

- . 考察 DFT 计算公式，及其线性、对称特性：

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{记 } x_1(n) = \{a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a\}$$

$$x_2(n) = \{b, 0, b, 0, b, 0, b, 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } x(n) &= \{a+b, a, a+b, a, a+b, a, a+b, a\} \\ &= x_1(n) + x_2(n), \quad 0 \leq n \leq 7 \end{aligned}$$

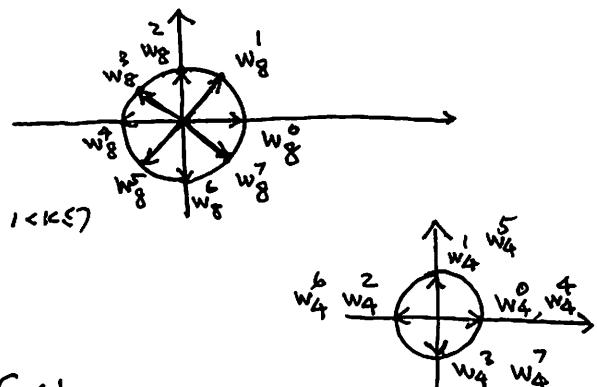
再记 $x(n)$, $x_1(n)$ 和 $x_2(n)$ 的 8 点 DFT 分别为 $\bar{x}(k)$, $\bar{x}_1(k)$, $\bar{x}_2(k)$ ，
则 $\bar{x}(k) = \bar{x}_1(k) + \bar{x}_2(k), \quad 0 \leq k \leq 7$

$$\bar{x}_1(k) = \sum_{n=0}^7 a w_8^{nk} = a \left(\sum_{n=0}^7 w_8^{nk} \right)$$

$$= a \left(\frac{1 - w_8^{8k}}{1 - w_8^k} \right) = \begin{cases} 8a, & k=0 \\ 0, & k \neq 0, 1 \leq k \leq 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x}_2(k) = \sum_{n=0}^3 b w_8^{2nk} = b \left(\sum_{n=0}^3 w_4^{nk} \right)$$

$$= b \left(\frac{1 - w_4^{4k}}{1 - w_4^k} \right) = \begin{cases} 4b, & k=0, 4 \\ 0, & k \neq 0, 4, 0 < k \leq 7 \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore \bar{x}(k) = \bar{x}_1(k) + \bar{x}_2(k)$$

$$= \{8a+4b, 0, 0, 0, 4b, 0, 0, 0\}$$

\textcircled{2} 也可以从时、频域插零入手，即时间轴取奇数点 FFT：

i) $\bar{x}_1(2k) = 2\{a, a, a, a\}$ 的 4 点 DFT，其中 $0 \leq k \leq 3$ ：

$$= 2a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & j & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2a = \begin{bmatrix} 8a \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_1(2k+1) = \{0, 0, 0, 0\}$$
 的 4 点 DFT

$$\text{FF} \Rightarrow \overline{X}_1(k) = \{8a, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

ii) | $\overline{x}_2(n)$ | 偶、奇序号子列 由 4 点 DFT 分别为
 $\{4b, 0, 0, 0\}$ 和 $\{0, 0, 0, 0\}$

$$\text{FF} \Rightarrow \overline{X}_2(k) = \{4b, 0, 0, 0, 4b, 0, 0, 0\}$$

$$= \overline{X}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk}$$

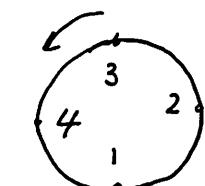
$\therefore n_0 = N - n$, 即 $n = N - n_0$.

$$\text{Z. } \overline{X}(k) = \sum_{n_0=N}^1 x(N-n_0) W_N^{(N-n_0)k} = \sum_{n_0=1}^N x(N-n_0) W_N^{-n_0 k}$$

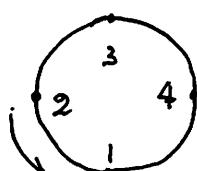
由於 $x(n) = x^*(N-n)$, $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

$$\text{FF} \Rightarrow \overline{X}(k) = \sum_{n_0=0}^{N-1} x^*(n_0) W_N^{-n_0 k} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk} \right)^* = x^*(k)$$

