

# 卷积演示系统

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# 设计思路



# MATLAB 实现

- 线性卷积 在 MATLAB 4 中，可以使用 conv 函数来实现线性卷积。
  - $y = \text{conv}(x, h)$
- 圆周卷积 在 MATLAB 中，可以使用 cconv 函数来实现圆周卷积，代码如下：
  - $y = \text{cconv}(x, h, N)$
- 或通过快速傅里叶变换 (FFT) 来实现高效计算：
  - $y = \text{ifft}(\text{fft}(x, N) .* \text{fft}(h, N))$



- 1. 使用 MATLAB 中的 `conv` 函数直接计算两个信号的线性卷积。开发函数验证卷积的性质，如交换律和结合律。
- 2. 圆周卷积的实现：实现时域的圆周卷积计算，使用 MATLAB 的 `cconv` 函数。实现频域的圆周卷积计算，通过 FFT 和 IFFT 来演示卷积的频域等价性。
- 3. GUI 设计：
  - 设计一个简洁的用户界面，包括输入框、计算按钮和图形显示区域。界面应允许用户选择卷积类型（线性或圆周），并输入自定义的信号参数。
- 4. 结果分析：在 GUI 中展示卷积结果的图形，包括原始信号和卷积后的信号。提供选项比较线性卷积和圆周卷积的结果，以及在不同参数下的表现。



# 线性卷积

- 线性卷积 设两个序列  $x(n)$  和  $h(n)$ ，其线性卷积定义为：

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)h(n-m)$$

- 线性卷积计算过程可以分为以下几步：
  - 1. 翻褶: 将  $h(m)$  进行时间翻转, 得到  $h(-m)$ 。
  - 2. 移位: 将翻转后的  $h(-m)$  进行平移, 得到  $h(n - m)$ 。
  - 3. 相乘: 对每个  $m$ , 计算  $x(m) \cdot h(n - m)$ 。
  - 4. 相加: 对所有的  $m$  求和, 得到卷积结果  $y(n)$ 。





DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

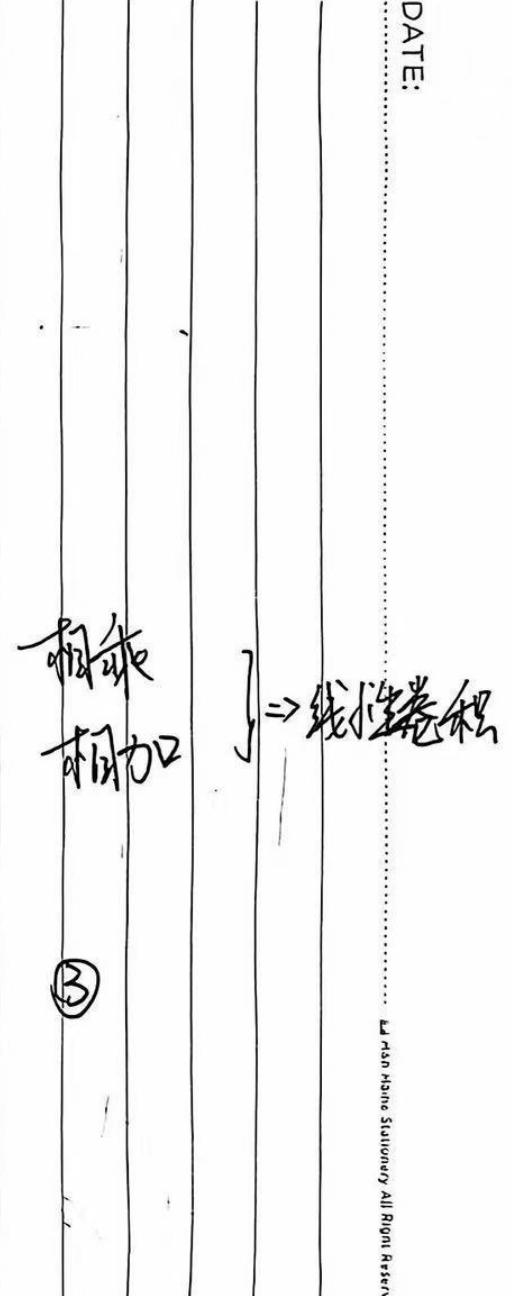
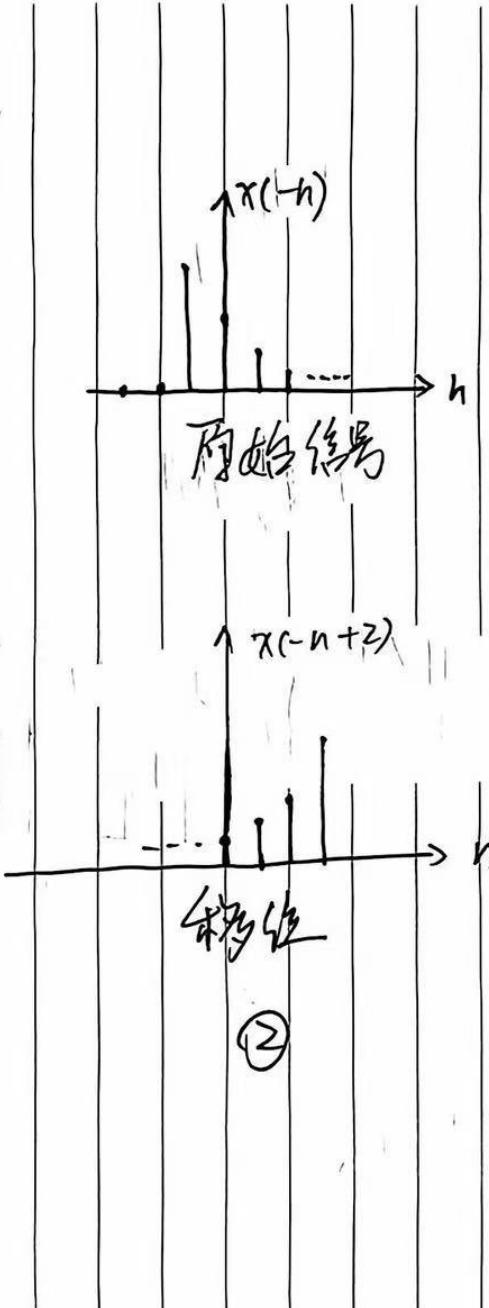
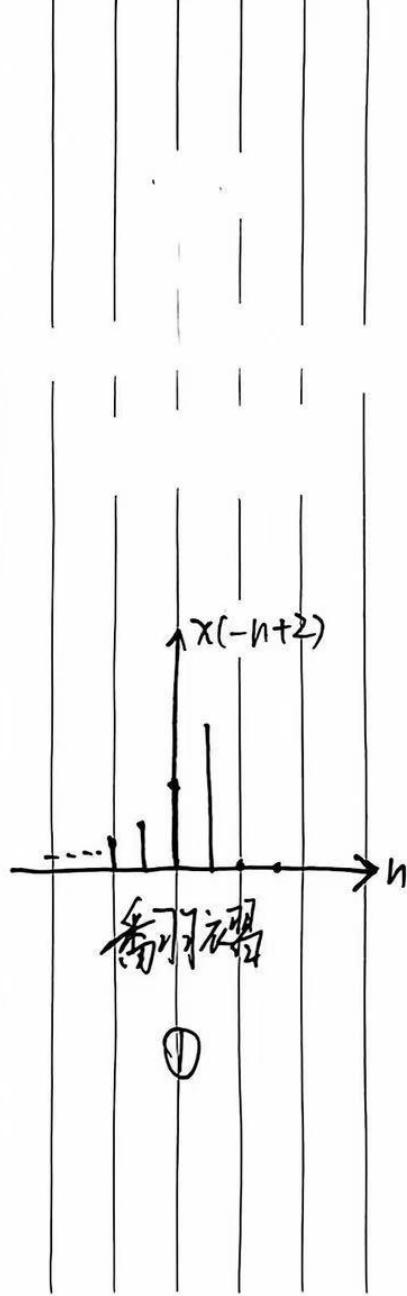
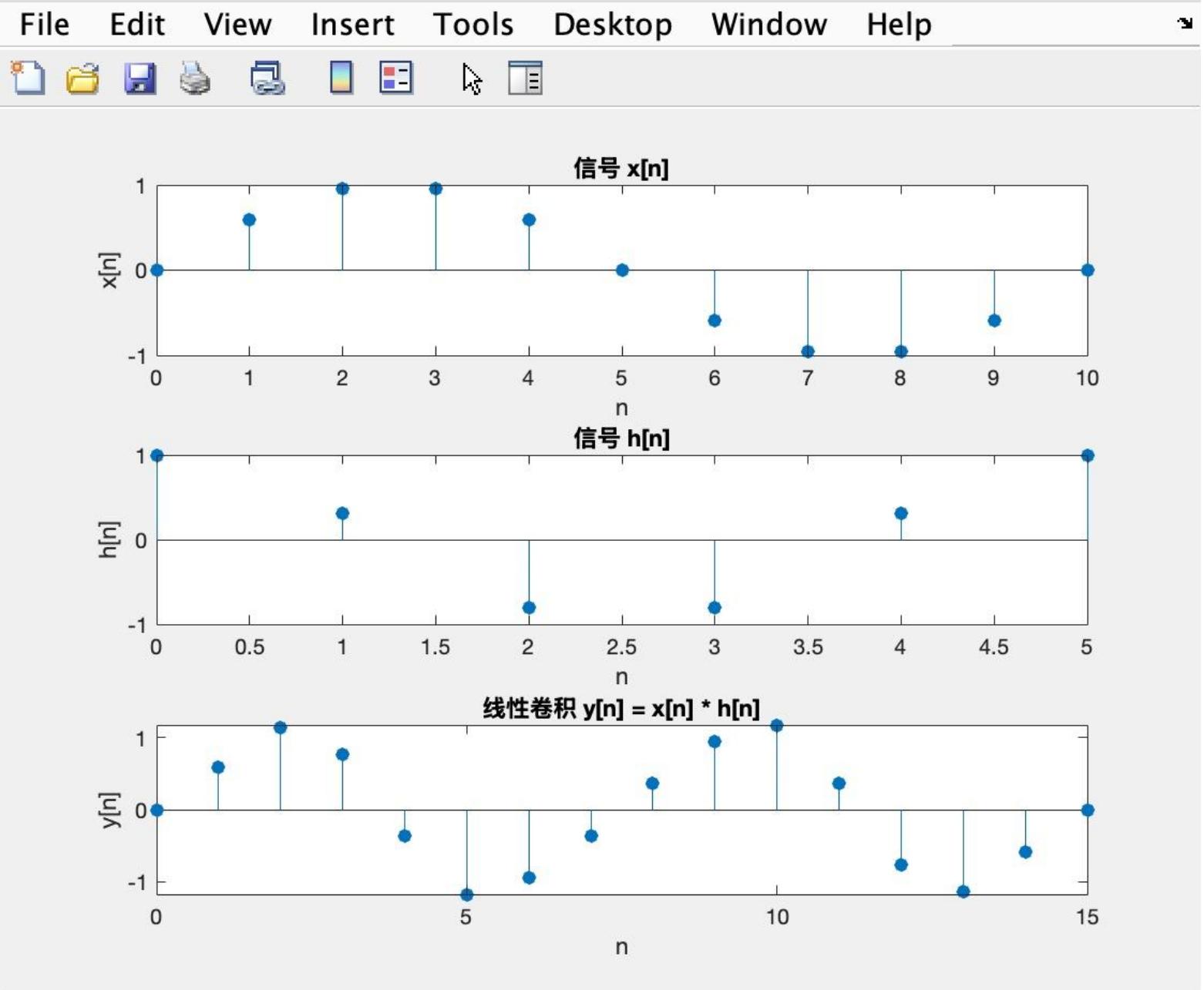
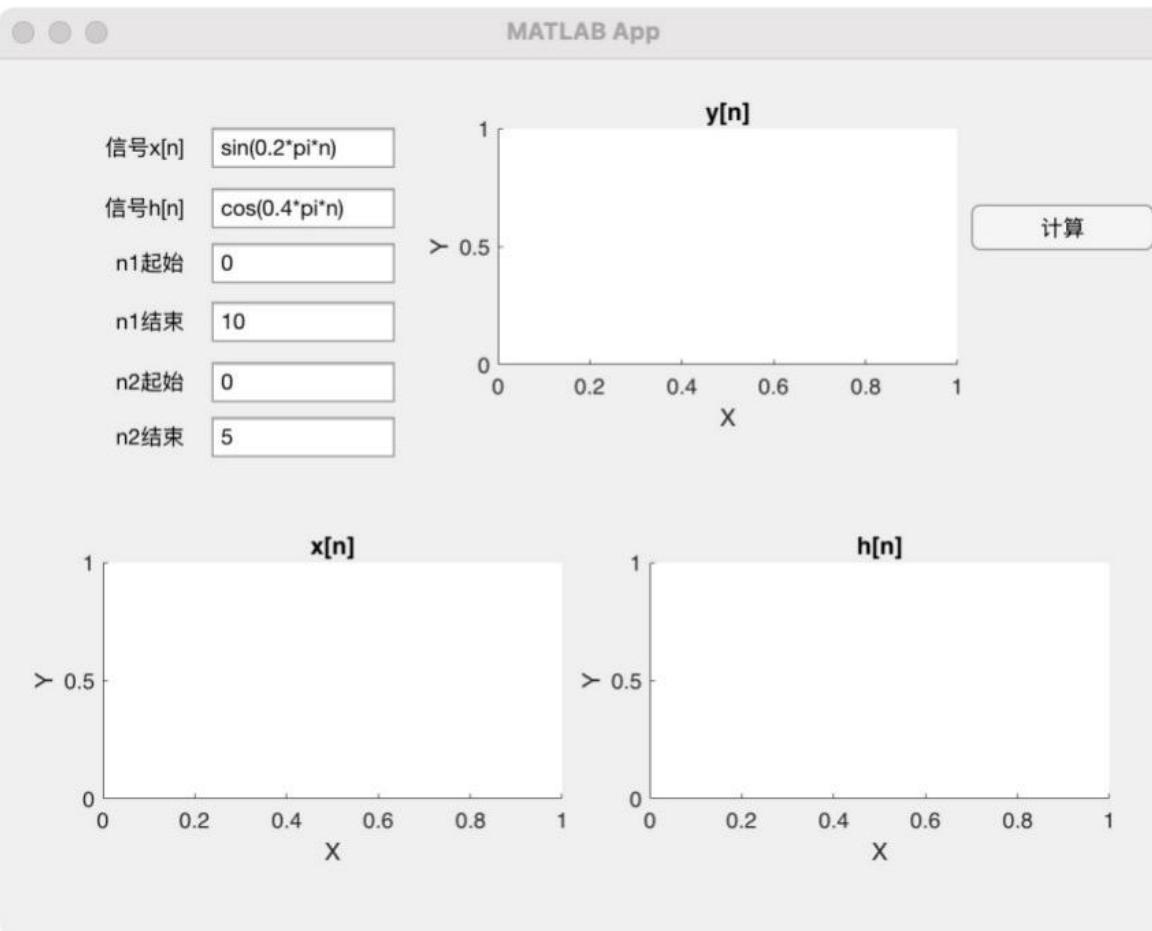
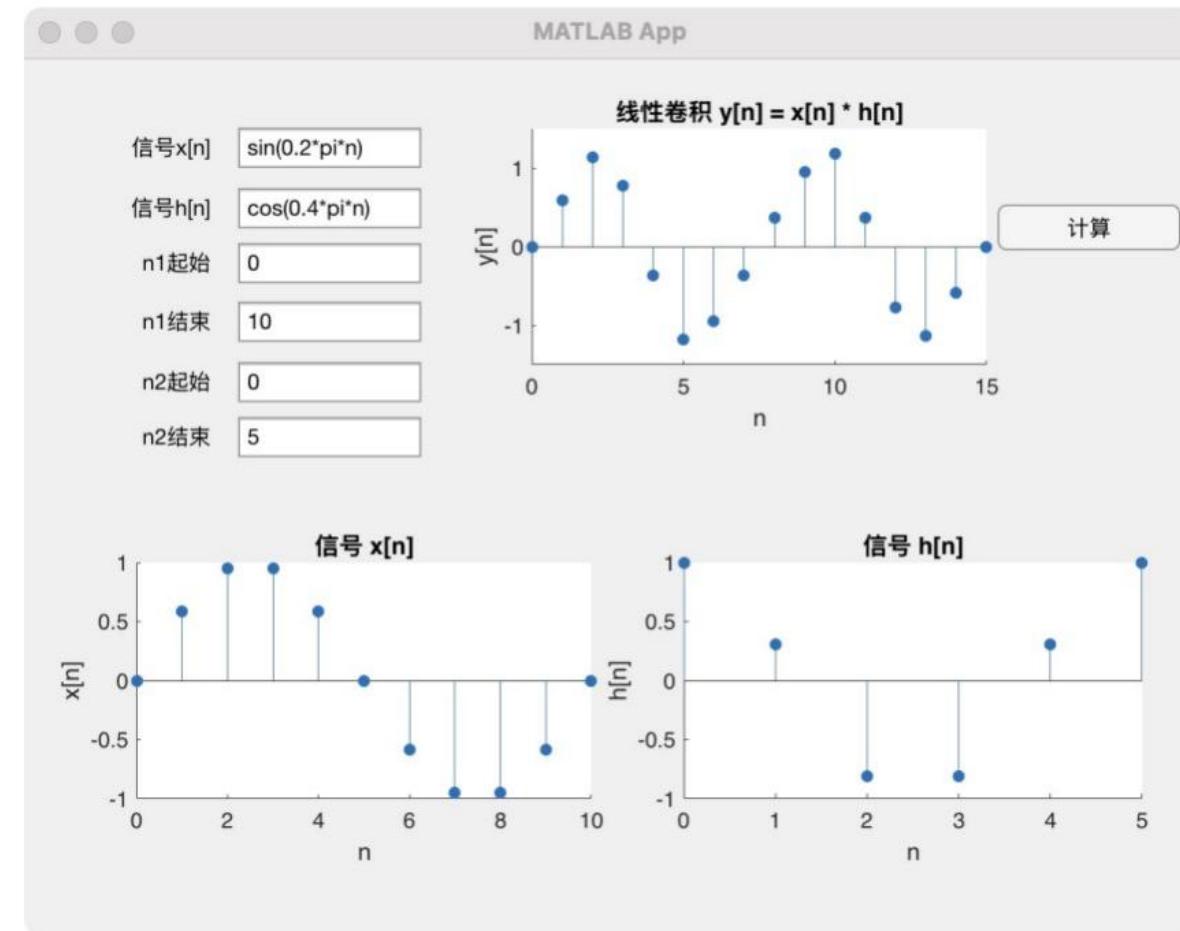


