

一. 考察 DFT 计算公式, 及其线性、对称特性:

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

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

则 $x(n) = \{a+b, a, a+b, a, a+b, a, a+b, a\}$

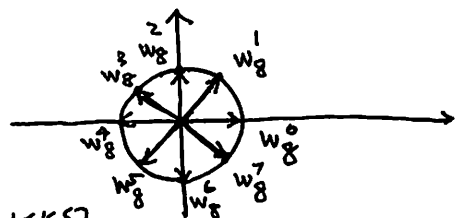
$= x_1(n) + x_2(n), \quad 0 \leq n \leq 7$

再记 $x(n), x_1(n)$ 和 $x_2(n)$ 的 8 点 DFT 分别为 $X(k), X_1(k), X_2(k)$,

则 $X(k) = X_1(k) + X_2(k), \quad 0 \leq k \leq 7$

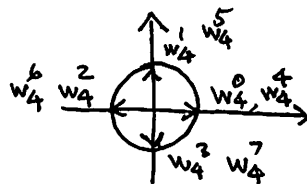
$$X_1(k) = \sum_{n=0}^7 a w_8^{nk} = a \left(\sum_{n=0}^7 w_8^{nk} \right)$$

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



$$X_2(k) = \sum_{n=0}^3 b w_8^{2nk} = b \left(\sum_{n=0}^3 w_4^{nk} \right)$$

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



$\therefore X(k) = X_1(k) + X_2(k)$

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

② 也可以从时、频域插零入手, 也即时间和频率抽取偶数点 FFT:

i) $X_1(2k) = 2\{a, a, a, a\}$ 的 4 点 DFT, 其中 $0 \leq k \leq 3$:

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

$X_1(2k+1) = \{0, 0, 0, 0\}$ 的 4 点 DFT

所以 $\bar{X}_1(k) = \{8a, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$

ii) 注意 $x_2(n)$ 偶、奇序号子列的 4 点 DFT 分别为 $\{4b, 0, 0, 0\}$ 和 $\{0, 0, 0, 0\}$

所以 $\bar{X}_2(k) = \{4b, 0, 0, 0, 4b, 0, 0, 0\}$

二.
$$\bar{X}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk}$$

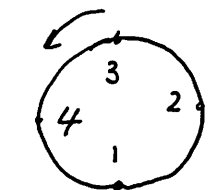
令 $n_0 = N - n$, 也即 $n = N - n_0$

则
$$\bar{X}(k) = \sum_{n_0=N}^1 x(N-n_0) W_N^{(N-n_0)k} = \sum_{n_0=1}^N x(N-n_0) W_N^{-n_0 k}$$

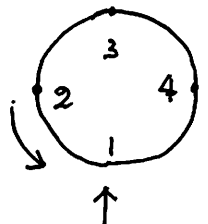
由 $x(n) = x^*(N-n)$, $0 \leq n \leq N-1$

所以
$$\bar{X}(k) = \sum_{n_0=0}^{N-1} x^*(n_0) W_N^{-n_0 k} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk} \right)^* = X^*(k)$$

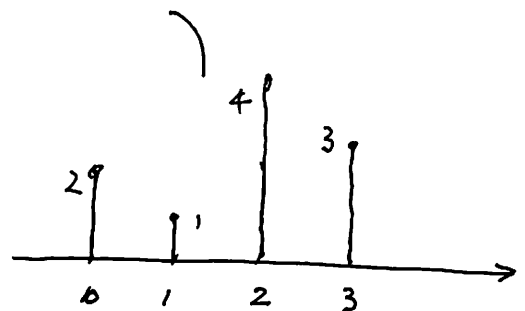
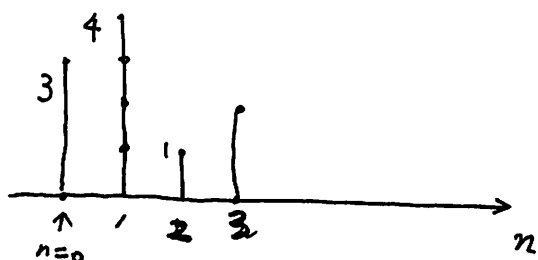
三 $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

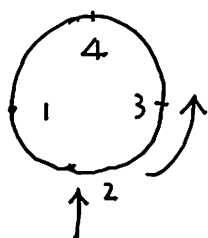
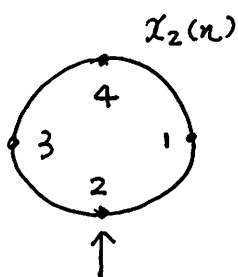
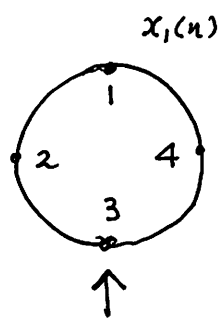


