

3.11 $x[n]$ 有周期 $N=10$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$$

共轭

$x[n]$ 为实偶信号, 则 a_k 为实偶函数

$$a_k = a_{-k} \quad a_k^* = a_k$$

$$\therefore a_{11} = a_{1+10} = a_1 = 5 = a_{-1} \quad \text{周期}$$

$$\text{设 } x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \quad \text{复指数模为1}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^9 |x[n]|^2 = 50 \quad |x[n]| \text{ 在 } n \text{ 取任意值结果一致}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k a_k^* = 50$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k^2 = 50$$

只是0.
其他显然!

$$a_1^2 = a_{-1}^2 = 5^2 = 25 = \frac{50}{2} \quad \text{因为 } a_1^2 + a_{-1}^2 = 50$$

$$\therefore a_k = \begin{cases} 5 & k = \pm 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x[n] = 5e^{j0\frac{2\pi}{5}n} + 5e^{j(-1)\frac{2\pi}{5}n}$$

$$= 10 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} n$$

唯一确定.

故已确定

$$A = 10 \quad B = \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad C = 0$$

若为奇还得
分2个

28 (a)(b)(c) 30. 36. 48 (a)(b)(c)(d)

(a)(a) $x[n]$ 的周期 $N=7$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{7}$ 一次谐波

$$\text{设 } x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{7} n}$$

$$\therefore \text{系数 } a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{7} n}$$

4 次方

$$= \frac{1}{7} \sum_{n=0}^6 e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{7} n} = \frac{1}{7} \frac{1 - e^{-jk \frac{8\pi}{7}}}{1 - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{7}}}$$

等比求和

(b). $N=6$. $\omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$\text{设 } x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk \frac{\pi}{3} n}$$

考查常规求和

$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^5 e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} n} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1 - e^{-jk\pi}}{1 - e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\therefore e^{-jk\pi} = \cos(k\pi) + j \sin(-k\pi) = (-1)^k$$

$$\therefore a_k = \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{6(1 - e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3}})}$$

(c). $N=6$ $\omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\text{设 } x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk \frac{\pi}{3} n}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^5 x[n] e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[(-1) (e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} (2)} + e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} (2)}) + 2(e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} (1)} + e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{3} (1)}) + 1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}k) + \frac{2}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}k) + 1$$

$$\therefore a_k = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}k) + \frac{2}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}k) + 1$$

(b) 对 $\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}n)$ 周期 $T_1 = 3$

$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n)$ 周期 $T_2 = 4$

$$\frac{2\pi}{12} = 6$$

$x[n]$ 最小正周期为 12

$$\therefore \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}n) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}n})$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n})$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{4j} (e^{j\frac{7\pi}{6}n} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}n} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}n} - e^{-j\frac{7\pi}{6}n})$$

其中 $e^{j\frac{7\pi}{6}n}$ 是 7 次谐波, $e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}n}$ 为 1 次谐波

$x[n]$ 的傅里叶系数为:

$\frac{2\pi}{12}n$ 为 -1 次谐波

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{4j} \quad a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{4j} = a_{11}$$

$$a_7 = \frac{1}{4j} \quad a_{-7} = -\frac{1}{4j} = a_5$$

(c) : $x[0] = 1 \quad x[1] = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad x[2] = 0 \quad x[3] = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

这是一个周期内的信号取值

可直接分析算

$$\text{记 } x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}n}$$

这种列出来也不复杂

$$\therefore a_k = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 x[n] e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} + 0 + (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) e^{-jk\frac{3\pi}{2}})$$

$$e^{-jk\frac{3\pi}{2}} = e^{jk(-\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi)} = e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

求FS系数 先确定T, 否则无从谈起

$$1. a_k = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) (e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \cos k\frac{\pi}{2}$$

20 (a) $\therefore x[n] = 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}}{2}$

$$= e^{jk\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n})^2$$

$\Rightarrow a_k$ $a_0 = 1$ 直流分量

完整表达
把 $a_0 \rightarrow a_{N-1}$ 全写，
那即为0

$a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$ 复指数，直接看出来

(b) $y[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

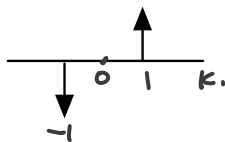
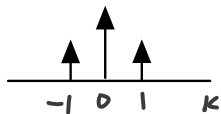
$$= \frac{e^{+j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2j}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}n} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}$$