Figure 1





Step 1: 输入对应值



Step 2: 单击计算按钮

```

properties (Access = private)
    currentStep double = 0; % 当前步骤, 初始值为 0
end

persistent x_signal h_signal n1_range n2_range n2_flip h_flip h_shi
% 第一步: 绘制 x[n] 和 h[n]
if app.currentStep == 1
    % 获取时间范围
    n1_start = str2double(app.n1StartEditField.Value);
    n1_end = str2double(app.n1EndEditField.Value);
    n2_start = str2double(app.n2StartEditField.Value);
    n2_end = str2double(app.n2EndEditField.Value);

    % 定义时间轴
    n1_range = n1_start:n1_end;
    n2_range = n2_start:n2_end;

    % 计算信号 x[n] 和 h[n]
    n = n1_range;
    x_signal = eval(app.xExpressionEditField.Value);
    n = n2_range;
    h_signal = eval(app.hExpressionEditField.Value);
    % 绘制 x[n] 和 h[n]
    cla(app.UIAxes_x);
    stem(app.UIAxes_x, n1_range, x_signal, 'b', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_x, '信号 x[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'x[n]');

    cla(app.UIAxes_h);
    stem(app.UIAxes_h, n2_range, h_signal, 'r', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_h, '信号 h[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'h[n]');

    % 清空卷积结果图表
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    title(app.UIAxes_y, '卷积过程');

```

```

% 第二步: 翻折 h[n]
elseif app.currentStep == 2
    h_flip = fliplr(h_signal); % 翻折 h[n]
    n2_flip = -fliplr(n2_range); % 翻折后的时间轴
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    stem(app.UIAxes_y, n2_flip, h_flip, 'r', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_y, '翻折后的 h[-k]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, '幅值');

% 第三步: 移位 h[-k + n] (使用滑块控制移位量)
elseif app.currentStep == 3
    shift = round(app.nSlider.Value); % 获取滑块的移位量
    h_shift = n2_flip + shift;
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    stem(app.UIAxes_y, h_shift, h_flip, 'r', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_y, ['移位后的 h[-k + n], n = ', num2str(shift)]);
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, '幅值');

% 第四步: 相乘并显示相乘结果
elseif app.currentStep == 4
    shift = round(app.nSlider.Value); % 获取滑块的移位量
    h_shift = n2_flip + shift;
    [n_overlap, idx_x, idx_h] = intersect(n1_range, h_shift); % 找到重叠区域
    x_overlap = x_signal(idx_x); % 获取 x 的重叠部分
    h_overlap = h_flip(idx_h); % 获取 h 的重叠部分
    product = x_overlap .* h_overlap; % 相乘结果
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    stem(app.UIAxes_y, n_overlap, product, 'g', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_y, ['相乘结果, 移位 n = ', num2str(shift)]);
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, '幅值');

    ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, '幅值');

% 第五步: 显示最终卷积结果
elseif app.currentStep == 5
    y_conv = conv(x_signal, h_signal); % 计算卷积
    ny = (n1_start + n2_start):(n1_end + n2_end); % 卷积的时间范围
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    stem(app.UIAxes_y, ny, y_conv, 'm', 'filled'); % 显示卷积结果
    title(app.UIAxes_y, '卷积结果 y[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'y[n]');
end

```

## MATLAB App

x[n]

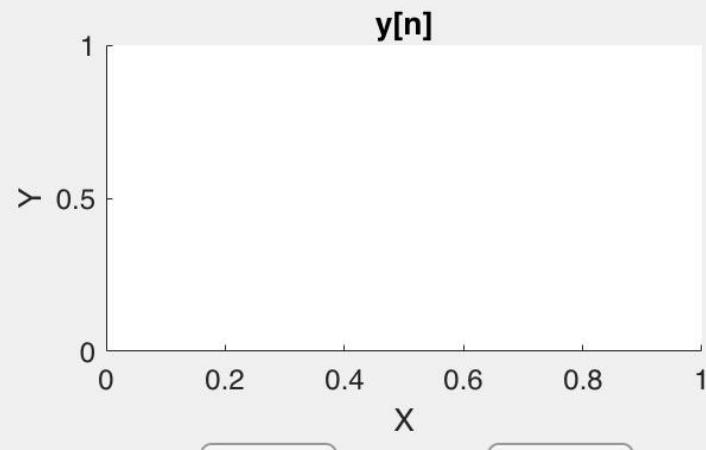
h[n]

n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

n2结束

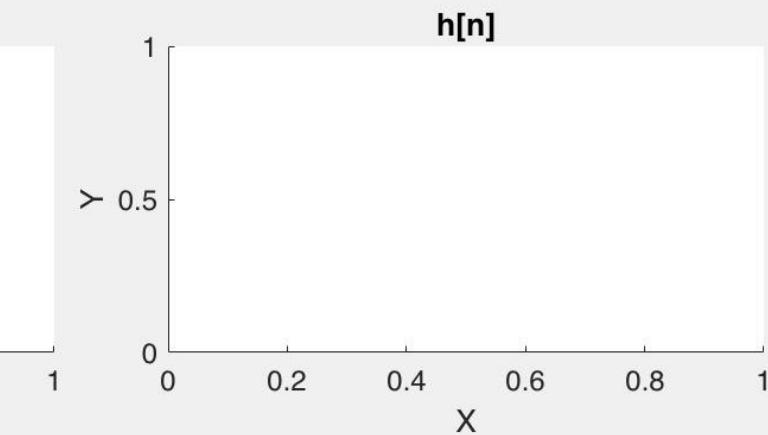
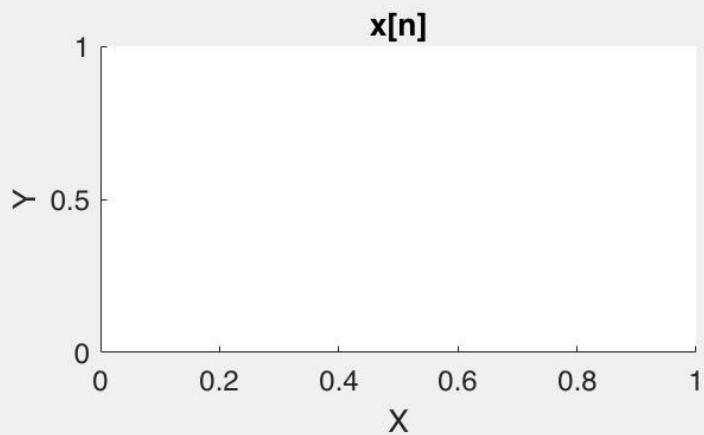


上一步

下一步

移位n

A horizontal slider labeled '移位n' (Shift n) with a scale from -5 to 5. The slider is currently positioned at 0.



输入值



## MATLAB App

$x[n]$

$h[n]$

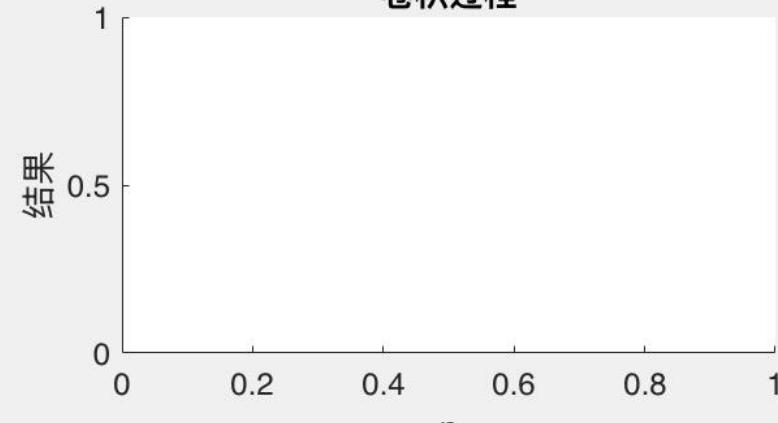
n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

n2结束

### 卷积过程

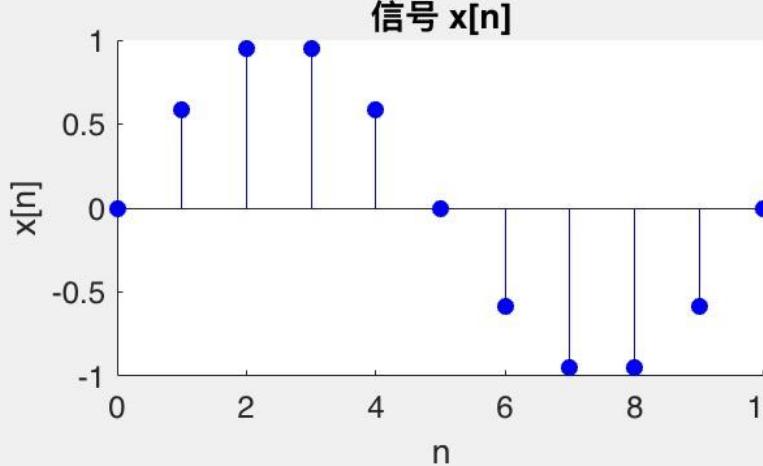


上一步

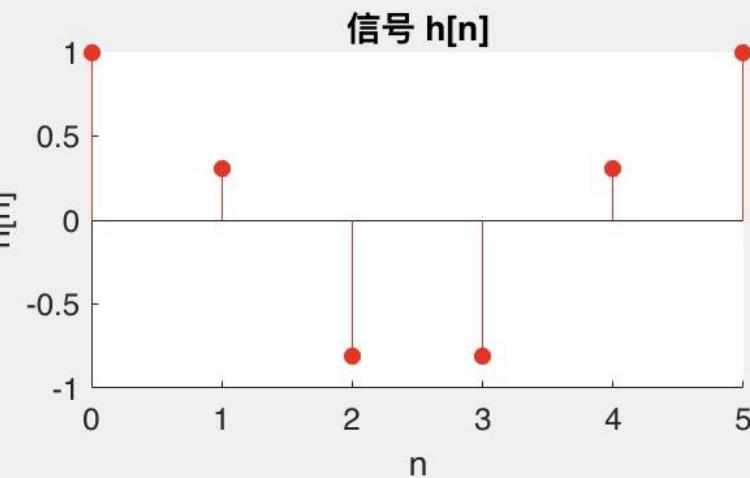
下一步



### 信号 $x[n]$



### 信号 $h[n]$



# MATLAB App

x[n]  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$

h[n]  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$

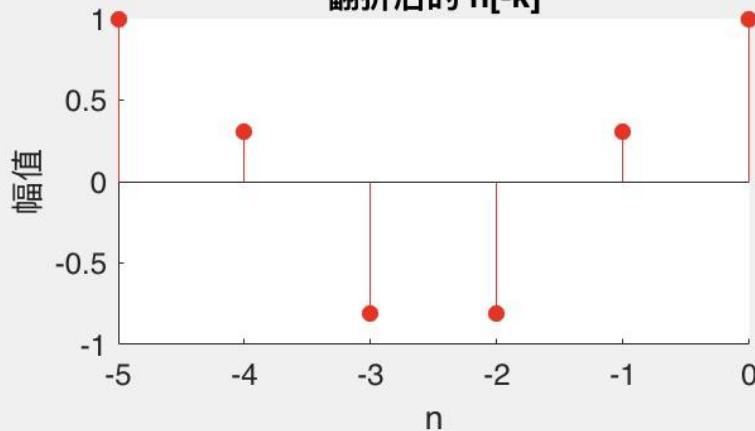
n1开始 0

n1结束 10

n2开始 0

n2结束 5

翻折后的 h[-k]



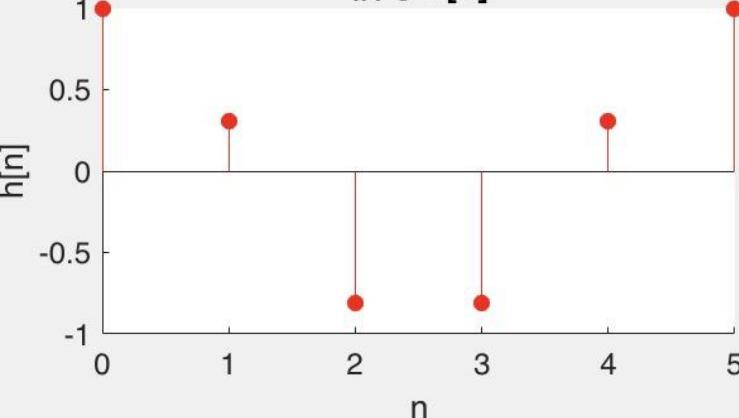
上一步

下一步

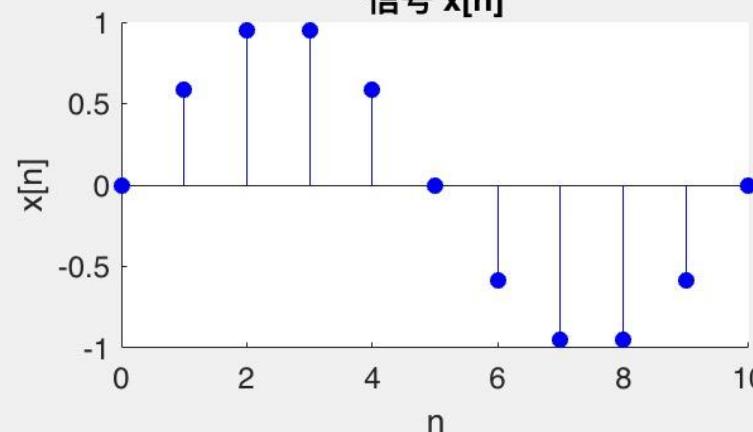
移位n



信号 h[n]



信号 x[n]



