

本次作业有4道题, 分别在课件的第11页, 第18页

作业1: 参照课堂练习2的图例, 画图以及文字说明

$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$ 欠采样时, 恢复的信号不仅频率降低, 而且相位相反

注: 1) $\omega_0 < \omega_s < 2\omega_0$

2) 理想低通滤波器的带宽 ω_c , 满足 $\omega_s - \omega_0 < \omega_c < \omega_0$

• [解]: $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

$x(t)$ 的频谱 $X(j\omega)$

$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)} + e^{-j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{j\varphi} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\varphi})$$

由 FT 性质和

$$f(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \quad f_s(t) = e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

$$F_1(\omega_0) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \quad F_2(\omega_0) = 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\text{可知 } X(j\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\varphi} + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j\varphi}]$$

当 $\omega_0 < \omega_s < 2\omega_0$ 产生频谱混叠, $X_r(j\omega) = \pi \{ \delta(\omega - (\omega_s - \omega_0)) e^{j\varphi} + \delta(\omega + (\omega_s - \omega_0)) e^{-j\varphi} \}$

$$\text{IFT} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

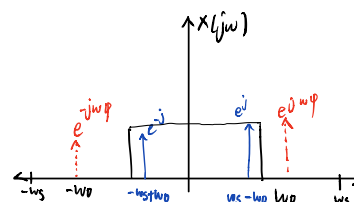
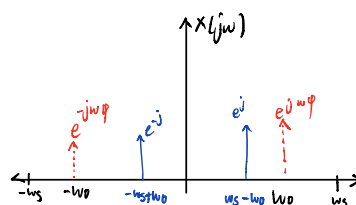
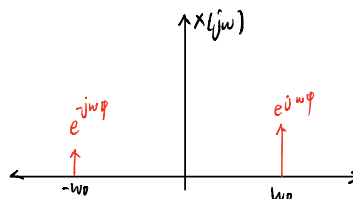
$$x_r(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - (\omega_s - \omega_0)) e^{-j\varphi} e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega + (\omega_s - \omega_0)) e^{j\varphi} e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{-j\varphi} e^{j(\omega_s - \omega_0)t} + e^{j\varphi} e^{-j(\omega_s - \omega_0)t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{j[(\omega_s - \omega_0)t - \varphi]} + e^{-j[(\omega_s - \omega_0)t - \varphi]}]$$

$$\cos[(\omega_s - \omega_0)t - \varphi]$$

恢复的信号频率降低, 相位相反



• 2) 已知 $x(n)$ 的 DFT 为 $X(\omega)$, 试求下列各序的 DFT

a) $x(n) \cdot x^*(-n)$

$$\text{DFT}[x(n) \cdot x^*(-n)] = \text{DFT}[x(n)] \cdot \text{DFT}[x^*(-n)] = X(\omega) X^*(\omega)$$

b) $x(2n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}[x(2n+1)] &= \text{DFT}[x(n)] e^{j\omega} \\ &= X(\frac{\omega}{2}) e^{j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

c) $x(n) - x(n-2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}[x(n) - x(n-2)] &= X(\omega) - X(\omega) e^{-2j\omega} \\ &= X(\omega) (1 - e^{-2j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

d) $x(n) * x(n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{DFT}[x(n)] \cdot \text{DFT}[x(n-1)] \\ &= X(\omega) \cdot X(\omega) e^{-j\omega} \\ &= X(\omega)^2 e^{-j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

• 3. 若 $X(\omega)$ 是 $x(n)$ 的 DFT, 则

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} x(n/L) & n=0, \pm L, \pm 2L, \dots \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

的 DFT 为 $Y(\omega) = X(L\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(\omega) &= \text{DFT}[y(n)] \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n) e^{-j\omega n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0, \pm L, \pm 2L, \dots} x(\frac{n}{L}) e^{-j\omega n} \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{令 } m = \frac{n}{L}, n = mL \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) e^{-j\omega L m} \\ &= X(L\omega) \end{aligned}$$

作业2

• 1) 已知 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数为 $F(\omega)$, 试证明

$$T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_s)$$

其中, $\omega_s = 2\pi/T$

设 $f(t)$ 的抽样信号 $\hat{f}(t)$ 为

$$\hat{f}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) \delta(t - kT)$$

$$\hat{f}(t) \leftrightarrow \hat{F}(\omega)$$

$$\hat{F}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\hat{F}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) \delta(t - kT) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) e^{-j\omega kT}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - m\omega_s)$$

$$\text{当 } \omega = 0: \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_s)$$

$$T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_s)$$

$$\omega_s = \omega_s$$

$$T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(n\omega_s)$$