$y[n]$ 的傅立叶级数系数

$a_1 = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j}$ $a_{-1} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2j}$ 系数

(c) 由相乘性质 $z[n]$ 系数为 $\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_l b_{k-l}$ 频域卷积
 a_k 图像 b_k 图像



移位算即可
写成冲激也行

$z[n] \xrightarrow{FS} C_k = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{k-l}$

$$C_0 = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{k-l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2j}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

一个周期内去做

$$C_1 = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{l-1} = 1 \cdot \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} \quad C_2 = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{l-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j}$$

$$C_{-1} = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{l-1} = 1 \cdot \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2j} \quad C_{-2} = \sum_{l=-2}^2 a_l b_{l-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2j}$$

$$(d) \quad z[n] = \overset{\uparrow 1}{x[n]} y[n] = [1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}n)] \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4}) + (\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}n)) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \frac{e^{j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2j} + \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}}{2} \frac{e^{j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2j}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2j} + \frac{1}{4j} \left[e^{j(\frac{2\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} + (-1)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + (-1)e^{-j(\frac{2\pi}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{4})} \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}n} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n} + \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} + \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}n}$$

$$\therefore z[n] \xrightarrow{FS} C_k \quad \text{其中 1 次谐波 } C_1 = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} \quad C_{-1} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2j}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} \quad C_{-2} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{-4j} \quad C_0 = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

对比发现 (c)(d) 中的级数系数相等

$$36 \quad \text{差分方程 } y[n] - \frac{1}{4}y[n-1] = x[n]$$

(a) 对复指数信号 $e^{j\omega n}$ 记 $h[n]$ 为单位冲激响应

$$y[n] = e^{j\omega n} * h[n] = H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n}$$

$$y[n-1] = e^{j\omega n} * h[n] * \delta[n-1] = e^{-j\omega} y[n]$$

\therefore 对复指数输入的差分方程 H 当 ω 看

$$H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} = e^{j\omega n}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}}$$

$x[n]$ 周期为 8, $e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n}$ 为 ± 3 次谐波

$$\cdot x[n] = \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}n = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}n}) \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{2j} \quad a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{2j}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } \omega_0 = \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad x[n] \text{ 视为 } \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$$

$$\text{则 } y[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} b_k e^{jk\frac{3}{4}n} = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} \boxed{a_k H(j\omega)} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0} e^{jk\frac{3}{4}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{3}{4}\pi}} e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi n} + \frac{1}{(-2j)} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi}} e^{-j\frac{3}{4}\pi n}$$

$$\cdot b_1 = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{3}{4}\pi}}$$

$$b_{-1} = \frac{1}{(-2j)} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi}}$$

有时别眼高手低

特别是 FSFT

有精力时要重新做一版

$$(b) : H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\frac{3}{4}n} + e^{-j\frac{3}{4}n}) + (e^{j\frac{3}{2}n} + e^{-j\frac{3}{2}n})$$

$x[n]$ 是纯复指数输入 $x[n]$ 周期 $T = \text{LCD}(8, 4) = 8$

$$\text{记 } x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk\frac{3}{4}n}$$

其中 $a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $a_2 = a_{-2} = 1$ 可求 a_k

$$\therefore y[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot H(e^{jk\frac{3}{4}}) e^{jk\frac{3}{4}n}$$

设 $y[n] \xrightarrow{FS} b_k$

$$\text{则 } b_1 = a_1 H(e^{j\frac{3}{4}}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$b_{-1} = a_{-1} H(e^{-j\frac{3}{4}}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{j\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 H(e^{j\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$b_{-2} = a_{-2} H(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

3.48 (a) 代入 $n=n_0$ 这题 (e) \rightarrow (h) 很难 孩子们

$$x[n-n_0] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})(n-n_0)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n} \cdot e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}n_0}$$

$$\text{其傅利叶级数系数 } a_k' = a_k e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}n_0}$$