## MATLAB App

x[n]  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$

h[n]  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$

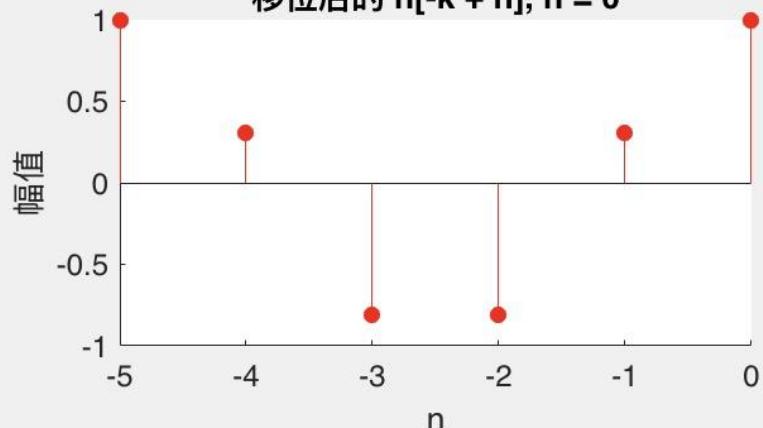
n1开始 0

n1结束 10

n2开始 0

n2结束 5

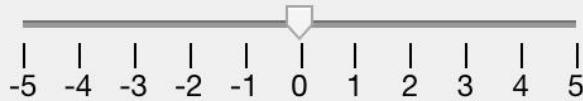
移位后的  $h[-k + n], n = 0$



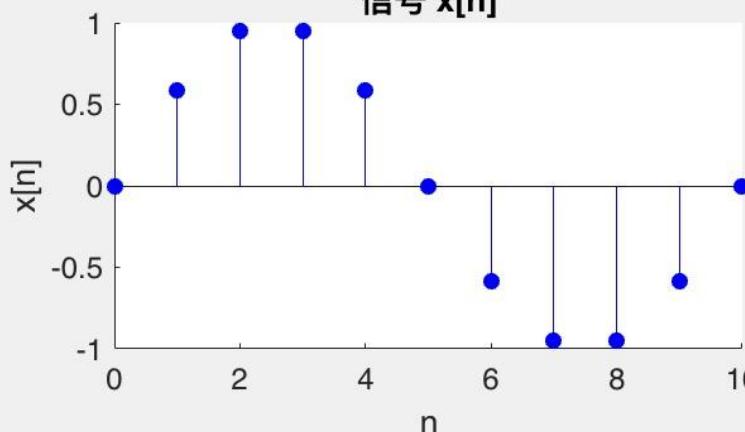
上一步

下一步

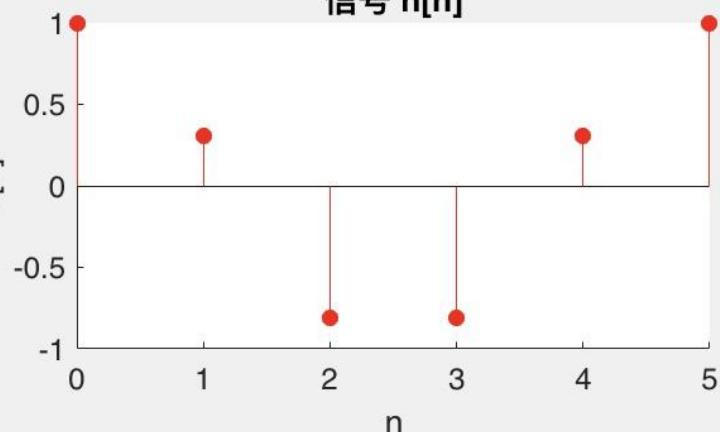
移位n



信号 x[n]



信号 h[n]



# MATLAB App

$x[n]$

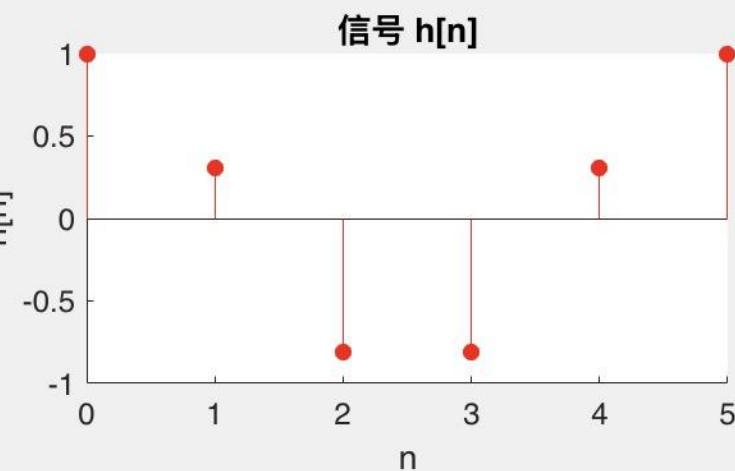
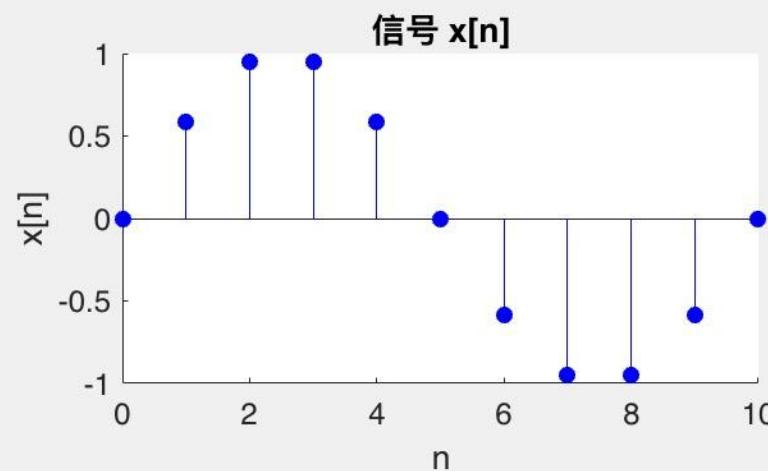
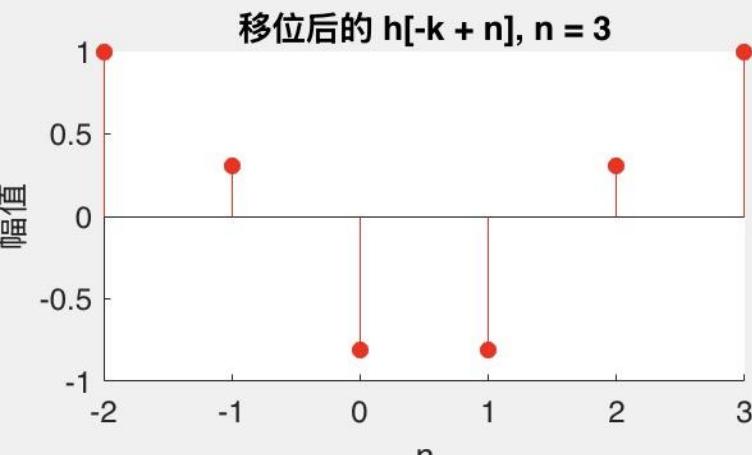
$h[n]$

n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

n2结束



### MATLAB App

$x[n]$

$h[n]$

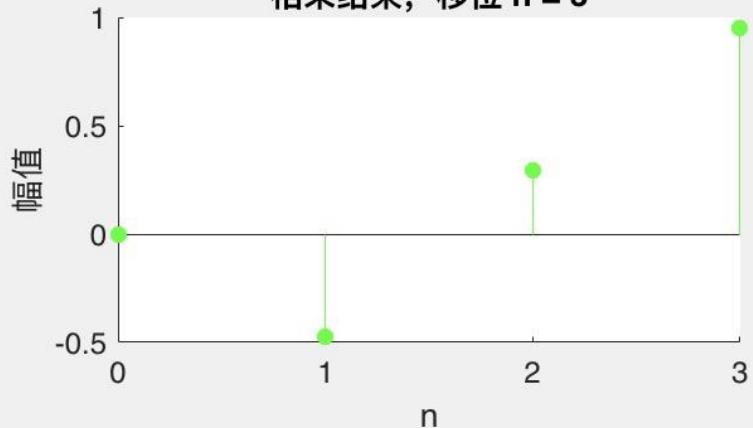
n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

n2结束

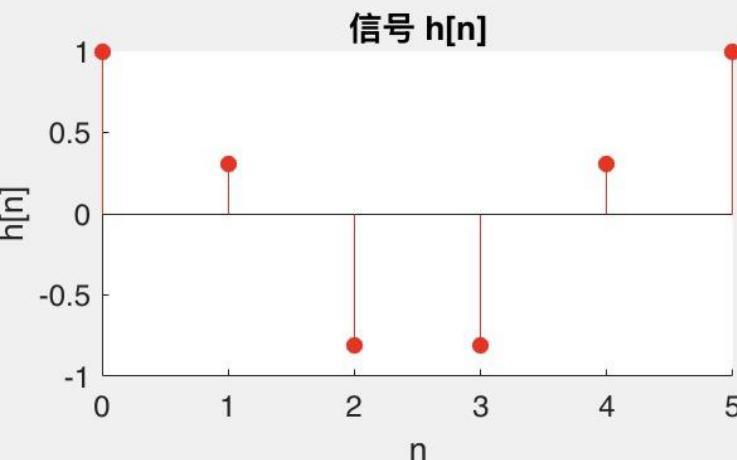
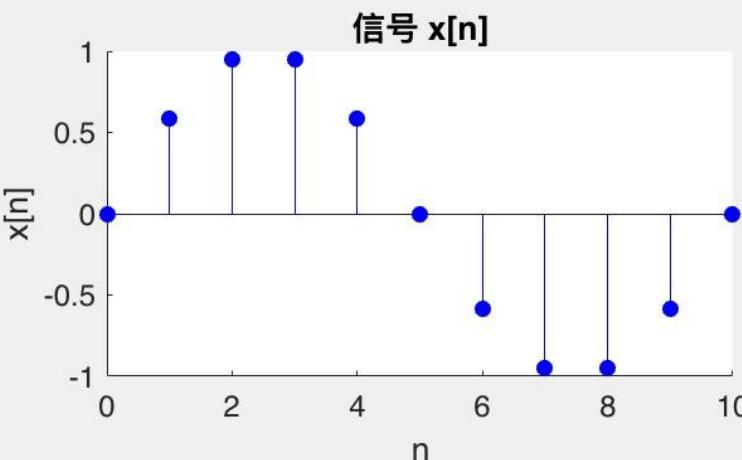
### 相乘结果, 移位 $n = 3$



[上一步](#)

[下一步](#)

移位n



### MATLAB App

$x[n]$

$h[n]$

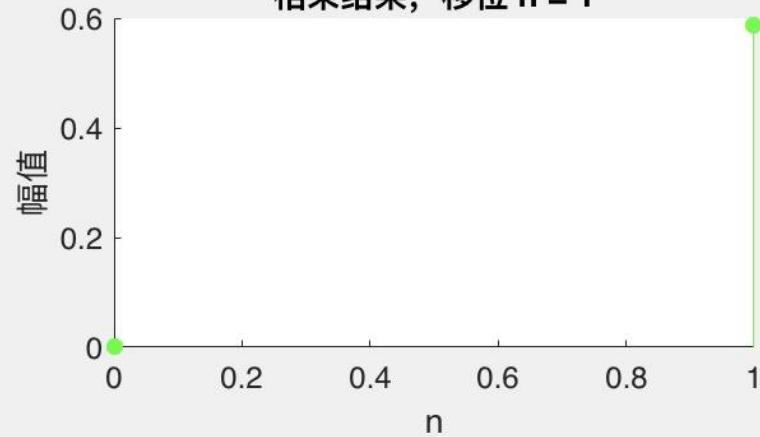
n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

n2结束

#### 相乘结果, 移位 $n = 1$



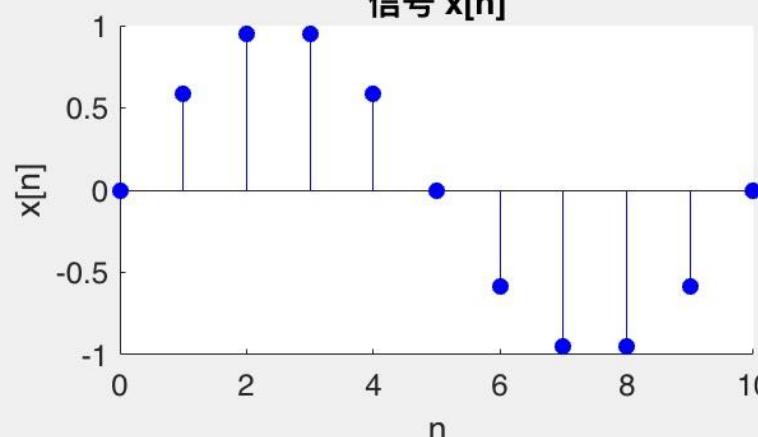
上一步

下一步

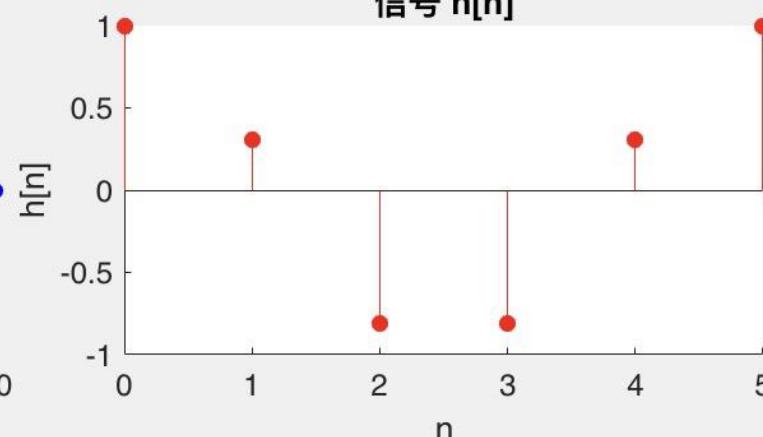
移位n



#### 信号 $x[n]$



#### 信号 $h[n]$



# MATLAB App

$x[n]$

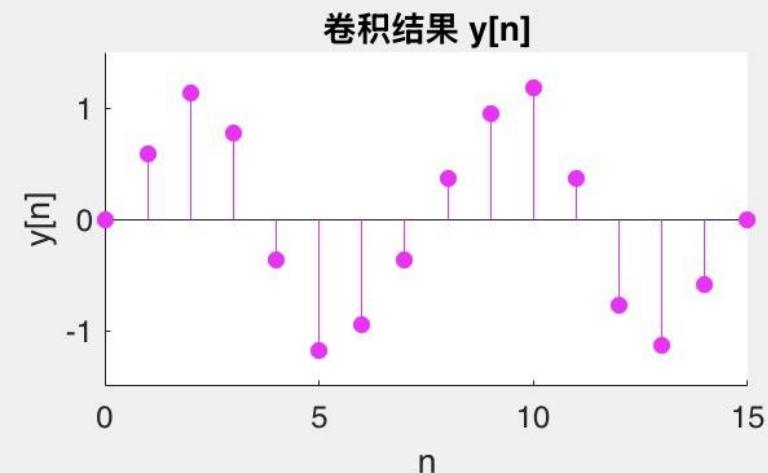
$h[n]$

n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

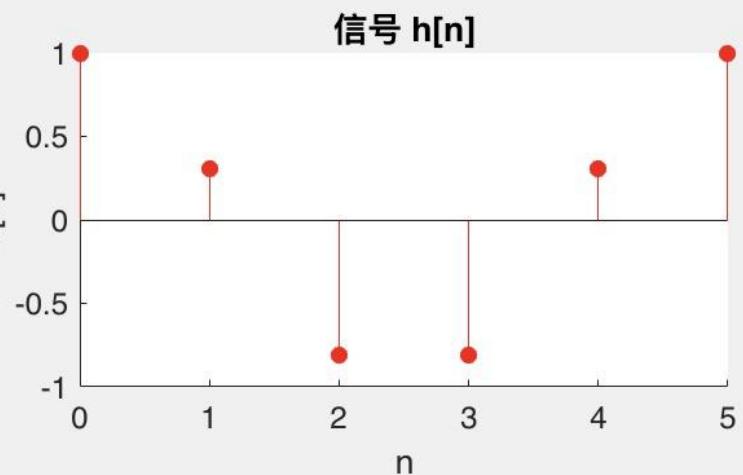
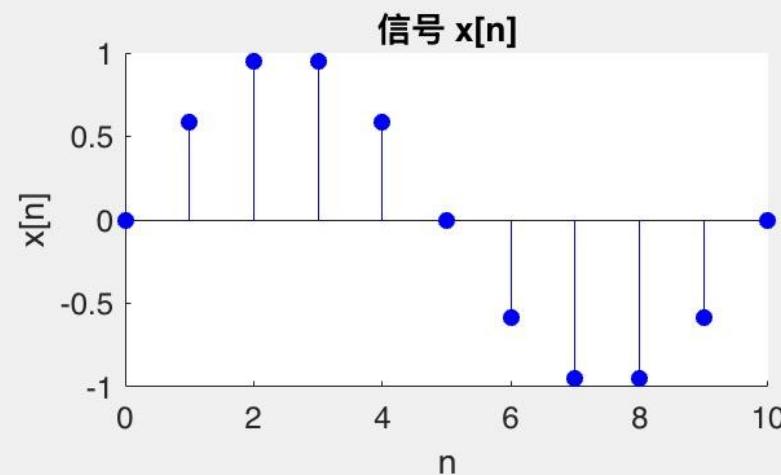
n2结束



