $T = 2\pi/\omega_0$ )。由于余弦信号与正弦信号只是在相位上相差  $\pi/2$ , 所以将它们统称为正弦型信号。

余弦信号与正弦信号均可用欧拉公式展开为复指数信号, 即

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \quad (1.2-2)$$

$$\sin \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \quad (1.2-3)$$

正弦型信号具有非常实用的性质:

(1) 两个频率相同的正弦信号相加, 即使其振幅与相位各不相同, 但相加后结果也仍然是原频率的正弦信号。

(2) 若一个正弦信号的频率是另一个正弦信号频率的整数倍, 则合成信号是一个非正弦周期信号, 其周期等于基波的周期。

(3) 正弦信号对时间的微分或积分仍然是同频率的正弦信号。

#### 2) 正弦型序列(discrete-time sinusoidal sequence)

通常正弦型序列是从正弦时间函数或余弦时间函数经取样后得来的, 对于正弦序列的表达式为

$$f[k] = A \sin(\Omega_0 k + \varphi) \quad (1.2-4)$$

这里幅值  $A$ 、初相  $\varphi$  的含义与模拟正弦信号相同。

对于周期序列其定义为

$$f[k+N]=f[k]$$

式中,  $N$  为序列的周期, 为任意整数。

离散正弦序列是否为周期信号主要取决于  $2\pi/\Omega_0$ 。若比值  $2\pi/\Omega_0$  是正整数, 则正弦序列为周期序列, 即

$$\begin{aligned} A\sin[\Omega_0(k+N)+\varphi] &= A\sin\left[\Omega_0\left(k+\frac{2\pi}{\Omega_0}\right)+\varphi\right] \\ &= A\sin(\Omega_0k+2\pi+\varphi) = A\sin(\Omega_0k+\varphi) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2-5)$$

## 2. 复指数型信号(exponential signal)

### 1) 连续时间复指数信号(continuous-time complex exponential signal)

连续时间复指数信号可表示为

$$f(t) = Ae^{st} \quad (1.2-6)$$

式中,  $A, s=a+j\omega$  均为实常数。

当  $j\omega \neq 0$  时, 若  $a < 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  随着时间  $t$  的增加按指数衰减振荡; 若  $a > 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  随着时间  $t$  的增加按指数增长振荡; 若  $a = 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  为等幅振荡信号。

当  $j\omega = 0$  时,  $f(t) = Ae^{at}$  是连续时间实指数信号(continuous-time real exponential signal), 若  $a < 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  随着时间  $t$  的增加按指数衰减; 若  $a > 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  随着时间  $t$  的增加按指数增长; 若  $a = 0$ , 则  $f(t)$  为直流信号。

### 2) 离散时间指数序列(discrete-time exponential sequence)

令  $e^s = a$ , 离散时间实指数序列为

$$f[k] = a^k, \quad a \in R \quad (1.2-7)$$

如果  $a > 1$ , 它呈现出单调增长的指数序列; 如果  $a = 1$ , 它是常数序列;  $a < 1$ , 它是单调衰减的指数序列。

## 3. 单位阶跃信号(unit step signal)

### 1) 连续时间单位阶跃信号(continuous-time unit step signal)

连续时间单位阶跃信号表示为  $u(t)$ , 其定义为

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.2-8)$$

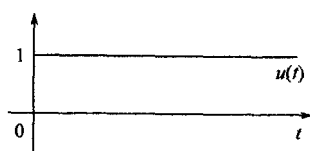


图 1.2-1 连续时间单位阶跃信号

其波形如图 1.2-1 所示。

对于  $u(t)$  该信号在  $t=0$  处发生跃变, 数值 1 为阶跃幅度, 若阶跃幅度为  $A$ , 则可记为  $Au(t)$ 。若单位阶跃信号跃变点在  $t=t_0$  处, 则称为延迟单位阶跃信号, 它可表示为

$$u(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq t_0 \\ 0, & t < t_0 \end{cases}$$

物理可实现的单边信号, 因为信号满足条件: 当  $t < 0$  时,  $f(t) = 0$ , 故任何一个因信号都



可表达为  $f(t)u(t)$ ; 因为反因信号满足条件: 当  $t \geq 0$  时,  $f(t) = 0$ , 故任何一个反因信号都可表达为  $f(t)u(-t)$ 。

2) 离散时间单位阶跃序列 (discrete-time unit step sequence)

离散时间单位阶跃序列表示为  $u[k]$ , 其定义为

$$u[k] = \begin{cases} 1, & k \geq 0 \\ 0, & k < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.2-9)$$

$u[k]$  在  $n=0$  处的值明确定义为 1。

同样, 对于单位阶跃序列  $u[k]$ , 有

$$u[k-n] = \begin{cases} 1, & k \geq n \\ 0, & k < n \end{cases}$$

这种特性常用来表示分段描述的序列。其波形如图

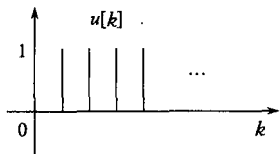


图 1.2-2 离散时间单位阶跃序列 1.2-2 所示。

4. 单位冲激信号 (unit impulse signal)

1) 连续时间单位冲激信号 (continuous-time unit impulse signal)

连续时间单位冲激信号  $\delta(t)$  是 1930 年英国物理学家狄拉克 (P. A. M. Dirac) 首先提出的, 故又称为狄拉克函数或  $\delta$  奇异函数 (singularity function), 其工程定义是

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \neq 0 \\ \infty, & t = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{和} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \quad (1.2-10)$$

$\delta(t)$  通常用一个带有箭头的单位长度线表示, 如图 1.2-3 所示。

延迟  $t_0$  出现的冲激信号可记为  $\delta(t-t_0)$ , 它的定义为

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \neq t_0 \\ \infty, & t = t_0 \end{cases} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

直观地看,  $\delta(t)$  可以设想为一列窄脉冲的极限。图 1.2-4 是一矩形脉冲  $p_\tau(t)$ , 宽度为  $\tau$ , 高度为  $1/\tau$ , 其面积为 1, 若此脉冲宽度继续缩小至极限情况, 即当  $\tau \rightarrow 0, 1/\tau \rightarrow \infty$  时, 高度无限增大, 但面积始终保持为 1。故单位冲激信号也可表达为

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} p_\tau(t)$$

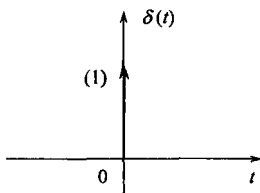


图 1.2-3 连续时间单位冲激信号

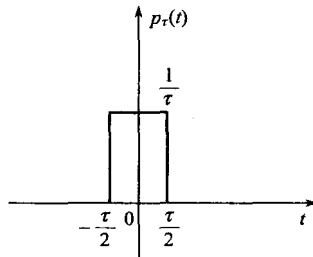


图 1.2-4 连续时间信号矩形脉冲  $p_\tau(t)$