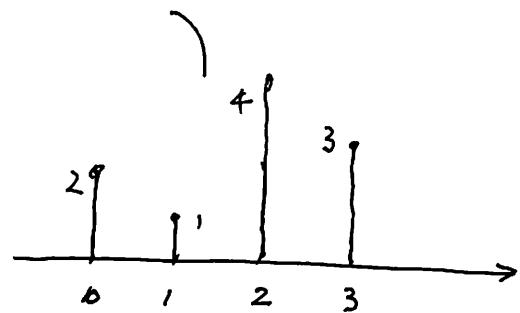
$$\underline{\text{三}} \quad x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

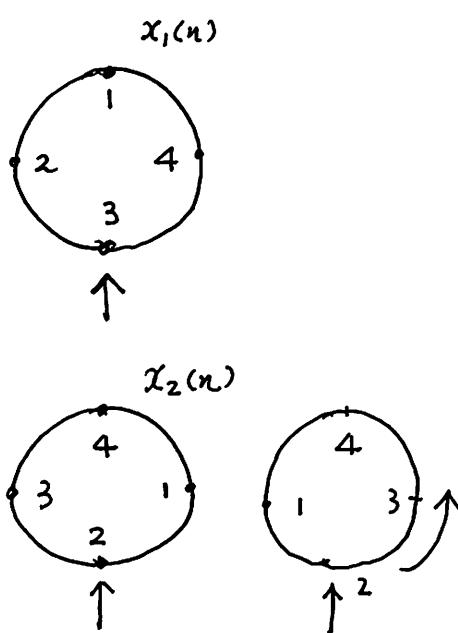


$$x((n-2))_4 R_4(n) = \{3, 4, 1, 2\} = x_1(n)$$



$$x((-n+1))_4 R_4(n) = \{2, 1, 4, 3\} = x_2(n)$$





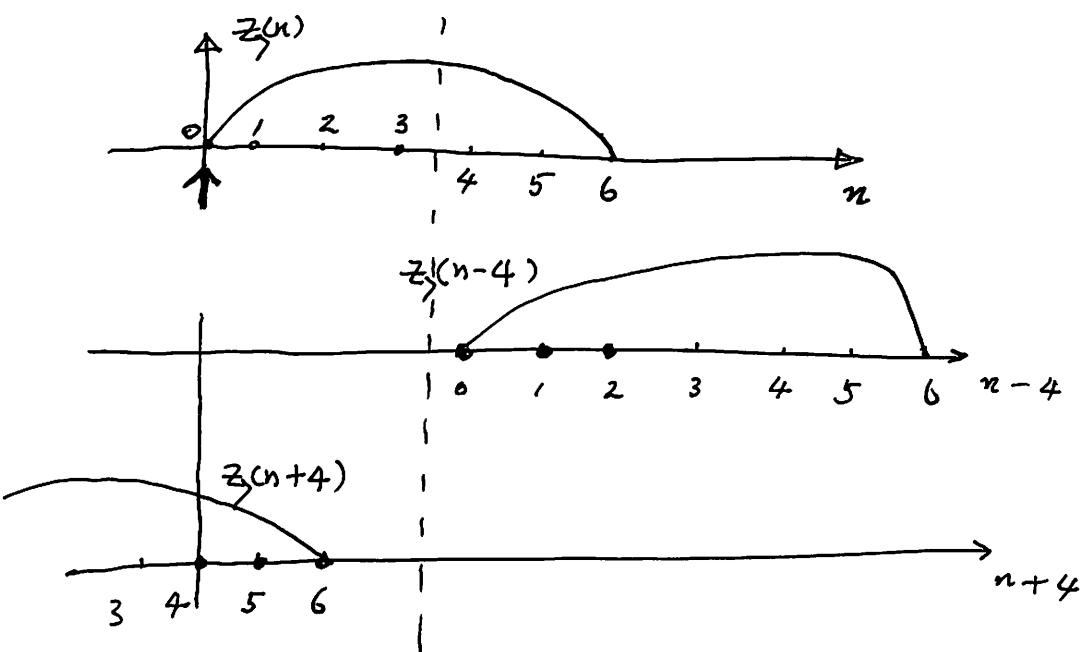
	3	4	1	2	$x_1(n) \oplus x_2(n)$
	2	3	4	1	$6+12+4+2 = 24$
	1	2	3	4	$3+8+3+8 = 22$
	4	1	2	3	$12+4+2+6 = 24$
	3	4	1	2	$9+16+1+4 = 30$