上一步

下一步

移位n



# 圆周卷积

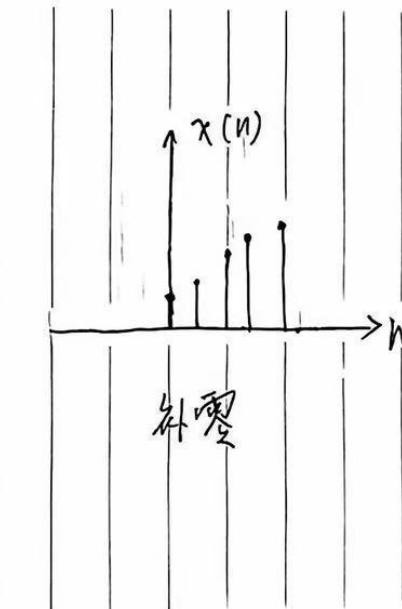
- 圆周卷积的时域过程 设  $x(n)$  和  $h(n)$  为  $N$  点有限长序列，其圆周卷积定义为：

$$y(n) = \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_1(m)x_2((n-m))_N \right] R_N(n)$$

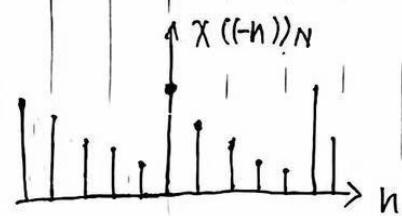
- 圆周卷积计算过程包括以下步骤：
  - 1. 补零：将序列  $x_1(n)$  和  $x_2(n)$  补零至  $N$  点长度。
  - 2. 周期延拓： $x_2(m)$  进行周期延拓，得到  $x_2((m))_N$ 。
  - 3. 圆周翻褶：将  $x_2((m))_N$  进行翻转，得到  $x_2((-m))_N$ 。
  - 4. 圆周移位：将  $x_2((-m))_N$  按照  $n$  进行圆周平移，得到  $x_2((n-m))_N R_N(m)$ 。
  - 5. 相乘相加：计算  $x_1(m)x_2((n-m))_N R_N(m)$  并对所有  $m$  求和。



DATE:



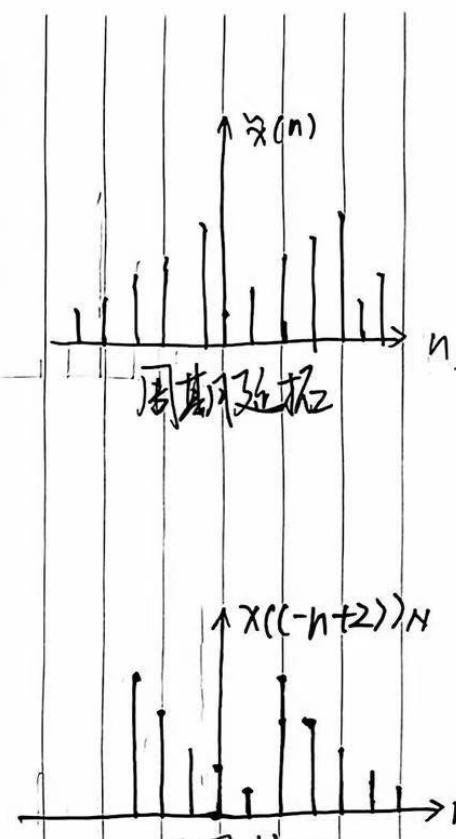
补零



圆周卷积

相乘  
相加

}  $\Rightarrow$  圆周卷积



周期延拓

$x((-n+2))N$

圆周移位

# 圆周卷积的频域过程

- 圆周卷积在频域中也有相应的计算方法。
- 通过离散傅里叶变换 (DFT) 将时域卷积转换为频域 乘积：
- $DFT[x_1(n)] = X_1(k), DFT[x_2(n)] = X_2(k)$
- 卷积的频域乘积为：  $Y(k) = X_1(k) \cdot X_2(k)$
- 通过逆傅里叶变换得到时域卷积结果：

$$y(n) = IDFT[Y(k)] = \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_1(m)x_2((n-m))_N R_N(n) \right]$$



# 圆周卷积与线性卷积关系

- 当圆周卷积长度  $L \geq N + M - 1$  时，没有混叠，圆周卷积的前  $N + M - 1$  个值为有效值，且与线性卷积相同，其余为0
- 当圆周卷积长度  $L < N + M - 1$  时，产生混叠，圆周卷积的前  $(N + M - 1) - L$  个值有混叠



```

properties (Access = private)
    currentStep double = 0; % 当前步骤, 初始值为 0
    inTimeDomain logical = true; % 默认为时域操作
end

persistent x_signal h_signal n1_range n2_range h_flip h_shift n1_start n1_end % 第一步: 绘制原始信号
N = str2double(app.NEditField.Value);

% 初始状态, 什么都不显示
if app.currentStep == 0
    cla(app.UIAxes_x);
    cla(app.UIAxes_h);
    cla(app.UIAxes_y);
    title(app.UIAxes_x, '等待开始');
    title(app.UIAxes_h, '等待开始');
    title(app.UIAxes_y, '等待卷积过程');

% 第一步: 绘制原始信号
elseif app.currentStep == 1
    % 获取时间范围和信号
    n1_start = str2double(app.n1StartEditField.Value);
    n1_end = str2double(app.n1EndEditField.Value);
    n2_start = str2double(app.n2StartEditField.Value);
    n2_end = str2double(app.n2EndEditField.Value);
    n1_range = n1_start:n1_end;
    n2_range = n2_start:n2_end;

    % 计算信号 x[n] 和 h[n]
    n = n1_range;
    x_signal = eval(app.xExpressionEditField.Value); % 计算 x[n] 的表达式
    n = n2_range;
    h_signal = eval(app.hExpressionEditField.Value); % 计算 h[n] 的表达式

    % 绘制原始信号
    cla(app.UIAxes_x);
    stem(app.UIAxes_x, n1_range, x_signal, 'b', 'filled');
    title(app.UIAxes_x, '原始信号 x[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'n');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'x[n]');

    % 第二步: 时域卷积 - 补零/截断+翻褶 或 频域卷积 - 计算 DFT
    elseif app.currentStep == 2
        if app.inTimeDomain
            % 时域卷积 - 先补零或截断, 再翻褶
            % 对 x_signal 和 h_signal 进行补零或截断到长度 N
            if length(x_signal) > N
                x_signal = x_signal(1:N); % 截断 x_signal 到长度 N
            else
                x_signal = [x_signal zeros(1, N - length(x_signal))]; % 补零
            end

            if length(h_signal) > N
                h_signal = h_signal(1:N); % 截断 h_signal 到长度 N
            else
                h_signal = [h_signal zeros(1, N - length(h_signal))]; % 补零
            end

            % 翻褶 h[n]
            h_flip = fliplr(h_signal);

            % 绘制补零/截断后的 x[n] 和 h[n]
            cla(app.UIAxes_x);
            stem(app.UIAxes_x, 0:N-1, x_signal, 'b', 'filled');
            title(app.UIAxes_x, '补零/截断后的 x[n]');
            xlabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'n');
            ylabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'x[n]');

            cla(app.UIAxes_h);
            stem(app.UIAxes_h, 0:N-1, h_flip, 'r', 'filled');
            title(app.UIAxes_h, '补零/截断并翻褶后的 h[n]');
            xlabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'n');
            ylabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'h[n]');

        else
            % 频域卷积 - 计算 DFT
        end
    end
end

```

```

xlabel(app.UIAxes_n, 'n');
ylabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'h[n]');
else
    % 频域卷积 - 计算 DFT
    X = fft(x_signal, N);
    H = fft(h_signal, N);

    % 绘制 DFT 结果
    cla(app.UIAxes_x);
    stem(app.UIAxes_x, 0:length(X)-1, abs(X), 'b', 'filled'); % 显示频域的幅度
    title(app.UIAxes_x, 'DFT of x[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_x, 'k');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_x, '|X[k]|');

    cla(app.UIAxes_h);
    stem(app.UIAxes_h, 0:length(H)-1, abs(H), 'r', 'filled'); % 显示频域的幅度
    title(app.UIAxes_h, 'DFT of h[n]');
    xlabel(app.UIAxes_h, 'k');
    ylabel(app.UIAxes_h, '|H[k]|');
end

% 第三步: 时域卷积 - 圆周移位 或 频域卷积 - 点乘
elseif app.currentStep == 3
    if app.inTimeDomain
        % 时域卷积 - 圆周移位
        shift = round(app.nSlider.Value);
        h_shift = circshift(h_flip, shift);

        % 绘制移位后的 h[n]
        cla(app.UIAxes_y);
        stem(app.UIAxes_y, 0:length(h_shift)-1, h_shift, 'r', 'filled');
        title(app.UIAxes_y, ['圆周移位后的 h[n], 移位 n = ', num2str(shift)]);
        xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
        ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'h[n]');
    else
        % 频域卷积 - 点乘

```

---

```

% 第四步: 时域卷积 - 相乘 或 频域卷积 - IFFT
elseif app.currentStep == 4
    if app.inTimeDomain
        % 时域卷积 - 相乘
        shift = round(app.nSlider.Value);
        h_shift = circshift(h_flip, shift);

        % 检查 x_signal 和 h_shift 的长度是否相等
        if length(x_signal) == length(h_shift)
            product = x_signal .* h_shift;
        else
            error('x_signal 和 h_shift 的长度不一致, 无法相乘');
        end

        % 绘制相乘结果
        cla(app.UIAxes_y);
        stem(app.UIAxes_y, 0:length(product)-1, product, 'g', 'filled');
        title(app.UIAxes_y, 'x[n] 和 h[n] 的相乘结果');
        xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
        ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, '乘积');
    else
        % 频域卷积 - 计算 IFFT
        X = fft(x_signal, N);
        H = fft(h_signal, N);
        Y_freq = X .* H;
        y_circular = ifft(Y_freq, N);

        % 绘制 IFFT 结果
        cla(app.UIAxes_y);
        stem(app.UIAxes_y, 0:length(y_circular)-1, y_circular, 'm', 'filled');
        title(app.UIAxes_y, '圆周卷积结果 (频域转换回时域)');
        xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
        ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'y[n]');
    end

```

---

```

% 第五步: 显示卷积结果
elseif app.currentStep == 5

```



```
% 第五步：显示卷积结果
elseif app.currentStep == 5
    if app.inTimeDomain
        % 时域卷积
        y_circular = cconv(x_signal, h_signal, N);

        cla(app.UIAxes_y);
        stem(app.UIAxes_y, 0:length(y_circular)-1, y_circular, 'm', 'filled');
        title(app.UIAxes_y, '圆周卷积结果（时域）');
        xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
        ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'y[n]');
    else
        % 频域卷积
        X = fft(x_signal, N);
        H = fft(h_signal, N);
        Y_freq = X .* H;
        y_circular = ifft(Y_freq, N);

        cla(app.UIAxes_y);
        stem(app.UIAxes_y, 0:length(y_circular)-1, y_circular, 'm', 'filled');
        title(app.UIAxes_y, '圆周卷积结果（频域）');
        xlabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'n');
        ylabel(app.UIAxes_y, 'y[n]');
    end
end
```



# MATLAB App

长度N

8

$x[n]$

$\sin(0.2\pi n)$

$h[n]$

$\cos(0.4\pi n)$

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

0

n2结束

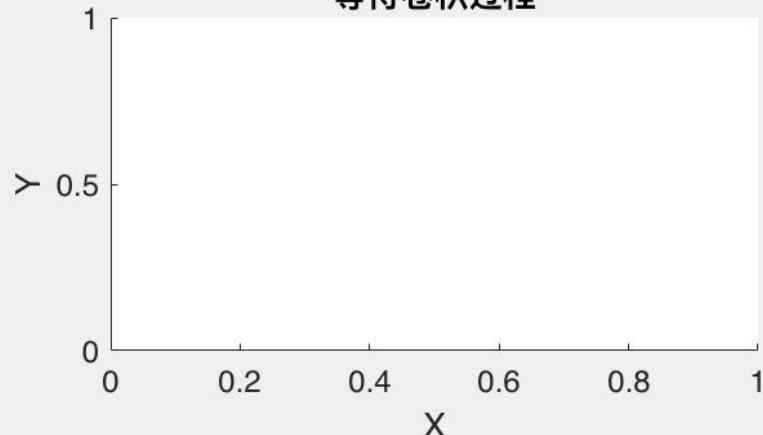
5

时域



频域

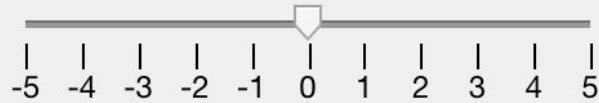
## 等待卷积过程



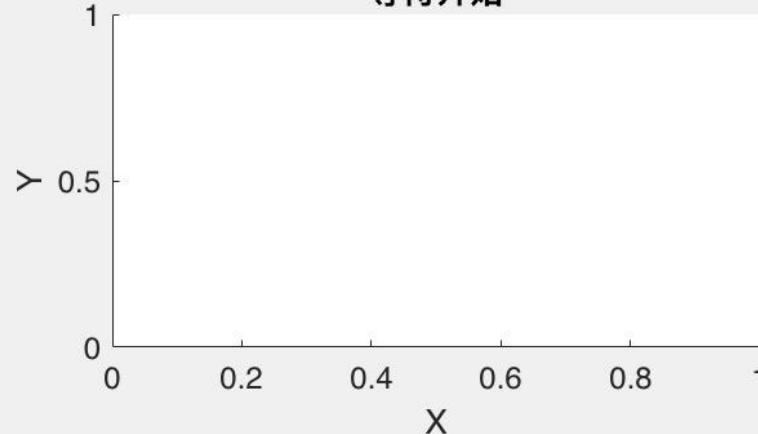
上一步

下一步

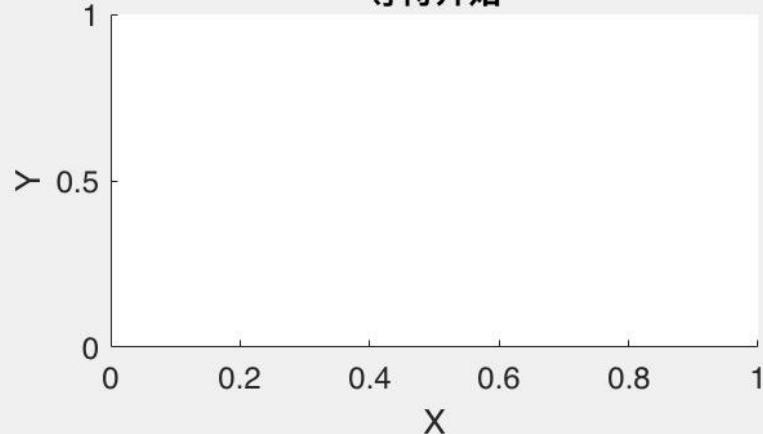
圆周移位n



## 等待开始



## 等待开始



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

x[n]

 $\sin(0.2\pi n)$ 

h[n]

 $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

0

n2结束

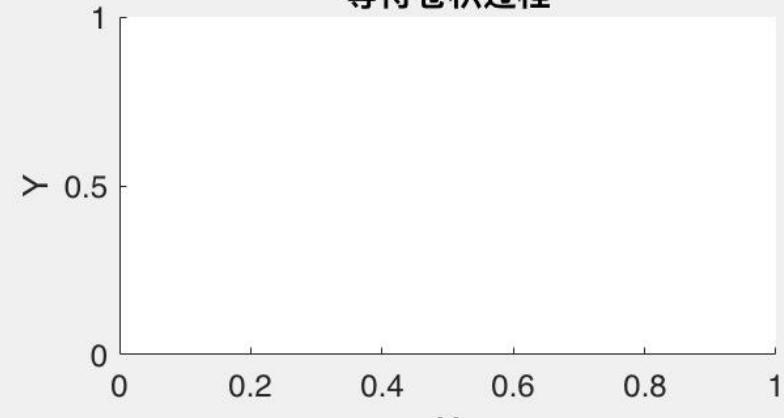
5

时域



频域

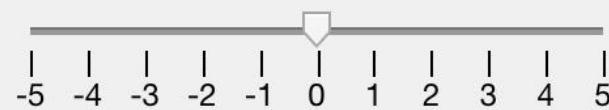
## 等待卷积过程



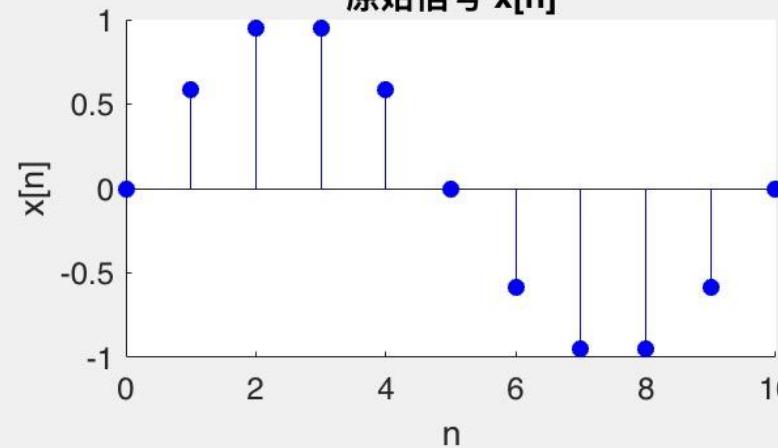
上一步

下一步

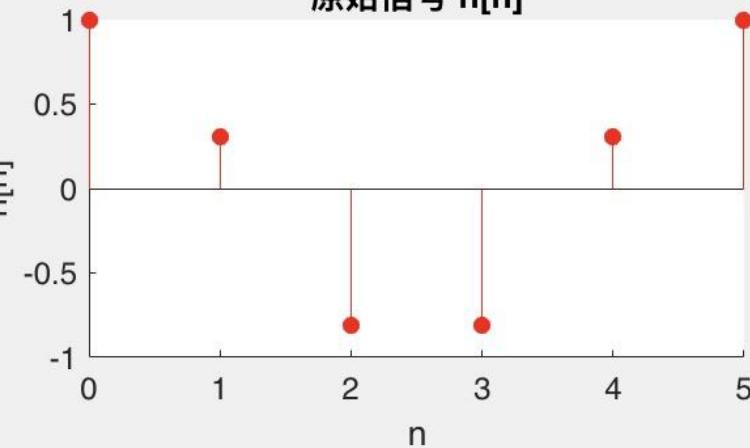
圆周移位n



## 原始信号 x[n]



## 原始信号 h[n]



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n]$  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n]$  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

