

信号处理原理

第七次作业. 11.15

1. 解: 根据“波峰可分辨”条件:

$$L \geq f_s / \Delta f.$$

其中 $f_s = 10^4 \text{ Hz}$ $\Delta f \leq 10 \text{ Hz}$

故采样总时间

$$t = L / f_s \geq \frac{1}{\Delta f} \geq 0.1 \text{ s}.$$

由于采样频率限制, 根据 Nyquist 采样定理:

$$f_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{2} f_s = 5 \text{ kHz}.$$

2 解: (1) $t = \frac{128}{40 \text{ kHz}} = 3.2 \text{ ms}.$

(2) 先将原频谱归一化为数字频谱:

$$f = 5 \text{ kHz} \quad f_s = 40 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\text{故 } \omega_0 = 2\pi f / f_s = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

对数字信号 $x(n) = \sin(\omega n)$, 其频谱 $X(\omega)$.

~~基谱~~ 为基频为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, 故冲激所在位置为

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \omega_2 = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

再在频域抽样, 有冲激的 DFT 点所在位置为

$$n_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} / 2\pi \times 128 = 16$$

$$n_2 = \frac{7\pi}{4} / 2\pi \times 128 = 112$$

3 解: 采样个数 $L = t f_s = 100$

根据“波峰可分辨”条件. $\Delta f \geq \frac{f_s}{L} = 100 \text{ Hz}.$

即 f_1, f_2, f_3 两两之间的间隔应超过 0.1 kHz .

由于 $f_1 < f_2 < f_3$, $f_1 = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $f_2 = 2 \text{ kHz}$.

故 $f_{2, \max} = 1.9 \text{ kHz}$, $f_{2, \min} = 1.1 \text{ kHz}$.

4. 解: $x(n)$ 的 N 点 DFT 为: $X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk}$, $k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$.
 $W_N = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \text{ DFT}_k[\overset{x'(n)}{\cancel{x(n)}}] &= \sum_{n=0}^{MN-1} x'(n) W_{MN}^{nk}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, MN-1. \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(\cancel{m}n) W_{MN}^{(mN+n)k} = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{\frac{mN+n}{N}k} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} W_N^{\frac{mN}{N}k} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} W_N^{mk}. \end{aligned}$$

后项使用等比数列求和, $k \bmod M = 0$ 时, 原式 $= M \cdot X(\frac{k}{M})$.

$k \bmod M \neq 0$ 时, 原式 $= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{\frac{k}{M}n} \frac{1 - W_N^{kM}}{1 - W_N^k} = 0$.

$$\text{故 DFT}[\overset{x'(n)}{\cancel{x(n)}}]_{(k)} = \begin{cases} M \cdot X(\frac{k}{M}), & k \bmod M = 0 \\ 0, & k \bmod M \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \text{ DFT}[y(n)](k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{MN-1} y(n) W_{MN}^{nk}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, MN-1. \\ &= \sum_{n/M \in \mathbb{Z}} x(\frac{n}{M}) W_{MN}^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk} \quad \text{用 } n \text{ 替换 } \frac{n}{M}. \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{n(k \bmod N)} = X(k \bmod N) \\ &\quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, MN-1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \text{ DFT}[y(n)](k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{MN-1} y(n) W_{MN}^{nk}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, MN-1. \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_{MN}^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{\frac{nk}{M}} = X(\frac{k}{M}) \end{aligned}$$

由于仅当 $\frac{k}{M} \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时 $x(\frac{k}{M})$ 才有意义, 故 $k \bmod M \neq 0$ 时

DFT $[y(n)](k)$ 不能用 $x(k)$ 表示.