(b). 由 (a) 结论

$$x[n-1] \text{ 的系数 } b_k = a_k e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}}$$

$$x[n] \text{ 的系数 } a_k.$$

· 记 $x[n] - x[n-1]$ 傅利叶系数为 C_k .

$$\text{由线性性质 } C_k = a_k - b_k = a_k(1 - e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}})$$

(c) $\therefore N$ 为偶数 Σ

$$\text{又 } x[n-N] \text{ 的傅立叶系数 } b_k = a_k e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{2})}$$

$$\text{记 } x[n] - x[n - \frac{N}{2}] \text{ 系数为 } C_k = (-1)^k a_k$$

$$C_k = a_k (1 - (-1)^k) \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow x[n] * \delta[n - \frac{N}{2}] \\ \downarrow \text{系统} \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore C_k = \begin{cases} 2a_k & k \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & k \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \quad C_k = x[n] \text{ 的系数 } (1 + e^{-j\frac{N}{2}\frac{2\pi}{N}})$$

$$x[n] - x[n - \frac{N}{2}] \quad \text{若 } N=2$$

$$n=0$$

$$x[0] - x[0-1]$$

$$= x[0] - x[1]$$

$$n=1$$

$$x[1] - x[0]$$

$$n=-1$$

$$x[-1] - x[n-1]$$

$$= x[1] - x[0]$$

若 $N=2$

在一个周期内

$$x[0] \quad x[1]$$

什么时候 $g[n] = x[n] \cdot x[n - \frac{N}{2}]$

$$g[n] = g[n + N_0]?$$

(c) (D) 有值得注意的. 会加深FS理解

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{FS} a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

形式上 a_k 与 $e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$ 对应

本题. $C_k = a_k (1 + e^{-j \frac{N}{2} \frac{2\pi}{N}}) = a_k (1 + (-1)^n)$

(d) 为什么 $\hat{a}_k = 2a_{2k}$?

$H(e^{j\omega})$

$$x[n] + x[n + \frac{N}{2}] \xrightarrow{FS} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] (1 + e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} \cdot \frac{N}{2} - j k n}) e^{-j k n}$$

$$\hat{a}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x[n] e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n} + x[n] e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} n \cdot (k - \frac{N}{2})} \right)$$

$$= a_k + a_{k - \frac{N}{2}} \quad \text{且 } N \text{ 为偶数}$$

因为 $N_2 = \frac{N}{2}$

(d) \therefore 信号周期为 $\frac{N}{2}$ 故 $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{N}{2}} = \frac{4\pi}{N}$.

已知 $y[n] = x[n] + x[n + \frac{N}{2}] \xrightarrow{FS} d_k$.

对于 $x[n] \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$ 它们的 k 次谐波均成为
 $x[n + \frac{N}{2}] \xrightarrow{FS} b_k$ $y[n] \xrightarrow{FS} d_k$ 的 $2k$ 次谐波.

$\therefore b_k = (-1)^k a_k$

$d_k = a_{2k} + b_{2k} = a_{2k} (1 + (-1)^k) = 2a_{2k}$

(e) $x[-n] = \sum a_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (-n)}$

$x^*[-n] = \sum \boxed{a_k^*} e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$ → 其实已做出了

$a_{k^*} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x^*[-n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$

(f) $\underbrace{x[2n] - x[2n-1]}_{\substack{\rightarrow N=\frac{N_0}{2} \quad \rightarrow N=\frac{N_0}{2}}}$

$x[2n] \rightarrow \sum a_k e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} \cdot 2n} = \sum a_k e^{j \frac{2\pi}{\frac{N}{2}} n}$ 偶

$x[2n-1] = \sum a_k e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} (2n-1)}$ ↑ 奇

其实利用 $2n$. $a_{k^*} = \sum x[n] e^{j \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N} (k - \frac{N}{2})}$ (w.)

$\omega \Rightarrow (k - \frac{N}{2}) \omega_0$

$\Rightarrow a_{k^*} \cdot a_{k - \frac{N}{2}}$

这样: $x[n](-1)^n = x[n] e^{jk\pi}$

$$a_{k*} = \sum_n x[n] e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} n (k - \frac{N}{2})}$$

↓ 加 $\frac{N}{2}$ 也可以

n 对上 $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ 对上

k 的部分即对应 a_k

$N -$ 