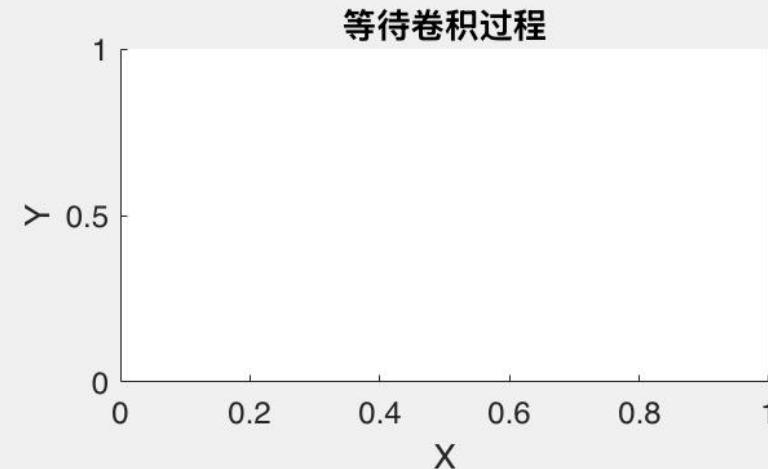
10

n2开始

0

n2结束

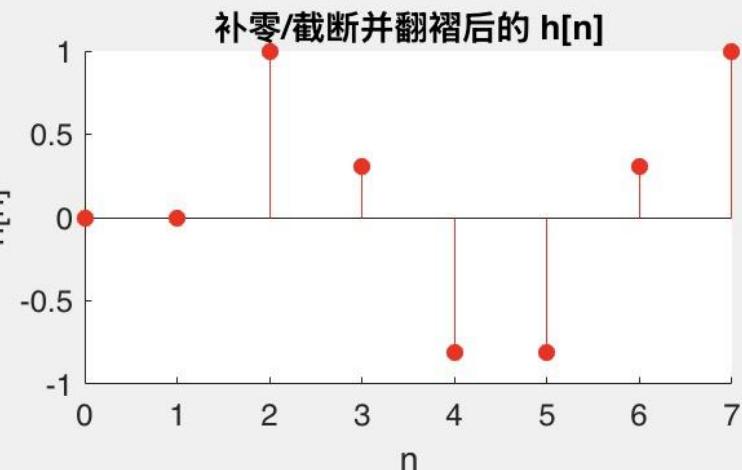
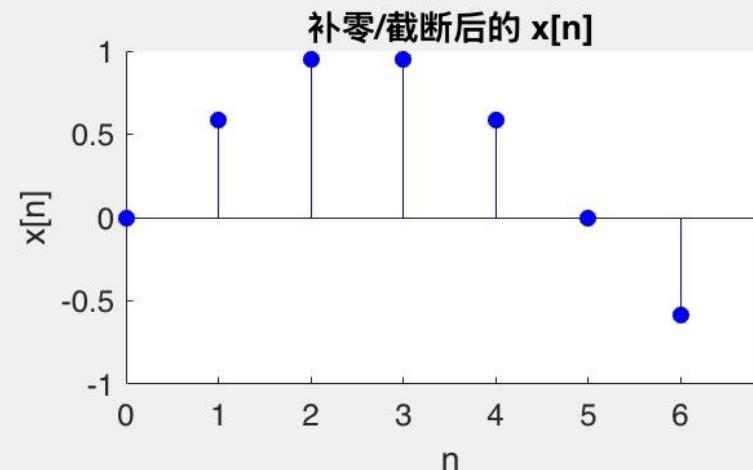
5

时域 

上一步

下一步

圆周移位n



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

x[n]

 $\sin(0.2\pi n)$ 

h[n]

 $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

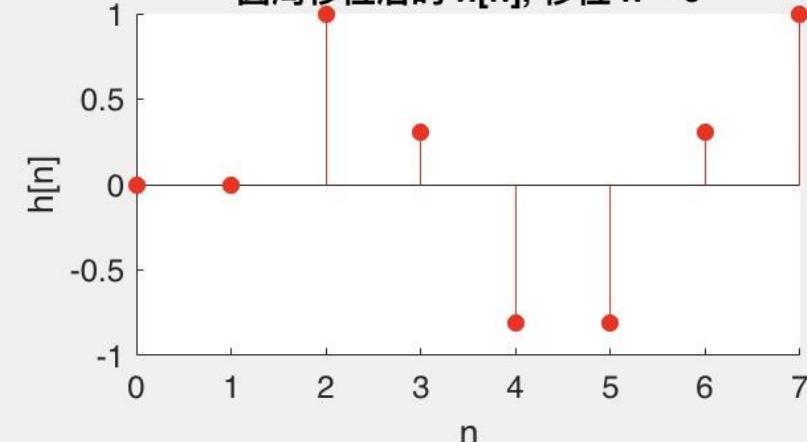
0

n2结束

5

时域

圆周移位后的 h[n], 移位 n = 0



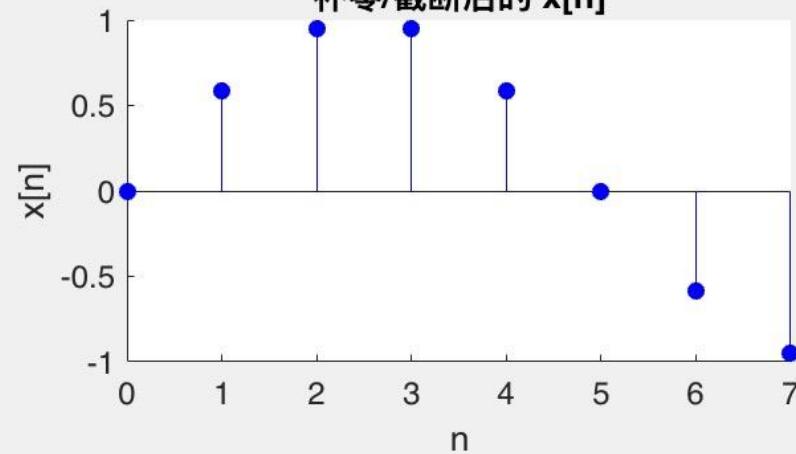
上一步

下一步

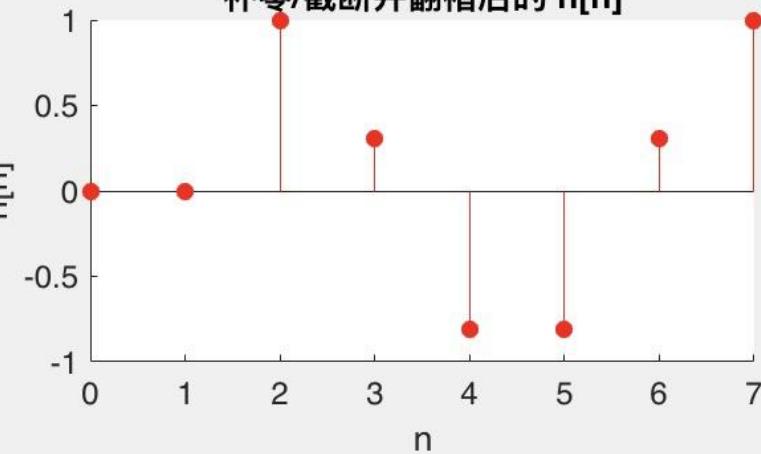
圆周移位n



补零/截断后的 x[n]



补零/截断并翻褶后的 h[n]



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

x[n]

 $\sin(0.2\pi n)$ 

h[n]

 $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

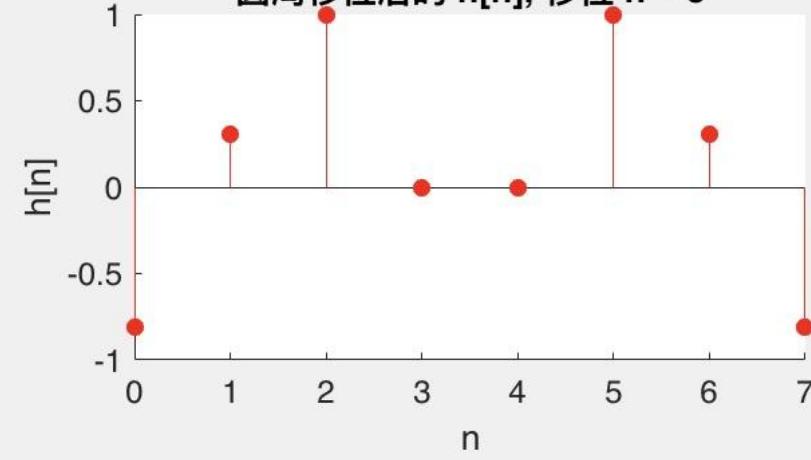
0

n2结束

5

时域  频域

圆周移位后的 h[n], 移位 n = 3



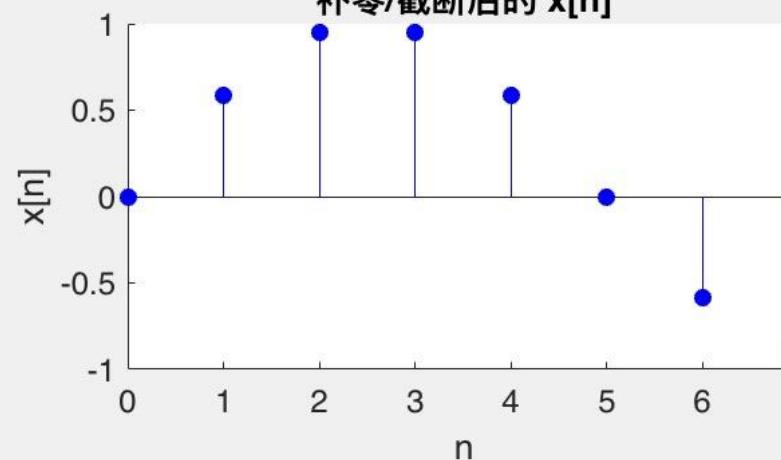
上一步

下一步

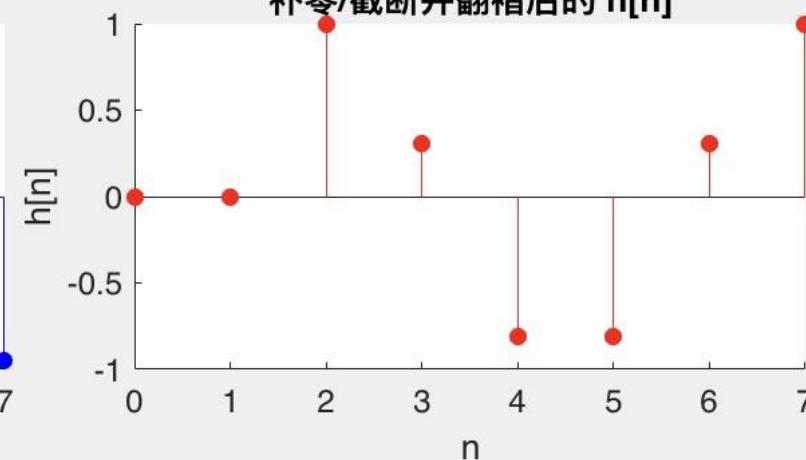
圆周移位n



补零/截断后的 x[n]



补零/截断并翻褶后的 h[n]



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n]$  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n]$  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

0

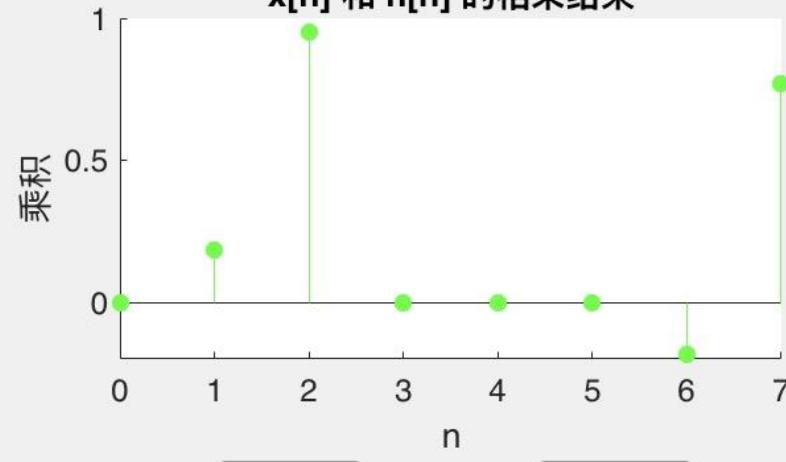
n2结束

5

时域



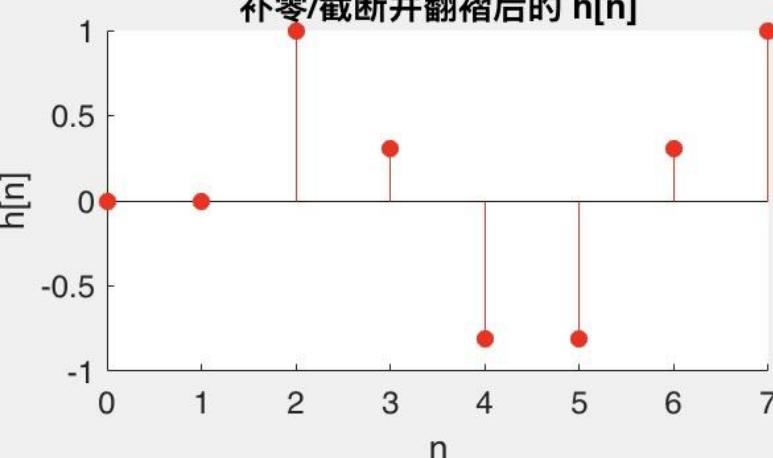
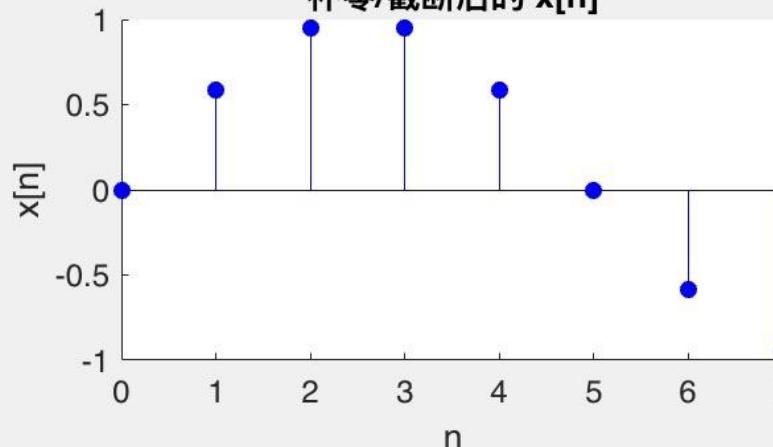
频域