$x((n-2))_4 R_4(n) = \{3, 4, 1, 2\} = x_1(n)$



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





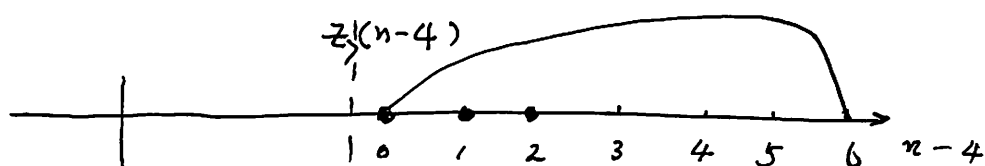
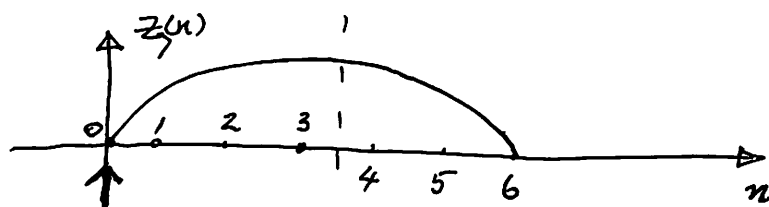
3	4	1	2	$x_1(n) \textcircled{4} x_2(n)$
2	3	4	1	$6+12+4+2=24$
1	2	3	4	$3+8+3+8=22$
4	1	2	3	$12+4+2+6=24$
3	4	1	2	$9+16+1+4=30$

$$x_1(n) \textcircled{4} x_2(n) = \{24, 22, 24, 30\}$$

⑪. $x(n) \textcircled{4} y(n) = \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} z(n+4m) \right) R_4(n) = z_4(n)$

其中 $z_7(n) = x(n) * y(n)$

$z_7(n) = x(n) * y(n)$ 的点数 为 $4+4+1=7$



所以 $z_4(3) = z_7(3)$

当 $z_7(0) + z_7(4) = 0$ 时, $z_4(0) = z_7(0)$, 且 $z_4(0) \neq z_7(0)$

$z_7(1) + z_7(5) = 0$ 时, $z_4(1) = z_7(1)$, 且 $z_4(1) \neq z_7(1)$

$z_7(2) + z_7(6) = 0$ 时, $z_4(2) = z_7(2)$, 且 $z_4(2) \neq z_7(2)$

$$\text{五、 } X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) z^{-n}$$

$$X(z) \Big|_{z=0.2 e^{j\frac{2\pi k}{3}}}, k=1, 2, 3 = 0.2 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}(k+1)}, k=0, 1, 2$$

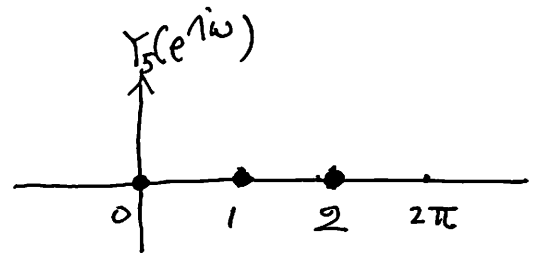
$$= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \left(0.2 e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)(k+1)} \right)^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \left(0.2 \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi k}{3}} \right)^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^4 x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{3}n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^4 \underbrace{\left(x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} \cdot W_3^n \right)}_{= y_5(n)} \cdot W_3^{nk}, \quad k=0, 1, 2$$

$$= Y_3(k)$$



很显然, $Y_3(k)$ 是 5 点序列 $y_5(n)$ 的

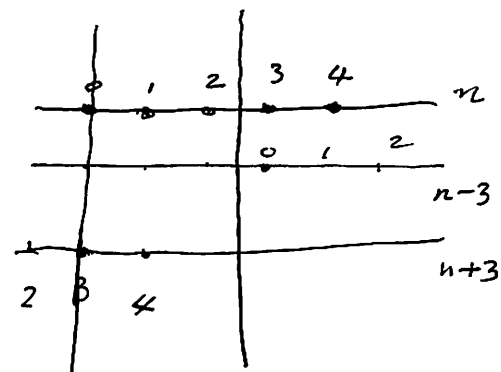
离散时间傅里叶变换 (DTFT) $Y_5(e^{j\omega})$ 在 $0 \sim 2\pi$ 上的 3 点采样,

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

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y_5(n+3m) \right) R_3(n)$$

$$= \left(x(n) \cdot 0.2^{-n} W_3^n + x(n+3) \cdot 0.2^{-(n+3)} W_3^{n+3} \right) R_3(n)$$

$$= y_3(n)$$



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

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