$$x_1(n) \oplus x_2(n) = \{ 24, 22, 24, 30 \}$$

四. $x(n) \oplus y(n) = \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} z(n+4m) \right) R_4(n) = z_4(n)$

其中 $z_4(n) = x(n) * y(n)$

$$z_4(n) = x(n) * y(n) \text{ 时系数为 } 4+4+1 = 7$$



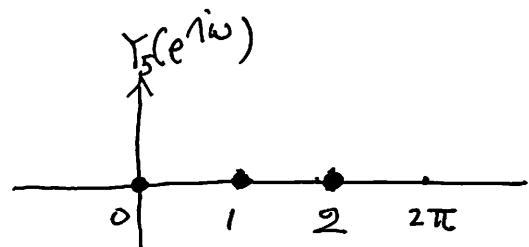
$$\text{即 } z_4(3) = z_7(3)$$

$$\text{且 } z_7(0) + z_7(4) = 0 \text{ 时, } z_4(0) = z_7(0), \text{ 但 } z_4(0) \neq z_7(0)$$

$$z_7(1) + z_7(5) = 0 \text{ 时, } z_4(1) = z_7(1), \text{ 但 } z_4(1) \neq z_7(1)$$

$$z_7(2) + z_7(6) = 0 \text{ 时, } z_4(2) = z_7(2), \text{ 但 } z_4(2) \neq z_7(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{五. } X(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) z^{-n} \\
 X(z)|_{z=0.2e^{j\frac{2\pi k}{3}}}, k=1,2,3 &= 0.2 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}(k+1)}, k=0,1,2 \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \left(0.2 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}(k+1)}\right)^{-n} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \left(0.2 \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{3}}\right)^{-n} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi k n}{3}} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^4 \underbrace{\left(x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} \cdot W_3^n\right)}_{=y_5^{(n)}} \cdot W_3^{nk}, \quad k=0,1,2 \\
 &= Y_3(k)
 \end{aligned}$$

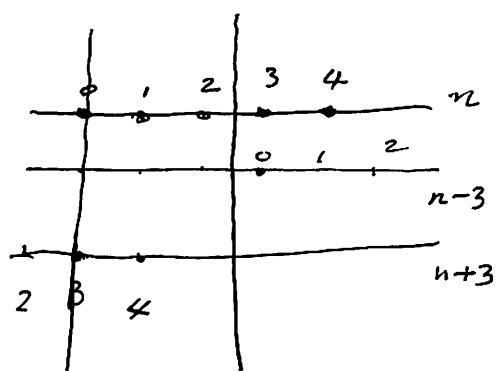


很显然， $Y_3(k)$ 是 5 点序列 $y_5^{(n)}$ 的

离散时间傅里叶变换(DTFT) $Y_5(e^{j\omega})$ 在 $0 \sim 2\pi$ 上的 3 点采样。

根据频域采样定理： $Y_3(k)$ 的逆 DFT 应是 $y_5^{(n)}$ 以 3 为周期延拓后的主值序列，即

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y_5(n+3m) \right) R_3(n) \\
 &= \left(x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} W_3^n + x(n+3) \cdot 0.2^{-(n+3)} W_3^{n+3} \right) R_3(n) \\
 &= y_3(n)
 \end{aligned}$$



$\therefore y_3(n)$ 是 3 点 DFT 即为所求，此处 M 的最小值为 3

△