 $x[n]$  和  $h[n]$  的相乘结果

上一步

下一步

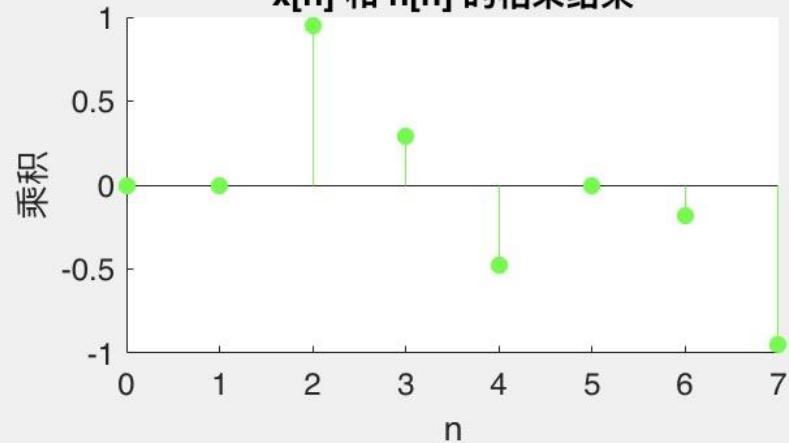
## 圆周移位n

补零/截断并翻褶后的  $h[n]$ 补零/截断后的  $x[n]$ 

## MATLAB App

长度N x[n] h[n] n1开始 n1结束 n2开始 n2结束 时域  频域

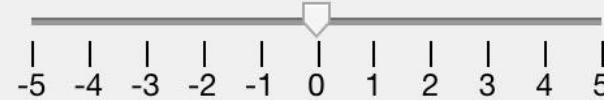
x[n] 和 h[n] 的相乘结果



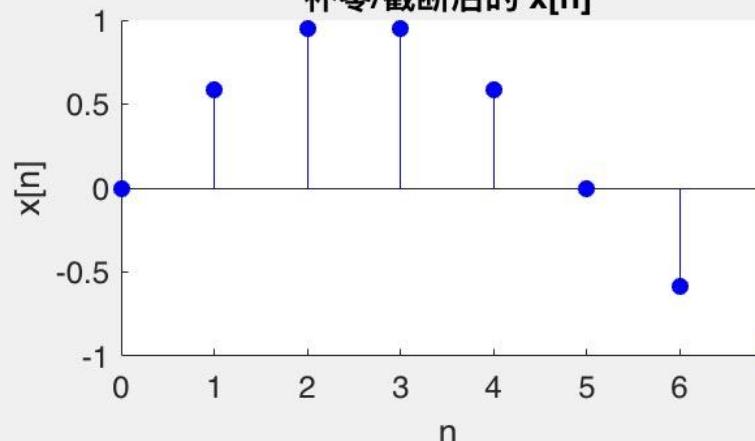
上一步

下一步

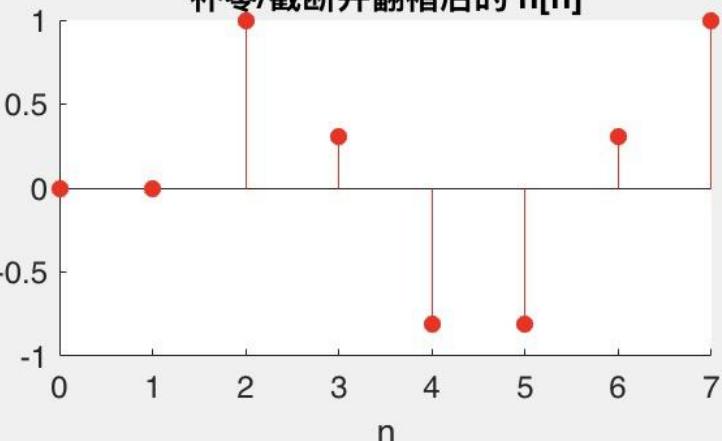
圆周移位n



补零/截断后的 x[n]



补零/截断并翻褶后的 h[n]



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n]$  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n]$  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

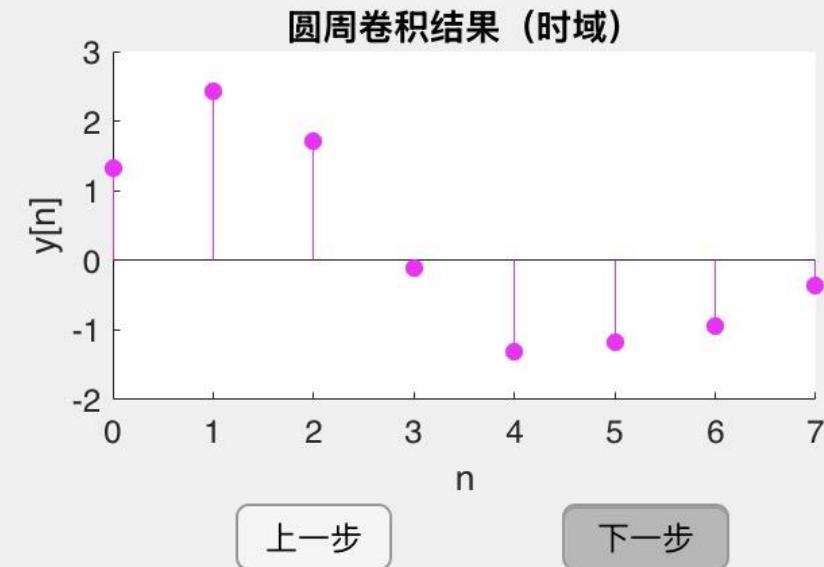
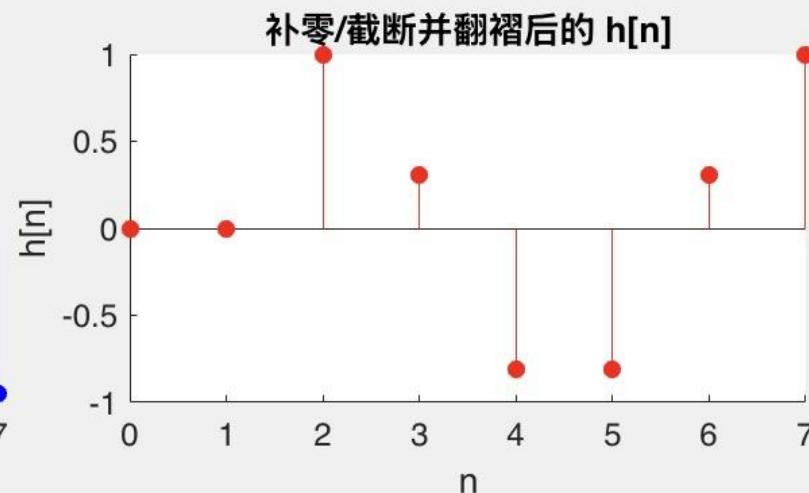
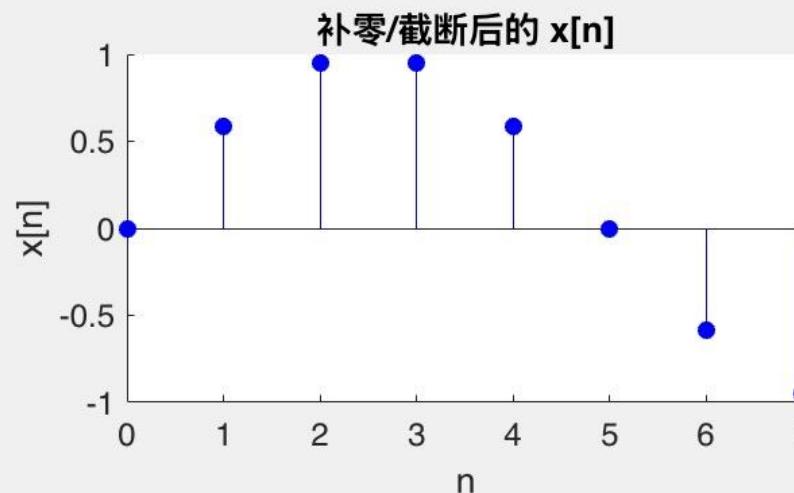
10

n2开始

0

n2结束

5

时域 圆周移位n  
-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5

# MATLAB App

长度N

$x[n]$

$h[n]$

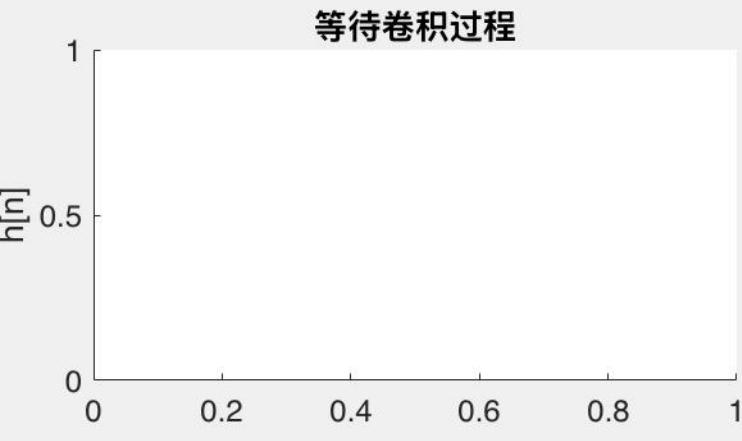
n1开始

n1结束

n2开始

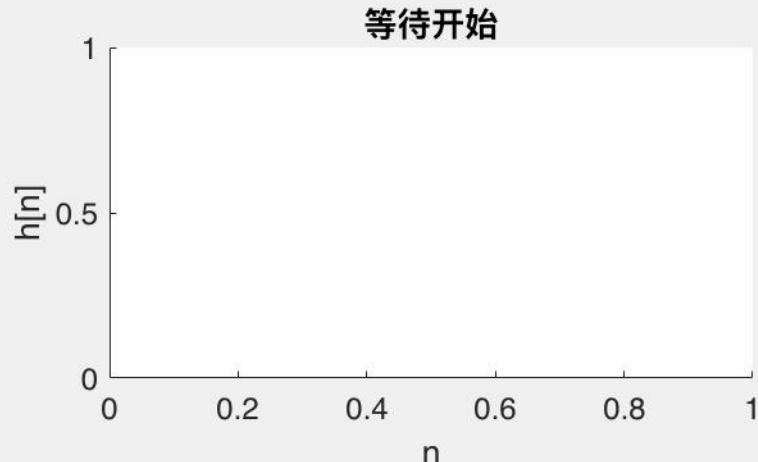
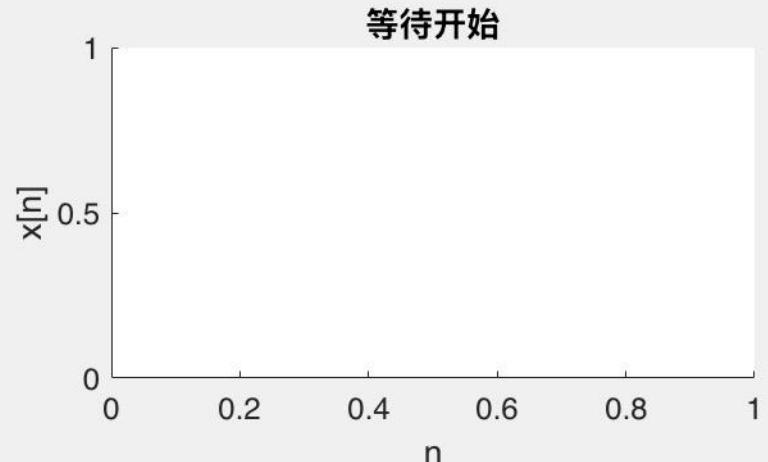
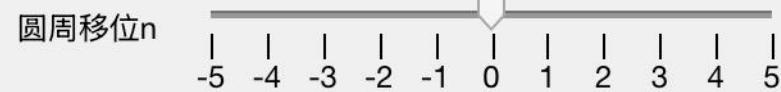
n2结束

时域  频域



上一步

下一步



## MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n] \sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n] \cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

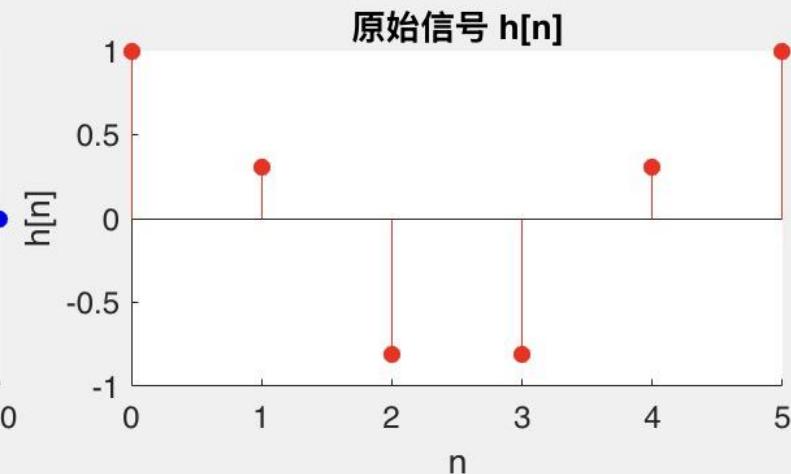
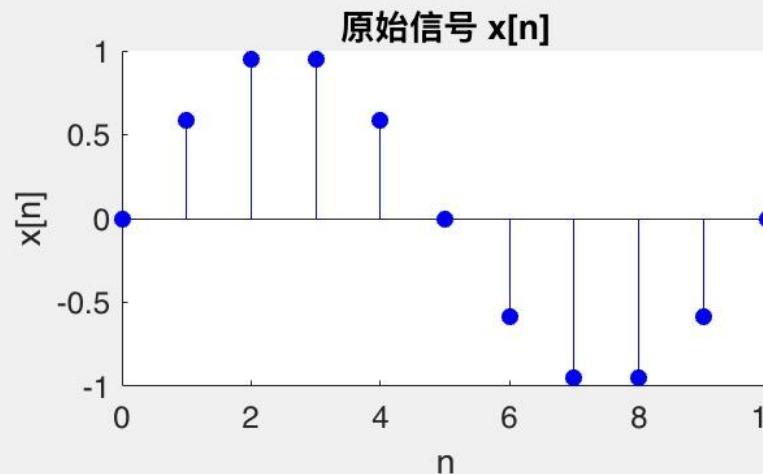
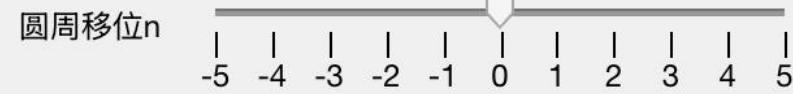
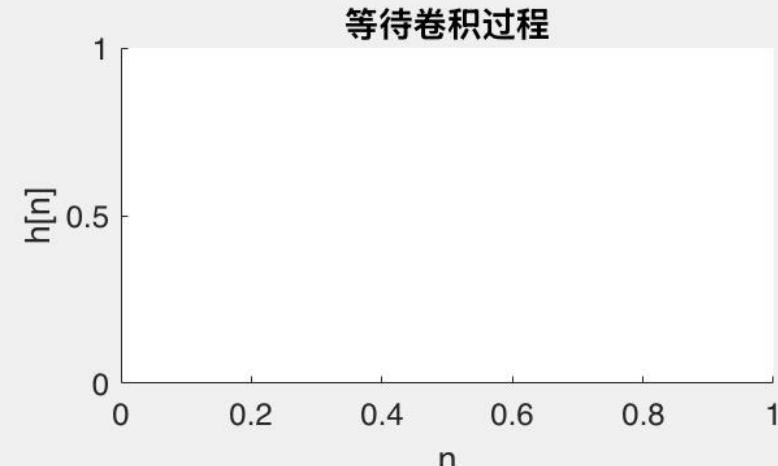
10

n2开始

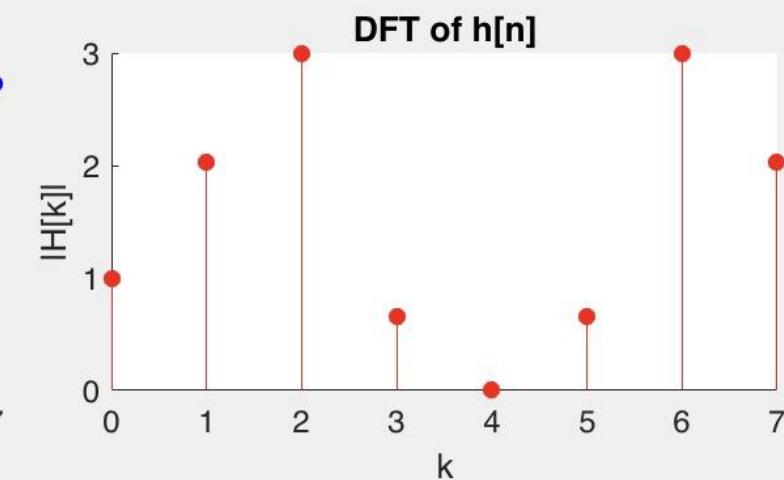
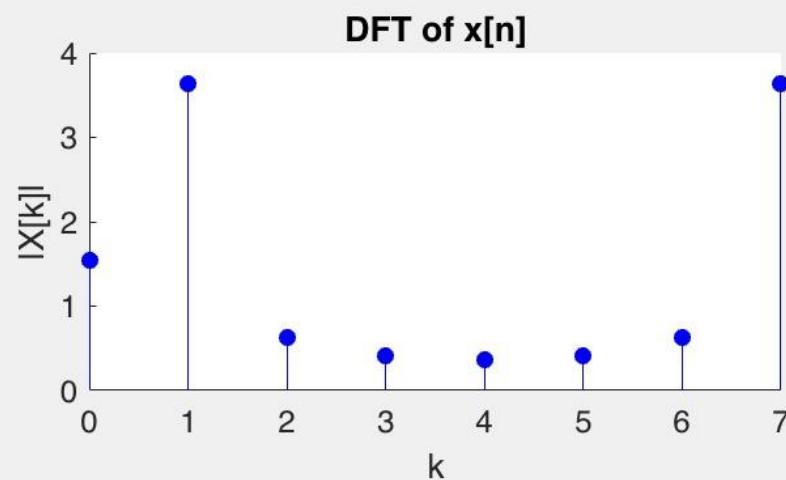
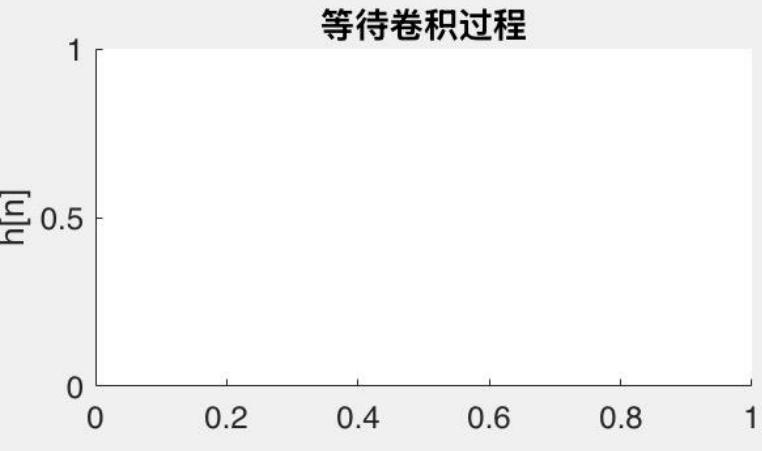
0

n2结束

5

时域  频域

## MATLAB App

长度N  $x[n] \sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n] \cos(0.4\pi n)$ n1开始 n1结束 n2开始 n2结束 时域  频域

# MATLAB App

长度N

$x[n]$

$h[n]$

n1开始

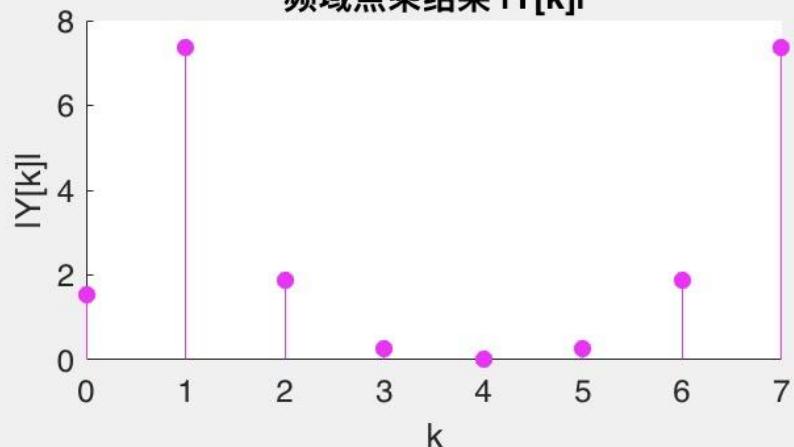
n1结束

n2开始

n2结束

时域  频域

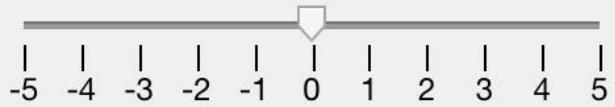
## 频域点乘结果 $|Y[k]|$



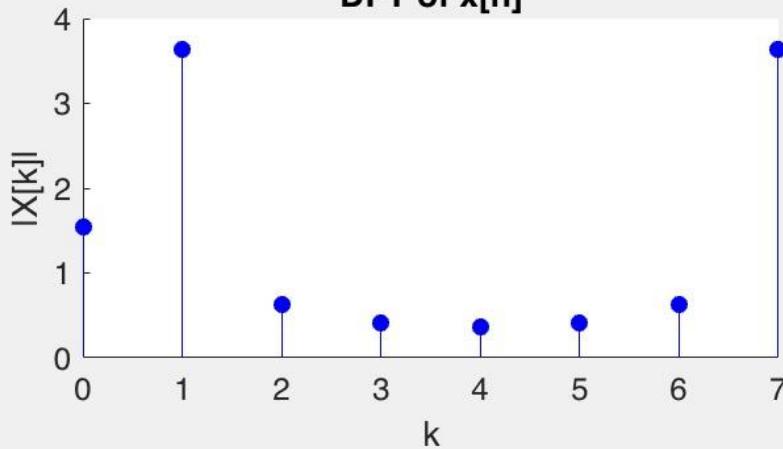
上一步

下一步

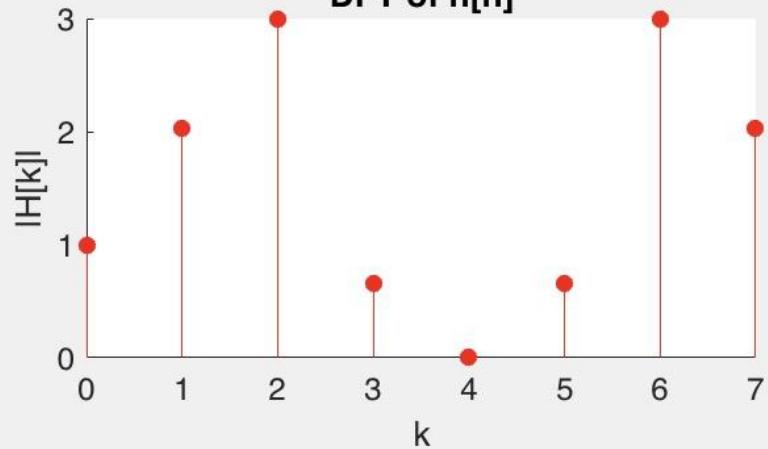
## 圆周移位n



## DFT of $x[n]$



## DFT of $h[n]$



# MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n] \sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n] \cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

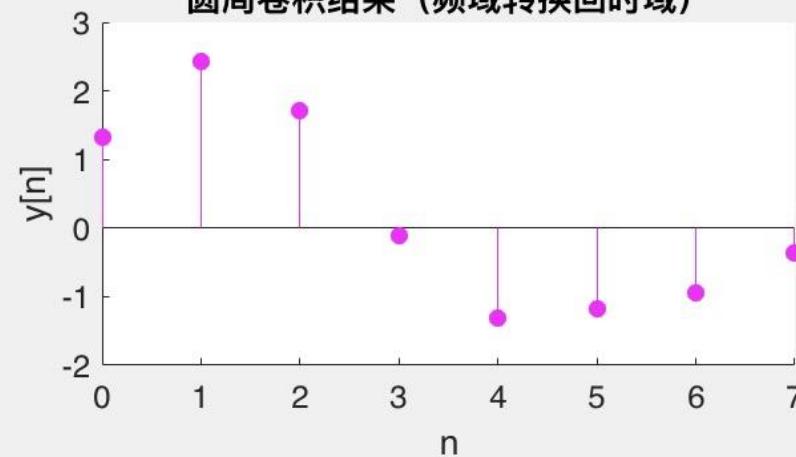
0

n2结束

5

时域  频域

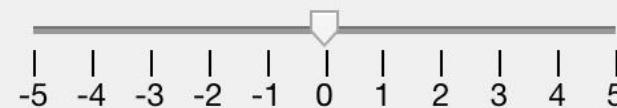
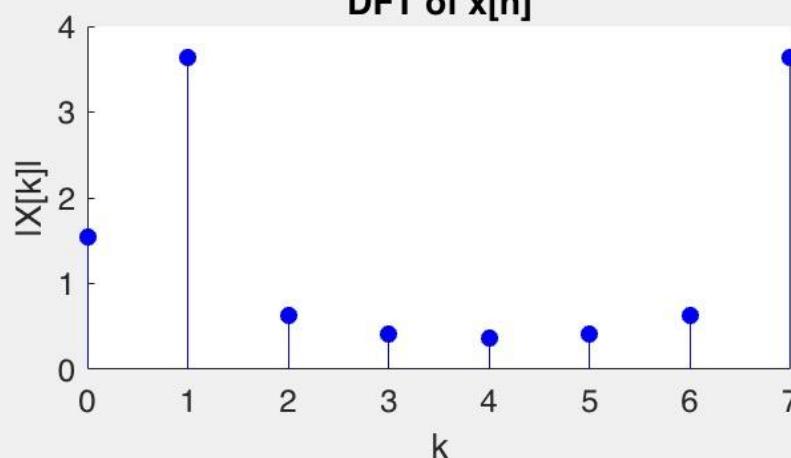
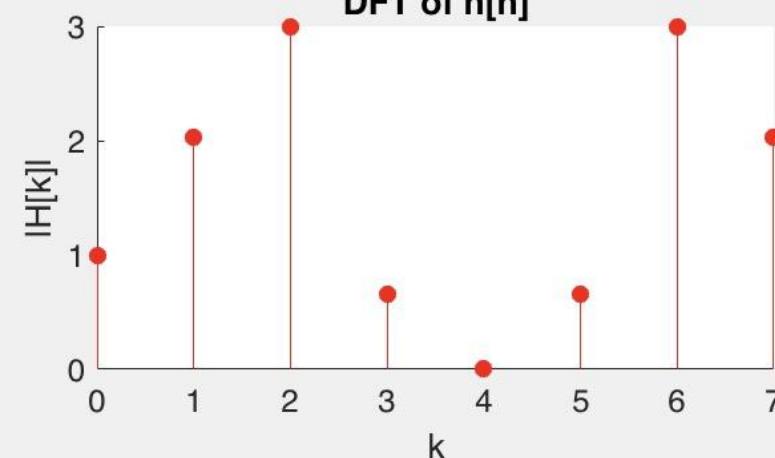
圆周卷积结果 (频域转换回时域)



上一步

下一步

圆周移位n

DFT of  $x[n]$ DFT of  $h[n]$ 

## MATLAB App

长度N

8

 $x[n]$  $\sin(0.2\pi n)$  $h[n]$  $\cos(0.4\pi n)$ 

n1开始

0

n1结束

10

n2开始

0

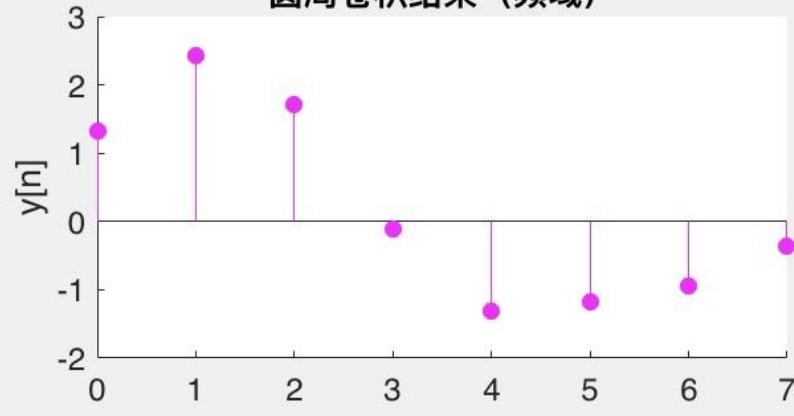
n2结束

5

时域

频域

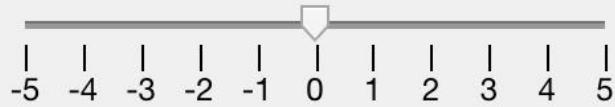
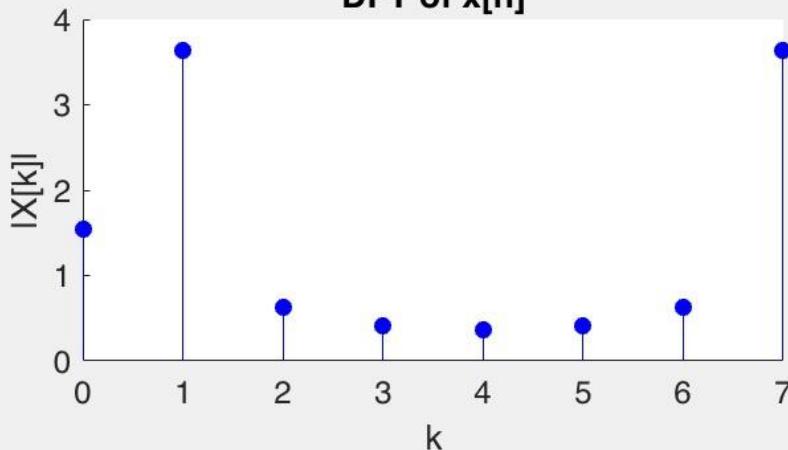
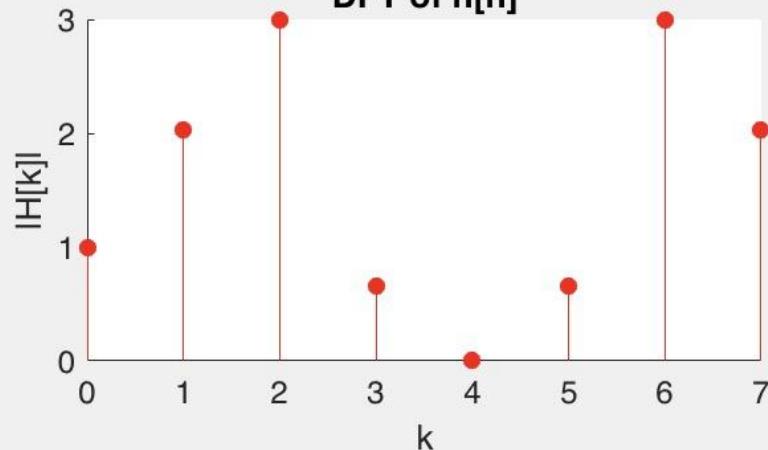
## 圆周卷积结果 (频域)

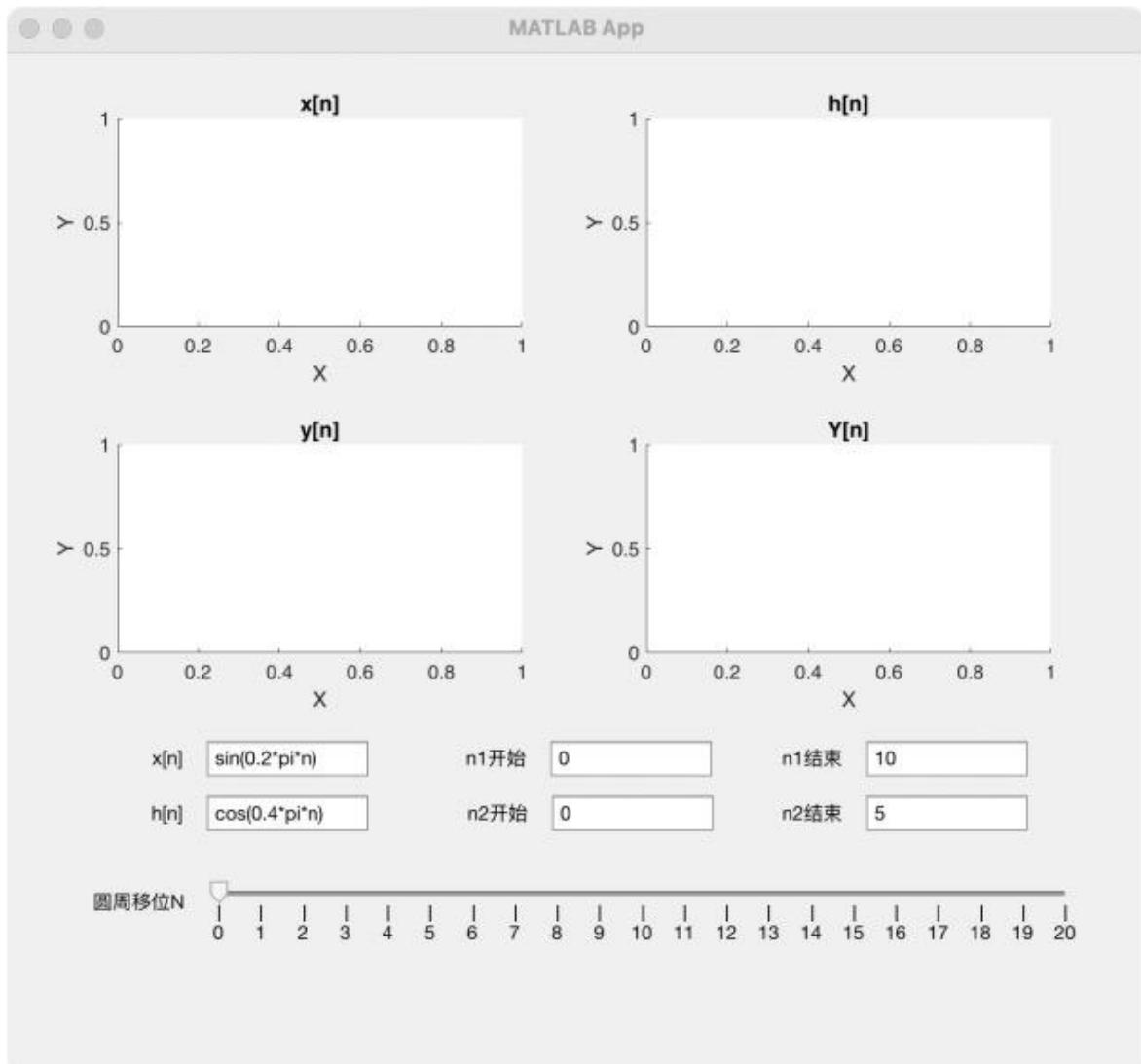


上一步

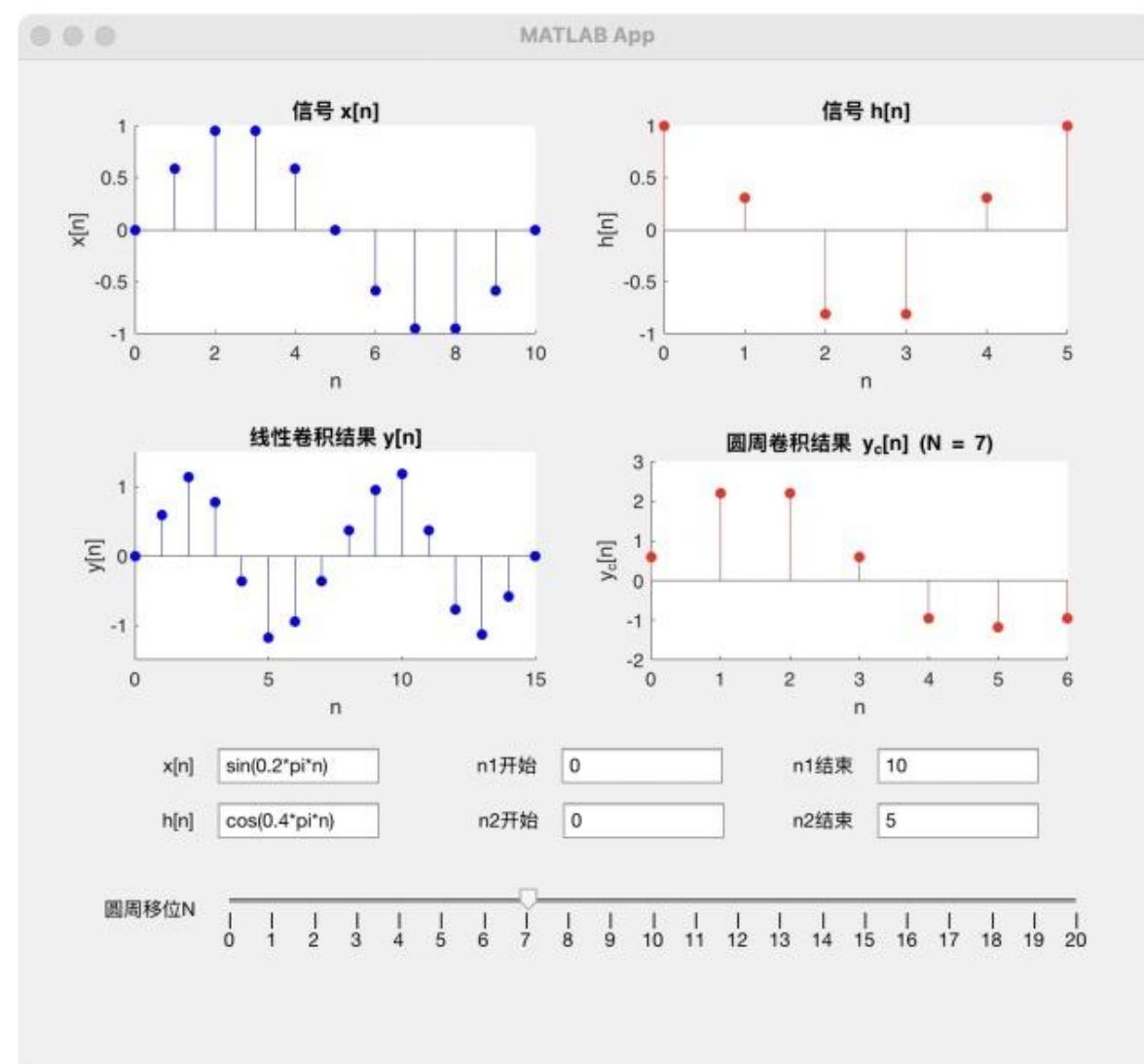
下一步

## 圆周移位n

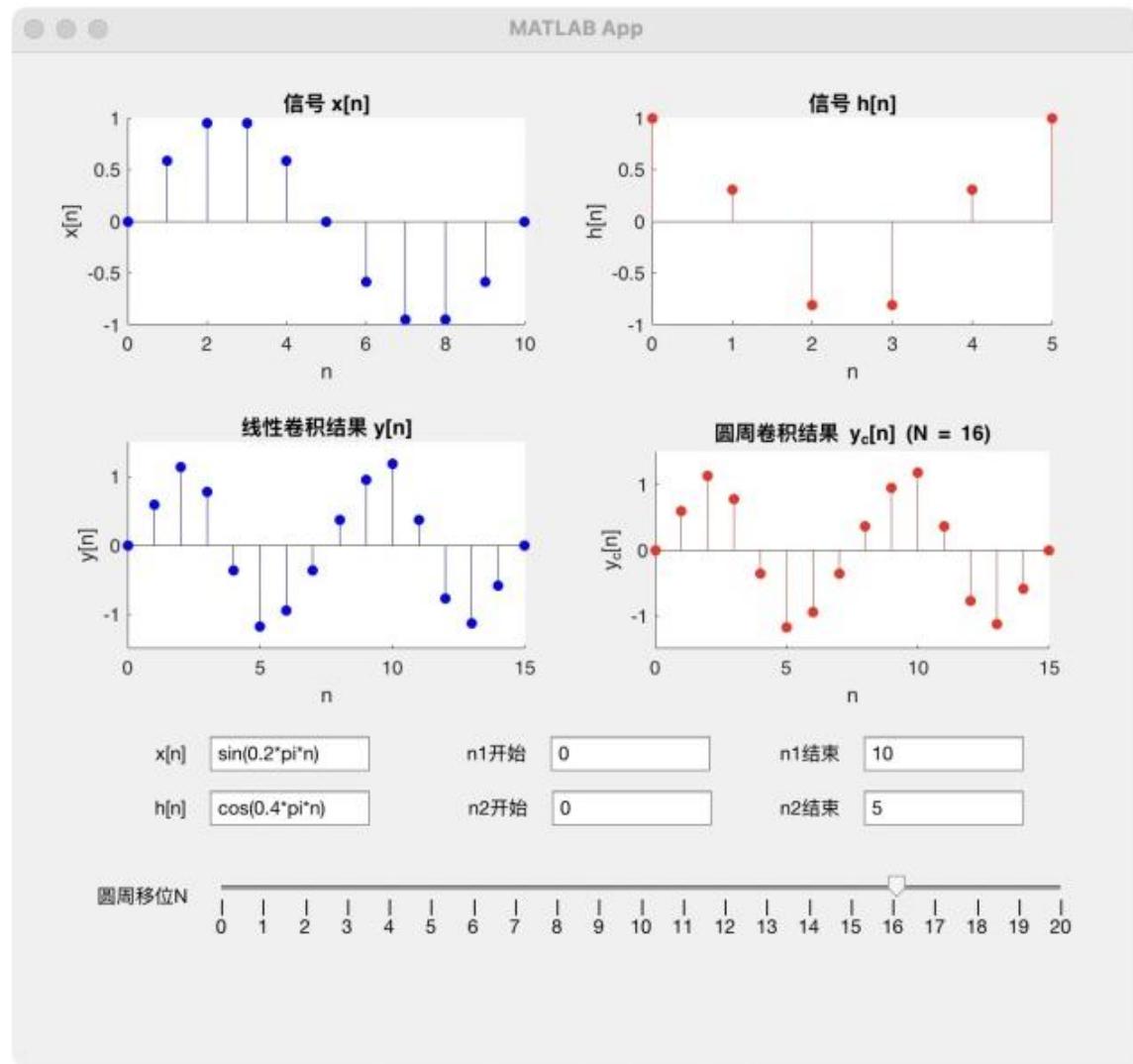
DFT of  $x[n]$ DFT of  $h[n]$ 



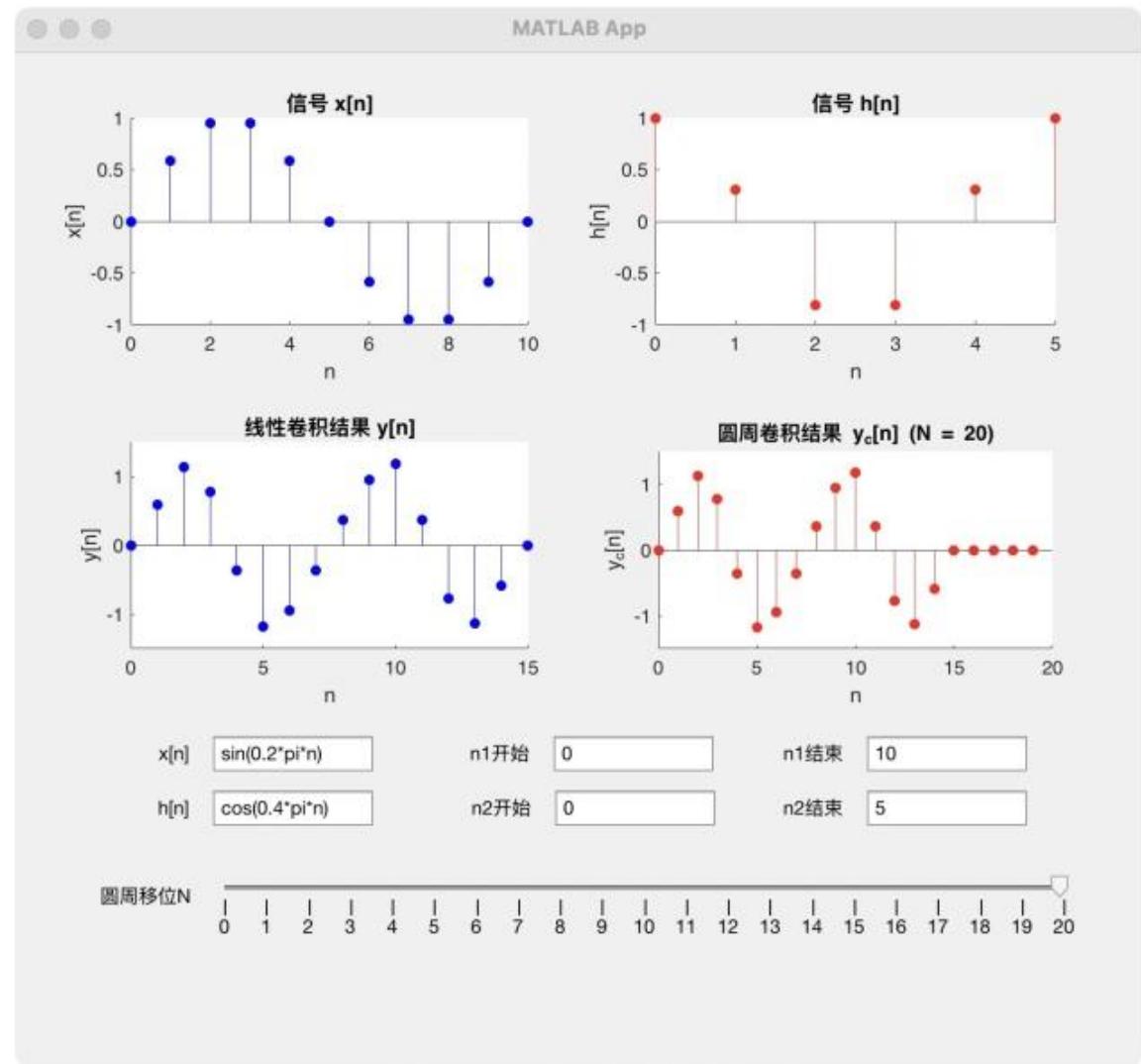
Step 1: 输入对应值



Step 2: 移动滑块  
显示不同长度N下圆周卷积  
和线性卷积的对比



Step 3: 移动滑块  
显示不同长度N下圆周卷积  
和线性卷积的对比



Step 4: 移动滑块  
显示不同长度N下圆周卷积  
和线性卷积的对比

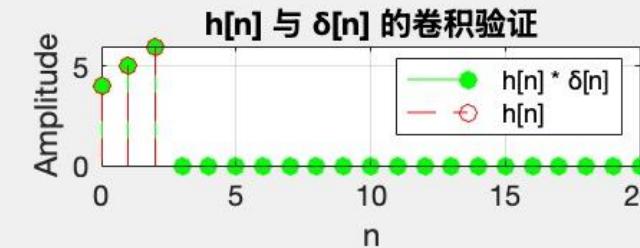
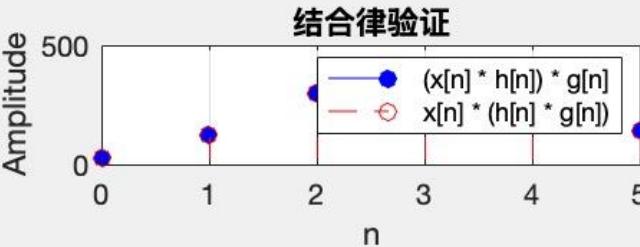
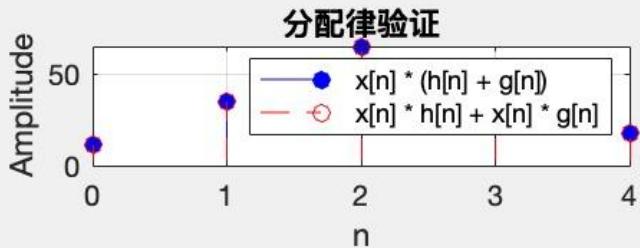
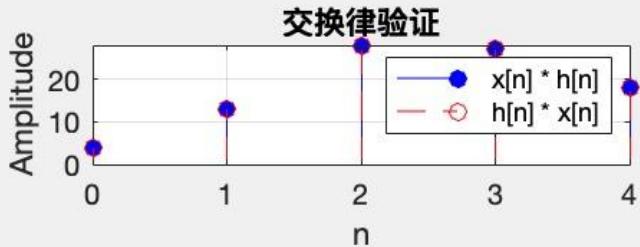
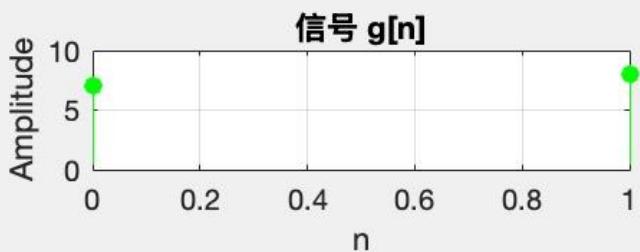
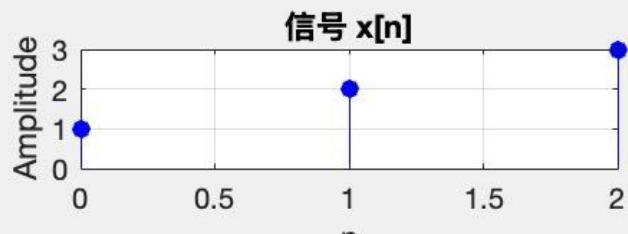


Figure 1

File Edit View Insert Tools Desktop Window Help



## 卷积定理验证



**THANKS**

